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INVESTIGATION OF THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY

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APPENDIX TO HEARINGS

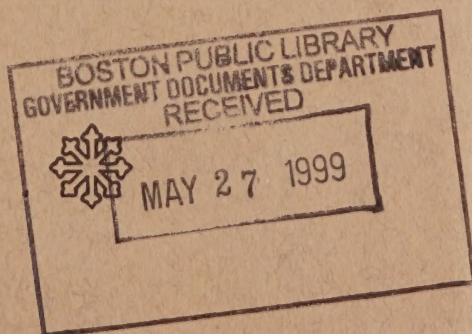
BEFORE THE
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
OF THE
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NINETY-FIFTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

VOLUME IX
STAFF AND CONSULTANT'S REPORTS
ON
ORGANIZED CRIME

MARCH 1979

Printed for the use of the Select Committee on Assassinations



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AUTHOR

Investigztion of the Assass'n of
TITLE Pres. J.F.K.
Vol. 9

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(II)

I. FOREWORD

(1)¹ Early in its investigation, as soon as it was realized that a plot by elements of organized crime in the United States to assassinate President John F. Kennedy warranted serious consideration, the committee decided to assemble the most reliable information available on the subject. The focus was to be primarily on the history of organized crime;² the impact of the Kennedy administration's campaign against it in the United States; possible links of Lee Harvey Oswald and Jack Ruby with underworld figures; and the development of new evidence or leads. From this information, the committee hoped to discover if the national syndicate of organized crime, or any of its leaders or members, had the motive, means and opportunity to assassinate the President, and if there was any evidence of their participation in the events in Dallas on November 22, 1963.

(2) At the early stages of its work, the committee reviewed the major groups and major allegations related to the assassination to identify the most likely participants if a conspiracy was involved. A major reason for suspecting conspiracy was Oswald's murder by Jack Ruby. Organized crime—specifically the national syndicate known as La Cosa Nostra or the Mafia—was a logical choice for study. A number of leads to organized crime existed, mostly through Ruby:

- Ruby had moved from Chicago to Dallas in 1946, at a time when the Mafia was said to be moving into that city. It has been alleged that Ruby was a front man.

- Ruby was friendly with various alleged underworld figures, such as Lewis McWillie, a known associate of Santos Trafficante, who was a leading Mafia figure in Tampa, Fla.

- Ruby had made several unexplained phone calls to underworld figures in the months preceding the assassination.

(3) The Warren Commission concluded that Ruby had shot Oswald for personal reasons, had not known Oswald previously, had made his calls to underworld figures because of labor problems with an entertainment union, had only visited McWillie once in Cuba—and that for pleasure—and was friendly with organized crime figures as a result of his gregariousness and the nature of his nightclub business. In summary, "the evidence [the Commission believed did] not establish a significant link between Ruby and organized crime."³

(4) Both the Warren Commission and the FBI, its principal investigative force, have been criticized for their failure to pursue the

¹ Arabic numerals in parentheses at the beginning of paragraphs indicate the paragraph number for purposes of citation and referencing; italic numerals in parentheses in the middle or at the end of sentences indicate references which can be found at the end of each report or section.

² The concept of organized crime can mean many things. See generally G. Blakey, R. Goldstock and C. Rogovin, *Racket Bureaus: Investigation and Prosecution of Organized Crime*, Appendix A, "Uses of the Phrase 'Organized Crime,'" pp. 107-117 (NILE, 1978).

³ Warren Commission Report, p. 801.

organized crime leads more thoroughly. Suspicions about possible organized crime involvement in the assassination were also reinforced by new leads that emerged in recent years and by new allegations. They included:

- In 1975, the Senate committee revealed that the CIA had recruited the Mafia to assassinate Castro;
- Organized crime was said to have turned its back on the CIA and agreed to assist Castro in assassinating the President in revenge for the Bay of Pigs;
- Very little evidence was available on the activities of two key organized crime leaders who remained open questions—Santos Trafficante of Florida and Carlos Marcello of New Orleans; and
- Possible links between Lee Harvey Oswald, the alleged assassin, and David Ferrie, an operative of Carlos Marcello, a leading Mafia figure in New Orleans, La., had been alleged.

(5) It was in this context, therefore, that the committee decided to address several issues involving organized crime. They included not just possible ties of organized crime to Oswald and Ruby, but involvement of the Mafia with other anti-Kennedy forces, as well as its potential for independent action. The key issues were:

- Did the national syndicate of organized crime as a group, or individuals within it, have the motive to assassinate President Kennedy? Specifically, was the Mafia being seriously hurt by the Kennedys' campaign against it?
- Was there any evidence, or could any be developed, of involvement in the assassination by the national syndicate of organized crime as a group or by individuals within it? Specifically, was there any evidence that Lee Harvey Oswald or Jack Ruby were associated with organized crime figures in any way? Were there ties between the Mafia and any other potential assassins, group or individual?
- Did the method of assassination itself suggest organized crime involvement?
- Were there reasons why organized crime would not have undertaken to assassinate the President?
- Could more information be developed on Carlos Marcello and Santos Trafficante?

(6) The committee assumed from the outset that organized crime may well have had the means and opportunity to assassinate President Kennedy. The success of its criminal operations, the difficulty of achieving convictions, the tradition of violence—much of it undetected and unsolved—and the existence of a highly disciplined, effective unit of organized crime in major cities in the United States led the committee to this conclusion. Thus, its investigation focused primarily on the questions of motive and evidence of possible involvement.

(7) The committee determined that, in pursuing its investigation of organized crime involvement, the following materials, as they related to organized crime as a whole and to specific key individuals, would have to be reviewed:

- law enforcement agency files at Federal, State and local levels;
 - books, periodicals, committee reports, and other written materials; and
 - reports on electronic surveillance of organized crime figures.
- In addition, the committee planned to interview, depose or otherwise

obtain testimony from key members of the Mafia and their associates, as well as from staff of the Warren Commission and the FBI, the CIA and other agencies involved in the original investigation. Particular attention would be paid to ties between Ruby and organized crime and Oswald and organized crime.

(8) To assist with its investigation, the committee decided to retain a leading expert on organized crime. Ralph Salerno's involvement with the investigation of organized crime dates back to 1946, when he joined the New York City Police Department. For most of his 20 years with the department, he worked on organized crime cases. When he retired in 1966, he was supervisor of detectives in the Central Investigation Bureau, the organized crime investigative unit of the department. Since his retirement, Salerno has served as consultant to many groups, including the Organized Crime Task Force of the President's Commission on Law Enforcement and the Administration of Justice, the President's Commission on Violence, and the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. In 1974-75, he served as chief rackets investigator for the New York (Queens) County, New York District Attorney's office. He has also been active in training law enforcement officers at all levels of government throughout the United States and in Canada. Salerno is the author of numerous books and articles on organized crime, and he has provided expert testimony before numerous legislative bodies.

(9) This volume contains a number of staff summaries of information obtained in the course of the committee's organized crime investigation that were prepared for internal use. As such, it must be emphasized, they are not polished drafts. Because the committee believed that the question of possible organized crime involvement was important, it was decided that these raw working files should be published.

(10) This volume consists of the following materials:

- An edited version of the consultant's report;
 - A review and summary of information available on Carlos Marcello, with a particular focus on his attitude toward the Kennedy administration;
 - A review of Oswald's early life in New Orleans and possible contact with persons associated in some way with organized crime in that city; and
 - An analysis of various links of Jack Ruby to organized crime.
- Additional material on organized crime as it relates to other areas the committee investigated can be found in the following reports:
- "The Evolution and Implications of the CIA-Sponsored Assassination Conspiracies Against Fidel Castro," Appendix to the Hearings before the Select Committee on Assassinations, Volume X;
 - "The Warren Commission," Appendix to the Hearings before the Select Committee on Assassinations, Volume XI.

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II. THE ASSASSINATION OF PRESIDENT JOHN F. KENNEDY AND ORGANIZED CRIME, REPORT OF RALPH SALERNO, CONSULTANT TO THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS*

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*Materials submitted for this report were compiled by HSCA staff members G. Robert Blakey, Gary T. Cornwell, and Whitney Watriss.

ISSUES ADDRESSED

(11) The committee charged its consultant on organized crime with the following tasks:

- To review the history of organized crime in the United States, detailing its nature and organization, analyzing it for indications as to whether its national syndicate as a group or any of its members had the motive to assassinate President Kennedy. Salerno was also to determine if there had been any precedent for a crime of this nature and if the method of carrying out the assassination had any parallels.
- To review the impact of the Department of Justice war on organized crime under the Kennedy administration to determine if it could have provided a motive for assassinating the President.
- To identify reasons why the national syndicate of organized crime, as a group or as individuals, might not have wanted to carry out this type of act.

MATERIALS REVIEWED

(12) The primary source of information relating both to the impact of the Justice Department's efforts and to the nature and structure of organized crime and its operations was the reports based on informants and electronic surveillance of La Cosa Nostra in the files of the FBI. While reports of this character were principally available from the FBI, they were also obtained from certain State and local law enforcement agencies, most notably the New York City Police Department. The committee's investigation marked the first time that these materials had been reviewed in connection with the Kennedy assassination. The consultant also had access to all interviews, depositions and testimony obtained by the committee. In summary, the consultant, with the assistance of the committee, reviewed:

- More than 36 volumes of the FBI's La Cosa Nostra (Mafia) file (#92-6054), covering the period January 1, 1963, to June 30, 1964, some 11 months prior to and 8 months following the assassination;
- Crime Condition Reports* of the FBI relating to Chicago, Dallas, New Orleans, Tampa, and Miami, for the same time period;
- FBI files on a number of individual members of organized criminal organizations whose names arose in the course of other committee work;
- More than 300 volumes of electronic surveillance logs and summaries, part of the criminal intelligence program in effect at that time, again for the same time period;
- Electronic surveillance summaries and intelligence bulletins of the New York City Police Department, for the same period; and
- Depositions of FBI personnel, local police and other persons with potentially useful knowledge.

(13) The sensitive nature of the materials reviewed by the consultant

* Crime Condition Reports are assembled by FBI field offices; they provide an overview of pertinent conditions in those jurisdictions. The material is not limited to criminal matters in which the Bureau has a direct enforcement mandate.

presented a series of problems for the committee. Most of them had been obtained in a fashion that was arguably inconsistent with the fourth amendment.* The consultant's review was, therefore, isolated from the rest of the committee's investigation to avoid any taint to the evidence the committee obtained independently. In addition, the consultant had access to raw intelligence files that contained unevaluated informants' reports and electronic surveillance overhears from which informant identities were excised. The committee was acutely conscious that not everything that an informant reports or that is overheard on a bug is reliable. The materials reviewed by the consultant, moreover, contained a most disquieting record of murder, extortion, robbery, theft, bribery and corruption. They also contained allegations of gross personal immorality involving a variety of public figures. Nothing in the committee's mandate justified the publication of these data in the form in which they were reviewed by the consultant or in which they were made available to the committee for its analysis. This consultant's report, therefore, is unique among those received by the committee, and in contrast to the others, it will not, as such, be published as it was originally submitted. Instead, it is here excerpted and summarized, so that its essential information can be understood as it bears on the assassination of President Kennedy.

SUMMARY AND EXCERPTS OF FINDINGS AND CONCLUSIONS BY THE CONSULTANT

I. HISTORY OF ORGANIZED CRIME IN THE UNITED STATES

(14) Since the late 19th century, groups of organized criminals in which most members are of Italian background, in which positions and structures are described with Italian words, and where the language of use is Italian, have been among the most active and powerful in this country. While these groups have been called by various names—the Black Hand, the Mafia, the Organization, the mob, organized crime—collectively they are now most properly called *La Cosa Nostra*.**

(15) Their origins can be traced back to southern Italy, where in certain areas, particularly Sicily, Calabria, and Naples, secret criminal societies had emerged centuries ago. In Sicily, such groups were known as the Mafia; in Calabria, the Honored Society; and in Naples, the Camora. While distinct from each other, the groups were similar in makeup, rules, and tactics.

(16) Members of these groups were among the many immigrants to the United States, and they continued their associations in their new homeland. Initially, they victimized their countrymen, and they were largely ignored by law enforcement agencies and the public. Occasion-

*The history of the Department of Justice's position on the lawfulness of the use of electronic surveillance is summarized in "Hearing Before the National Commission for the Review of Federal and State Laws Relating to Wiretapping and Electronic Surveillance," vol. 1, pp. 1637-1646 (1976).

**Recently, people of Italian background have expressed concern that they are unfairly assumed to be part of these groups. Because the groups emphasize their Italian background to such an extent, it is impossible to discuss them without using the term "Italian." This should not be construed to mean that all persons of Italian origin are involved with organized crime.

ally, there were references to a criminal society called the Black Hand or the Mafia. This latter term was, at that time, incorrect except with respect to those criminals from Sicily. There was little unity among the groups; most immigrants first thought of themselves as Sicilians, Neapolitans, Piedmontese, or other subnationalities, reflective of Italy's short history as a unified nation.

(17) In general, these groups concentrated on extortion, bootlegging, protection rackets, and a category of crimes called by some victimless—gambling, prostitution, narcotics, and loansharking.* These latter are crimes for which there is a large public demand and allegedly no victim, since participation is “voluntary.” Traditionally, law enforcement agencies have overlooked many of these activities since there was little public support for prosecution. In time, particularly after the 1930's, other offenses were added to organized crime's list of activities—white-collar crimes, labor racketeering, hijacking, political corruption, and the takeover of legitimate businesses. Many members also went into professions, principally law and business.

(18) The structure of the groups was much as it had been in Italy—close-knit, highly disciplined, with a sophisticated hierarchical structure that protected those at the top. Members had to be approved and initiated. Loyalty was reinforced by the promise of retribution, usually brutal, for any transgressions against the “family,” as the group was called. Members were sworn to secrecy in all matters.

(19) With respect to criminal activities themselves, each group usually had a number of legal fronts behind which illegal activities were carried out. Crimes were always executed by lower level members or “contractors,” thus protecting the man at the top. In return for these services and strict silence, if caught, the family guaranteed legal services and support for the criminal's family.

(20) Further to insure its success, these organized crime groups engaged in systematic attempts to corrupt and bribe law enforcement officers, members of the judicial system, and political leaders. Most typically, this took the form of bribes, favors, campaign contributions, and help in getting out the vote. Where the machinery of a political party could be controlled, organized crime ran its own candidates at all levels—local to Federal.

(21) Violence was common. In organized criminal activity, violence and the fear of violence have always been critical and have been used in several ways:

- To maintain internal discipline and loyalty to the leadership;
- To limit the gathering of evidence by law enforcement officers by intimidating informers, witnesses, and victims;
- To influence the outcome of criminal justice matters by intimidating the police, prosecutors, court officers, jurors, et cetera;
- To guarantee the success of illegal operations such as gambling (debtors must pay), loansharking (“Your body is the collateral”), extortion, labor racketeering, et cetera.

Because violence was kept, for the most part, within organized crime's sphere of interest, traditionally law enforcement officers largely ignored it.

*Lending money at excessively high rates of interest and for very short terms.

A. Prohibition: The big boost

(22) It was not until Prohibition that the Italian organized crime groups really came into the public's eye. The Prohibition era was readymade for organizations like the Italian criminal societies and provided them with a big boost. Bootlegging became an enormous industry. It was a fascinating complex, involving domestic manufacture (running the gamut from home stills and bathtub gin to sophisticated full-size clandestine breweries); a complicated, illicit distribution system; and large-scale rumrunning—champagne and brandies from France, Scotch from the British Isles, whisky from Canada, and native brews from the Caribbean. Such an industry required large numbers of people willing to break the law, a stable and specialized labor force, a tightly disciplined organization, and strong leadership. It was logical for established groups of organized criminals to step in to meet the need, and foremost among these were the Italian criminal societies. They expanded to the extent that they entered into associations with people of other ethnic backgrounds, but the core unit was still Italian. One famous criminal combination that developed in Chicago in that period included Al Capone, Jackie Guzik, and Murray Humphreys—an Italian, a Jew, and a Welshman. In New York, Owney Madden, Meyer Lansky, Ben Siegel, Frank Costello, and Charles Luciano—Irish, Jewish, and Italian gangsters—teamed up. The Italian groups, however, came to dominate the bootleg industry, amassing tremendous wealth and gaining invaluable experience in business that was put to good use after Prohibition ended.

B. St. Valentine's Day Massacre

(23) In fact, competition was intense, constant, and brutal among the groups that emerged at this time. Gang wars, killings and kidnappings of rivals were common; force was the first and last means to an end. If alcohol was the liquid which brought forth a torrent of dollars, violence often decided into whose hands those dollars would flow.

(24) The scope of the violence may be illustrated by the infamous St. Valentine's Day Massacre of February 14, 1929, in which seven persons were shot in a Chicago garage. Throughout the country, the public was outraged, even though the event had occurred in only one city. This outcry was followed by demands for action that threatened criminal profits everywhere.

(25) Almost immediately, a series of high-level criminal meetings took place. Organized crime figures came from all over. The self-destructiveness of the fighting had been recognized, as had the assistance it was providing to law enforcement. These meetings constituted the first clear effort to organize the Italian criminal groups in the United States and establish rules for peaceful coexistence. The formal structure of organized crime in the United States as it exists today is said to date from these meetings. At the time, however, very little was known outside of organized crime about what was decided and what the structure would be.

(26) The record of cooperation among the various criminal groups following these meetings is well-documented. As has been found in Federal narcotics prosecutions, defendants hail from various parts of the country and even abroad. Indeed, relative peace has persisted even in "open cities"* such as Miami, Las Vegas and Havana, where orga-

*An "open city" is a city in which any group can operate without having to obtain the permission of another group.

nized crime figures from many parts of the United States and of varied backgrounds have been able to reap their profits side-by-side. The activities of organized crime are those that demand close cooperation, discipline and stable conditions; the greatest sign of successful cooperation is the wealth amassed and the difficulty of achieving successful prosecutions.

(27) Cooperation was not achieved without some opposition, specifically from some of the older Italian criminal leaders, deeply rooted in Old World beliefs and attitudes. Al Capone's long-running war in Chicago with the Sicilian Aiello and Gemma brothers was largely the result of their antipathy to his Neapolitan origin. The Castellamarese War was based, in part, on Sicilian feuds, which had begun long before in the old country. There is even an American version of the myth of the Sicilian Vespers.* The "Old Moustaches," the name for Old World Italian criminal leaders then heading organizations in the United States, were said to have been murdered almost simultaneously in many parts of the country over a 48-hour period. The dates are usually given as September 10-12, 1931, the number murdered between 40 and 60.

C. A most successful enterprise

(28) Up to the 1960's the Italian groups of organized crime were in an enviable position. They had an organization that few believed existed and about which little was known. Its leaders—and hence the organization itself—were protected by low-level members who actually performed the criminal acts, many of which Federal and other agencies considered to be beyond their purview or legislative mandate. At best, organized crime was assigned a low priority at State and local levels of enforcement, and even this was easily nullified by corruption and politics. At the Federal level, even where there was concern, effective action was hampered by inadequate enabling legislation.

(29) Further, organized crime concentrated on victimless crimes, which involved activities which the public demanded. There was little incentive for law enforcement officers to uphold the laws. Many citizens argued that scarce resources should not be wasted on investigations and prosecutions of such crimes, ignoring the wider implications of these activities.

(30) The only major national investigation to be conducted during the period from the end of prohibition until the late 1950's was that of the Senate Select Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, chaired by Senator Estes Kefauver. The committee held hearings in major cities across the country. It built up a substantial body of knowledge that indicated that there was a national and highly successful syndicate known as the Mafia, involved in a wide range of criminal activities throughout the United States and abroad. Violence was key to its success, as was corruption, and it was completely ruthless. As a result of the committee's findings, Congress passed some gambling legislation, similar investigations were precipitated at the State and local levels, and in 1954, the Federal Government

*The Sicilian Vespers is the name given to an uprising against Charles I and the French occupation army in Sicily in 1282. The signal for the uprising is said to have been the church bells signaling the evening prayers called Vespers.

took further action by setting up the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section in the Department of Justice. Its main function was to coordinate the effort against organized crime, but it found little cooperation from other agencies.

D. Apalachin, N.Y.

(31) It was in 1957 that organized crime once again came into national attention. On November 14, a significant meeting took place outside the village of Apalachin, N.Y. The aftermath was perhaps not what the participants had anticipated, for not only was the cloak of secrecy partially pulled aside, but the event ultimately led to the greatest campaign to date against organized crime.

(32) On that day, Sgt. Edgar Crosswell of the New York State Police noted that a large number of people were converging on the estate of Joseph Barbera, Sr., many from far away. Crosswell had long been interested in Barbera, at the time the distributor for a major soda bottling company. Barbera had come from northern Pennsylvania, where he had a long police record that included two arrests for homicide (he was not convicted of either).

(33) Because the meeting was on private property, no direct police action could be taken. Crosswell himself watched the entrance from nearby. A tradesman from the village, while making a delivery, noticed Crosswell and alerted those at the gathering.

(34) Many of Barbera's guests elected to depart. Some did so by car and were detained, once on public roads, for the purpose of identification. Others who fled onto adjoining posted acreage were picked up for possible trespass. Most of those who remained on Barbera's estate could not be identified.

(35) In all, 63 people were detained and identified. Local hotel records, auto rental contracts and one report of a motor vehicle accident provided investigators with the names of still others. The evidence showed that they had come from New England, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Florida, Missouri, Texas, Colorado, Ohio, Illinois, and northern and southern California. (See fig. 1.)* They included many of the leading organized crime figures, such as Santos Trafficante, Vito Genovese, Carmine Galante, John Ormento and Sam Giancana. Most were "known to the police" in their home jurisdictions, i.e., they had criminal records and were suspected of complicity in organized criminal groups. Many had legitimate professions as well. One attendee was a practicing attorney in the State of California, another was a prominent businessman in Buffalo, N.Y., and a member of the city council. With the exception of one of Barbera's employees, all those identified were of Italian origin.

(36) The evidence supported a conclusion that the gathering was to have been a national meeting of Italian criminals and their associates. This conclusion was corroborated and expanded by later intelligence gathered from electronic surveillance and informants that also provided some idea of the purpose and agenda of the meeting and gave an indication of the scope of organized crime's activities. The agenda contained a variety of items. First, and the most pressing item, was to

*Figure 1 was introduced into the record as JFK F-547a in public hearings.

Apalachin Meeting, November 14, 1957



FIGURE 1

deal with several incidents of violence in New York City over the previous 6 months. These had resulted in changes in leadership. More important, however, they represented a breakdown in internal discipline. There were three key incidents. On May 2, 1957, a bullet had creased the head of Frank Costello, the leader of one of six Italian criminal organizations in New York City. While unsuccessful, the assassination attempt did bring about his early retirement.* Then, in July 1957, Frank Scalise, second-in-command of another New York City family, was assassinated at a fruit and vegetable stand he frequented. Next to be killed was Albert Anastasia, leader of the group to which Scalise had belonged. Anastasia was assassinated in October 1957 in a barbershop chair at a hotel in midtown Manhattan.

(37) Second was the need to prune the membership rolls and establish the need for greater care in the selection of new members. This need was the result of a complaint that Anastasia had been negligent and avaricious in selecting new candidates for his criminal group. He had been accused of "selling" memberships to the highest bidders, one of the reasons for his assassination.

(38) Third, in 1956, the U.S. Congress had enacted the Narcotics Control Act, effective July 1, 1957. In part, it was designed to facilitate the arrest and conviction of high-level heroin importers. Many

*Vincent Gigante was indicted and tried for this shooting, but when an eyewitness faltered in what had been a positive identification, the prosecution collapsed, and he was found not guilty.

criminals expected the statute to be a problem, and they wanted to discuss their future involvement in narcotics.¹

(39) In fact, in the years that followed the Italian criminal organizations were to yield their dominant positions in narcotics trafficking. The older leadership of La Cosa Nostra in particular withdrew from this type of activity, though younger men continued it.

(40) Fourth were labor union matters. Many of those attending were involved in legitimate businesses. The most common in the northeast, especially in New York and Pennsylvania, was garment manufacturing. Their profits were being threatened by a nonunion enclave of manufacturing shops that had sprung up in the anthracite coal mining region of northeastern Pennsylvania, when mining declined. The wage paid the nonunion shop employees was sufficiently low to cover the costs of transportation of goods from and to the New York market and still allow considerable profit.

(41) As the Pennsylvania business grew, organized crime moved to revive the defunct coal mining union locals. The purpose was also to prevent organization by the International Ladies Garment Workers Union (ILGWU). The "company unions" negotiated "sweetheart"² contracts hardly to the benefit of employees.

(42) At the time of the Apalachin meeting, however, there was competition. An ILGWU organizer named Min Lurye had been vigorously attempting to sign up the workers. Her brother, who had been an organizer in New York City, had been murdered at the direction of Albert Anastasia.

(43) It is quite likely that the threat of the ILGWU to the Pennsylvania operations would have been a topic discussion by those whose businesses would be adversely affected. This likelihood was supported by a conversation of John Masiello³ in 1963:

—Toney Vanella⁴ has been in the garment area for 40 years. He used to be Joe Riccobono's partner. Joe Riccobono had the garment area when Vincent Mangano was the Family leader. [Carlo Gambino was the leader in 1963.]

—Joe Amarusso (Joe Strawberries) and Joe Riccobono were with [Louis] Lepke.

—About 10 years ago, Abe Chait (because he had Tommy Lucchese behind him) made a deal with David Dubinsky. We [the Mob] will produce [for organizing] all the non-union shops, but we want so many [nonunion] shops for ourselves.

¹ This concern proved prophetic. Of those attending the meeting, Vito Genovese was later sentenced to 15 years in federal prison for violating the statute; Carmine Galante similarly received a 15-year sentence; John Ormento received 40 years.

² A "sweetheart" contract is one that is made, in fact, to favor the employer while it purports to favor the employee.

³ John Masiello was convicted in the early 1970's of bribing a U.S. Post Office employee in order to receive a mail trucking contract. Masiello's testimony later helped convict Congressman Frank Brasco (New York City) of accepting bribes.

⁴ Tony Vanella is a member of the Gambino family. Joe Riccobono was a consigliere of the same family. Abe Chait operated Champion Trucking in the garment area. Tommy Lucchese was head of a New York family. Louis Lepke was the leader of Murder, Inc. Labor extortionist Joe Amarusso was a partner of Lepke's. David Dubinsky was the president of the ILGWU.

Dubinsky said, "Fine."
 —Thirty-three guys would be allowed to have nonunion shops.

E. The Federal response

(44) Because a number of attendees at the Apalachin meeting were directly or indirectly involved in union affairs, some were called before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Fields, chaired by Senator John L. McClellan. These hearings became known as the McClellan committee hearings. Senator John F. Kennedy was a member of this committee; his brother, Robert F. Kennedy, was its chief counsel.

(45) Within days after the Apalachin meeting, the FBI decided to set up its top hoodlum program. Selected FBI field offices around the country were required to assign personnel to obtain information and intelligence on major racketeers, beginning with those who had attended the meeting, but by no means limited to them. While the data thus obtained would be used where possible for prosecutions, the program was primarily an intelligence operation to learn about the nature of organized crime.

(46) One of the most aggressive offices was in Chicago, where electronic surveillance was instituted as part of the program as early as 1959, long before organized crime became a high priority within the FBI or the Department of Justice.

(47) The FBI's Director J. Edgar Hoover, was behind the program, as evidenced by the following excerpt from a memorandum, dated October 14, 1959:

From the Director to SAC New Orleans. Your attention is directed to New Orleans Number SAC Letter 50-H.

A number of offices have been successful in utilizing unusual investigative techniques[*] especially in covering places where hoodlums usually meet. This type of coverage develops excellent information. Coverage of this type may only be obtained after painstaking investigation has been conducted to identify locations at which hoodlums meet. The possibility of utilizing unusual investigative techniques should continue to be borne in mind and the Bureau consulted if they are to be considered.

(48) In the same year, the Director ordered that information in several areas—"Political Tie-ups with Crime," "Police Efficiency," and "Political Control and Domination of Police Agencies"—be included in summary reports.

(49) The Research Unit of the Bureau was commissioned in 1958 to prepare two monographs, one on the Mafia within the United States, the other on the Mafia in Sicily.

(50) The Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the U.S. Department of Justice, set up in 1954, had an extremely limited capability in 1958. Consequently, after Apalachin, an Attorney General's Special Group on Organized Crime was set up. Indictments were ob-

*"Unusual investigative techniques" was a euphemism for electronic surveillance by bugging.

tained against Apalachin conferees, but after the trials and reversal of 20 convictions, the group was disbanded, and responsibility shifted back to OCR.

(51) Under provisions of the Narcotics Control Act of 1956, the Federal Bureau of Narcotics had been assembling evidence of major conspiracies. A number of successful prosecutions ensued over the next 4 years, primarily in the Southern District of New York, with some cases involving 20 or more defendants. These cases reinforced the resolve of many major organized crime figures to withdraw from the narcotics field, others to increase their vigilance and security.

F. State and local efforts

(52) Little action was taken at the State and local level, with one principal exception. In 1958, a bipartisan State Commission of Investigation was created in New York State to investigate the Apalachin meeting. Using grants of immunity to some attendees, the Commission sought answers to many questions. Several witnesses who refused to answer were found guilty of civil contempt and were put in prison for as long as 16 months before purging themselves. These penalties were the only ones meted out.

II. LA COSA NOSTRA: FBI FILE 92-6054

(53) By 1960, the FBI had accumulated substantial knowledge about Italian organized criminal groups. For example, it obtained the first evidence that these groups were nationally directed as one organization. This information came from electronic surveillance of Sam Giancana, head of the Chicago family. Giancana was heard to say that the Apalachin meeting had been a gathering of something called "The Commission." He indicated that he himself was a member, and he named others, identifiable as crime leaders from New York, Pennsylvania, Michigan and New England, who had also been at Apalachin. The FBI file noted:

CH-T-1* advised in September 1959 of the existence of a small group of persons representing criminal groups in various sections of the United States and referred to as "The Commission."

Other early information gathered as part of the top hoodlum program was:

N.Y.-T-12 advised in December 1959, of a rite of membership in said criminal organization.

Nevertheless, the FBI did not make organized crime a top priority until the Kennedy administration arrived in Washington.

A. La Cosa Nostra and the Kennedy administration

(54) President Kennedy's direct involvement in the effort to combat organized crime dated back, as noted earlier, to his participation in the McClellan Committee labor racketeering investigation. With the advent of his administration, organized crime investigations were

*"T" numbers are assigned to confidential sources; CH-T-1, then, is a principal source for the Chicago Field Division of the FBI.

assigned a high priority. Kennedy had named his brother as Attorney General, and Robert Kennedy was equally interested in breaking up organized crime. His concern, too, dated back to the McClellan Committee.

(55) As a first step, Robert Kennedy dramatically expanded the number of attorneys in the Organized Crime and Racketeering Section of the Criminal Division of the Justice Department and made clear to the FBI that organized crime was to be a high priority. The category within which these investigations were carried at Justice was shown in FBI files to be A.R., or antiracketeering. He also put together a list of 40 organized crime figures who were to be targeted for investigation. This was soon followed by a second list of 40. The Attorney General quickly requested new legislation to improve the Department's ability to attack organized crime.

B. Intelligence operations

(56) A major focus of the new effort at Justice was intelligence-gathering. The top hoodlum program was expanded and became the criminal intelligence program. Records indicated the creation of file No. 92-6054 at FBI headquarters, evidence of the increased attention being paid the Mafia. Originally called "The Criminal Commission et al.," it was renamed "La Causa Nostra." Special agents were directed to obtain intelligence concerning the existence of a national criminal organization. The FBI soon began to employ widely the intelligence-gathering techniques that had long been used in domestic security and counterintelligence operations, to wit, physical surveillance, electronic surveillance and confidential informants.

(57) The FBI also began to develop a strategy that would correspond to the nature of the criminal organization it was facing. An agent was assigned at all times to each targeted crime figure, a one-on-one coverage that was a luxury beyond the resources of local police departments, even those concerned about organized crime. Special agents were to work under a coordinator who would supervise activities directed at criminals known to be associated with each other. As a national agency, the FBI was also able to coordinate intelligence gathered throughout the United States and incorporate it into a complete national picture.

(58) The earliest and perhaps greatest yields of criminal intelligence came from the Chicago and New York field offices. They had been the most aggressive in implementing the top hoodlum program. The New York Division had assigned considerable resources to various investigations related to the Gallo-Profaci gang war, which had broken out in January 1961 in New York City. This internal dispute represented the first serious breach of discipline in 30 years. The ensuing violence attracted considerable national attention.

(59) On June 21, 1961, Director J. Edgar Hoover sent SAC letter 71-34* to the field offices to provide them with up-to-date information on the "Criminal Commission et al.," including new terminology that had been learned. For example, "avugat," short for the Italian word "avvocato" (attorney), was being used to designate one position in the

*SAC letters are sent by the Director of the FBI to advise supervising agents-in-charge of field offices on matters of import or to give instructions.

commission. In addition, the letter outlined what came to be known as the top echelon informant program, with these directions:

To successfully complete our intelligence picture of the controlling forces which make organized crime operative, it is now urgently necessary to develop particularly qualified live sources within the upper echelon of the organized hoodlum element who will be capable of furnishing the quality information required.

To date the best data has come from highly confidential sources in Chicago and New York and recently Newark.

(60) The SAC letter directed the field offices in Chicago, Detroit, Kansas City, Las Vegas, Los Angeles, Miami, New York, Newark, Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, and San Francisco to set up squads of special agents whose exclusive assignment was to be the development of informants. Each office was to submit five possible targets (New York was to submit 10). On November 3, 1961, additional information regarding the "subject organization" was distributed to field divisions by means of the Criminal Intelligence Digest.

(61) By January 1962, when the escalated program was about 1 year old, the Director reported in that month's criminal intelligence bulletin that successful penetration into "the innermost sanctums of the criminal deity" was being made, an action which he described as "creating an uneasy stir among professional vice lords."

(62) As noted above, the FBI's limited legal authority to address organized crime matters was expanded by what became known popularly as the travel bills, legislation that Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy had introduced into Congress. They made interstate transportation in aid of racketeering (ITAR) a Federal crime. The laws gave the Bureau authority to act in gambling, extortion, and other crimes, so long as they could show some interstate aspect. All the material in file 92-6054 (La Cosa Nostra) that had been labeled AR (anti-racketeering) were now relabeled ITAR.

C. A successful operation

(63) The FBI's intelligence operation against organized crime must be characterized as a success. In a comparatively short time, "live" sources were being noted in field office reports, some identified as "members" of the criminal organization under investigation. Important crime figures in leadership positions had also become unwitting informants—as their conversations about the associations and activities of their peers were monitored by electronic surveillance "bugs" in many parts of the United States.* This information was supplemented by

*The value of electronic surveillance as an intelligence-gathering instrument is shown clearly in an August 21, 1964, memorandum from Courtney Evans, Associate Director, Special Investigative Division, to Al Belmont, Associate Director, General Investigative Division:

Milwaukee, Madison, Springfield, Rockford, Kansas City and St. Louis are "strictly answerable to the leadership of the Chicago Family in any major policy decisions or significant problems."

Balistrieri [of Milwaukee] did a favor for Joe Bonanno and this angers Sam Giancana when he learns of it, because of Bonanno's disfavor with the Commission.

We are probably in the unique position of better understanding Giancana's reaction than was Balistrieri.

The term Boss, Consiglieri, Caporegima Borgata, L.C.N., Mafia and Commission are heard in the Chicago area.

the results of more traditional investigations. The FBI established liaison with reliable local law enforcement officials, with whom joint operations, exchanges of intelligence, and other cooperative efforts were effected.

(64) The character of what the strengthened program learned may be easily illustrated. The FBI learned, for example, of a plan by Chicago hoodlums to kill Frank Esposito, a Chicago labor leader, during the winter season in the Miami Beach area in 1962. The information was given to the local sheriff and action taken to prevent the homicide. This intelligence had been obtained by bugging the Miami residence of Jackie Cerone, a principal in the Chicago organization.

(65) The surveillances also provided information on past killings—i.e., how Chicago killers employed “plants,” how they concealed shot-guns and other murder paraphernalia in special compartments built into their automobiles, and how some homicide victims were “sealed” (bricked up) in the walls of seldom used buildings. They also learned the gruesome details of a 3-day torture-murder of William “Action” Jackson, a loanshark working for them who was suspected of being an informant.*

(66) The FBI learned that, as a favor to friends in “the East” who had made the request, California members of the criminal organization had a “contract” to kill an Italian immigrant who had entered the U.S. illegally. The Bureau arrested the intended victim and sent him to prison for his immigration violations, thus saving his life.

(67) The FBI also became aware that the CIA was contacting underworld figures in connection with its plans to assassinate Premier Fidel Castro and made these known to the Attorney General in 1962.

(68) On May 29, 1962, the FBI produced a chart entitled “Chicago Criminal Organization.” It listed more than 125 persons, their geographical area of operation in and around Chicago, and their activities, legal and illegal. It also noted their “political contacts,” that included members of the Board of Aldermen, of the Illinois State Legislature, and of the U.S. House of Representatives.

(69) In the June 22, 1962, Criminal Intelligence Digest, the FBI ascribed to organized crime leader Meyer Lansky the statement that “organized crime is bigger than United States Steel.”

(70) The information on Chicago was quite comprehensive and was the subject of an internal FBI document of the Special Investigative Division, dated December 7, 1962:

(Continued)

Our recent expansion in development of intelligence on the existence and activity of La Cosa Nostra in Wisconsin tends to confirm that there is no adequate substitute for (ELSURS) for the development of accurate information on this underworld phenomenon. [emphasis added]

*The coroner's report on Jackson's death was revealing of the cruelty of organized crime.

William “Action” Jackson—Coroner's Report:

Impaled on meat hook, doused with water. Cattle prod (electrical) used in rectum and pubic area.

Shot.

Limbs cut (apparently with an ice pick).

Beaten about most of the body (apparently with baseball bats).

Severe body burns, inflicted with a blowtorch.

Incineration of the penis.

- Our confidential techniques and sources in Chicago are describing the almost complete influence and control of politicians, police, and even courts in the Chicago area by the underworld.
- Giancana and his hoodlum associates stay clear of Federal violations in our jurisdiction. Our agents are contacting and interviewing these hoodlums and their associates, playing one against the other with the objectives of causing mistakes on which we can capitalize.
- We are disseminating information of local violations where we can find a trustworthy local official. We are again sending to the Attorney General a memorandum highlighting this corruption and enclose a detailed report which can be utilized in Grand Jury hearings to begin in December.
- During grand jury hearings we will endeavor to develop (1) Federal violations, (2) local violations, and failing these will explore whether Chicago judges will permit Federal grand jury to make public statement on widespread corruption in Chicago, thus driving home to the people of Chicago critical situation in that city.

D. Joseph M. Valachi

(71) In 1962, Joseph M. Valachi was a prisoner in the Federal correctional institution in Atlanta, Ga., serving concurrent terms of 15 to 20 years for narcotics violations. He had become convinced that Vito Genovese, the leader of the criminal group to which Valachi belonged, had "arranged" for his murder for being an informant. Valachi was positive this could easily be effected within the prison. At his request, he was placed in solitary confinement but, when he could not substantiate his fears, was returned to the general prison population. On June 22, 1962, using a piece of pipe from a prison construction site, Valachi beat another prisoner to death, believing him to be Joseph DiPalermo, another New Yorker, who had been delegated by Genovese to be the executioner. The deceased turned out to be Joseph Saupp, who bore a likeness to DiPalermo.

(72) While awaiting trial for this murder, Valachi communicated to the U.S. attorney in the Southern District of New York that he would be willing to "talk." In return, the Government accepted a plea of guilty to murder in the second degree.

(73) Valachi not only began to divulge his extensive knowledge of the organization to which he belonged, but also indicated he might be willing to give public testimony.

E. FBI report on the Commission

(74) Toward the end of 1962, Director Hoover asked that all information on the Italian criminal organization in the United States be summarized in a report, to be compiled by the New York field office. Responsibility was given to a New York special agent who had been "handling" Joseph Valachi since September. All field offices were to submit their information to New York.

(75) The report was issued January 4, 1963, still under the title of "The Criminal Commission Etal." It described the positions, hierarchy

An Organized Crime Family

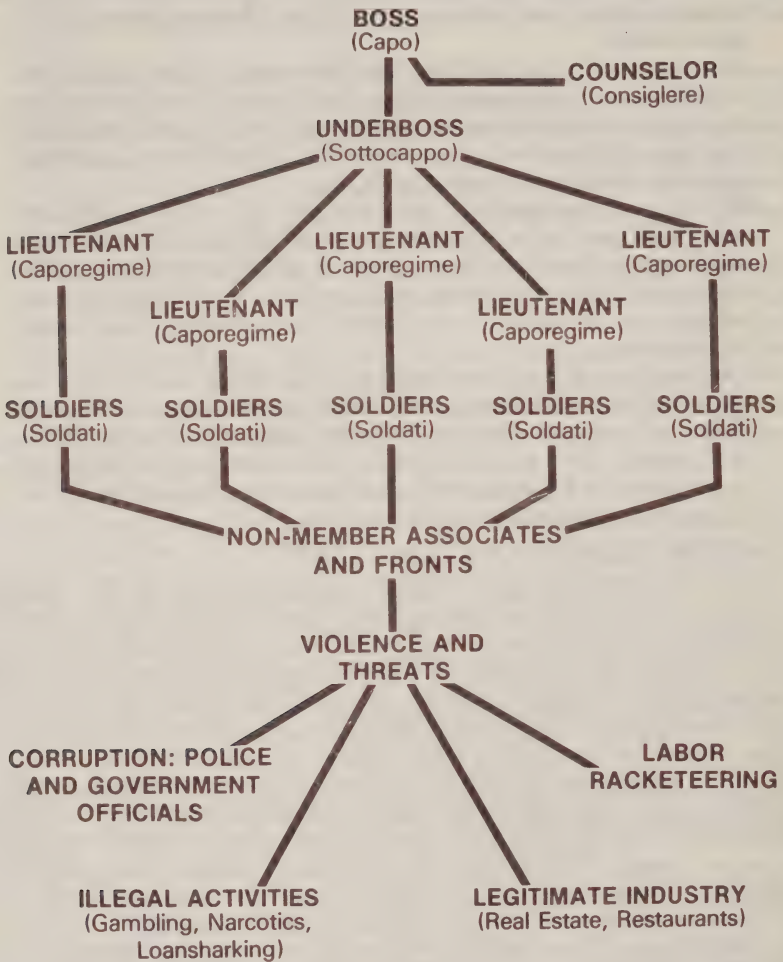


FIGURE 2

and lines of authority within La Cosa Nostra family (fig. 2).^{*} With respect to structure and positions, the report listed:

Families: The individual criminal organizations in various areas are known as "the family." It would appear that one family is the standard in most areas with the exception of the greater metropolitan area around New York City where five

^{*}Figure 2 was introduced into the record as JFK F-548 in public hearings.

separate families coexist. The Italian word used to describe each family is "borgata."

Sottocapo: This is the Italian word for underboss. In effect, the second in command of the unit, the family.

Consigliere: Counselor. A lateral position in the chain of command, he is usually an elder statesman advisor, available for consultation to any member of the family. De facto he is a close friend of the boss, and his advice usually serves the best interests of the boss, rather than reflecting objectivity.

Capodecina: Literally, the head of 10. He is a group leader, and this title comes from the fact that the original groups were supposed to be limited to cells of 10.

Caporegime: Head of a group. This is the term which came into being when the subunits of a family were no longer limited to 10.

Decina: A group of 10. When this was no longer a definite limit, the word for the group was changed to regime. Anglized versions used are crew, group, et cetera.

Soldati: Soldiers. This can also be given as members and in some parts of the country as button man, or "made" man. Two members known to each other will identify a third as "amico nostri" (a friend of ours), with "amici nostri" used as the plural.

(76) Those members with the rank of caporegime or higher made up the administration of a family. Day-to-day family operations in a family were governed by the leadership (administration). The various families throughout the United States were bound to each other



FIGURE 3

to form the national syndicate. The syndicate as a whole was governed by "the commission," made up of the leaders of the larger families. (See fig. 3.)¹ It was believed to vary from 9 to 12 people. In 1963, they were listed as:

Vito Genovese, New York (represented by his underboss Gerardo Catena, inasmuch as Genovese was in Federal prison at the time).

Thomas Lucchese, New York.

Carlo Gambino, New York.

Joseph Bonanno, New York.

Sam Giancana, Chicago.

Joseph Zerilli, Detroit.

Stefano Magaddino, Buffalo.

Angelo Bruno, Philadelphia.

(77) A ninth position had been occupied by Joseph Profaci of New York, but was vacant at the time because of his death.² Generally, the commission had within its purview:

—Promulgation of policy matters which affected all families.³

—The resolution of disputes between families.

—Approval of the successor nominated by the administration of a family when the boss of the family died, resigned, or retired. He would not be confirmed in that position until the advice and consent of the commission had been obtained.

(78) The summary report indicated to all field offices that the Bureau was interested in any intelligence relating to "structure, eligibility, initiation rite, oath, and so forth" of the organization. It advised that there was no information that any membership record was kept or any insignia used.

(79) This report was a clear indication of the significant inroads that had been made in understanding La Cosa Nostra. Nevertheless, the quantity and quality of material submitted by field offices for the summary had varied. Director Hoover was not entirely pleased; for example, by the submission from the New Orleans office, which listed only Carlos Marcello as an organization member. He directed the SAC in New Orleans to make a "special effort," suggesting how:

The most successful means of obtaining this data experienced in other offices has been the development of well placed highly confidential sources⁴ and top echelon informants.

(80) On the other hand, Hoover seemed pleased with the report itself:

FEBRUARY 19, 1963.

¹ Figure 3 was introduced into the record as JFK F-547B in public hearings.

² Raymond Patriarca of Providence, Rhode Island, had been named by Sam Giancana as a Commission member in 1959. He appears again in reports in 1965. Nevertheless, he is not listed in the January 1963 FBI summary.

³ Smaller families, such as Milwaukee, Madison, Los Angeles, Kansas City, Dallas, etc., are represented on the Commission through a larger family—Milwaukee and Madison through Chicago, and California families through a New York Boss.

⁴ This can only be read as instructions to install electronic surveillances.

To: SAC New York.
 From: Director, FBI.
 Subject: La Cosa Nostra.

A review reveals progress in establishing La Cosa Nostra as a de facto organization and developing leadership, membership, rules, and activities.

Your recent reports show a good grasp of the subject matter and clear understanding of nature, strength, and extent of the criminal organization.

You may wish to submit your recommendations regarding appropriate commendatory recognition for the agent or agents handling and developing this case to date.

(81) In January 1963, the Director sent a directive to the Special Agent-in-Charge of the New York Division to change the title of the investigation (and thus file 92-6054) :

JANUARY 16, 1963.

The Criminal Commission Etal. Anti-Racketeering Conspiracy:

Change name of case file from above to La Causa [sic] Nostra, Anti-Racketeering Conspiracy. Use field office division in title inasmuch as some auxiliary offices have not, as yet, actually developed the complete structure of the "Family" operating in this area.

F. La Cosa Nostra

(82) Some people have suggested that the name La Cosa Nostra was fabricated by the FBI in order to avoid embarrassment to Director Hoover, who had failed to issue a public warning about "The Mafia." In fact, the FBI had gradually learned of this name through its intelligence gathering, as can be seen throughout file 92-6054 and in other documents. For example, an April 23, 1963, memorandum from the Director to the SAC, New York, said:

It is noted that information developed by San Francisco, Newark, and New York indicates a continued usage of the term Cosa Nostra as opposed to Causa Nostra in reference by members to the organization of Italian criminal element.

In view of this New York office will add term Cosa Nostra to the current caption in report to be submitted July 1, 1963.

Consequently, the special agent of the New York office, responsible for assembling the semiannual summary, captioned his July 1, 1963, report "La Cosa Nostra," but included all the variables that the FBI had come across:

Title: Changes of La Cosa Nostra, Cosa Nostra, La Causa Nostra, a Causa Nostra, causa nostra, Onorata Societa.

(83) Clearly, there had been some confusion as to the correct form of the name:

AUGUST 12, 1963.

Memorandum to Al Belmont from Courtney Evans:

Information on La Cosa Nostra first received from a live informant in September 1961, in New York as La Causa

Nostra, meaning Our Cause. Within months there was corroboration from other sources, including members, who also gave La Causa Nostra.

There appeared to be some disagreement as to translation. Finally, Bureau translators opted for Our Thing. The sources who had used Causa, did not speak Italian well.¹

Subsequent to this time, "La Cosa Nostra" was used almost exclusively.

G. The Kennedy program

(84) The scope and success of this campaign by the Kennedy administration can be easily seen in the following statistics and charts on staffing, investigations, and prosecution:

Between 1960 (prior to the Kennedy administration) and 1963, there was:

- A 250 percent increase in the number of attorneys—from 17 to 60;
- More than a 900 percent increase in days in the field—from 660 to 6,172;
- A 1,250 percent increase in days in grand jury—from 100 to 1,353;
- A 1,700 percent increase in days in court—from 61 to 1,081.

From 1961 to 1963, there was:

- A 500 percent increase in defendants indicted—from 121 to 615;
- A 400 percent increase in defendants convicted—from 73 to 288.²

[See fig. 4 and fig 5.]³

H. The impact of the Kennedy campaign

(85) These statistics trace the broad outlines of the Kennedy Department of Justice effort against organized crime. The impact, as revealed through electronic surveillance reports and other sources, was disruptive to La Cosa Nostra's operations and structure. No longer was there the absence of knowledge about the nature, structure, and operations that had been one of organized crime's main reasons for success. Further, the effort was having a detrimental effect on key moneymaking activities such as gambling; it had cut deeply into the organization's ability to wield political influence; and finally, it had contributed substantially to the dissension that was threatening the cohesion so essential to organized crime. While some dissension was inevitable, many observers believe that the unrelenting pressure of law enforcement agencies, particularly Federal, showed La Cosa Nostra that it was vulnerable and forced the leadership to devote substantial resources and energies to protecting themselves, thus ignoring other responsibilities and difficulties.

(86) The following sections contain summaries and excerpts from FBI and other documents that illustrate the effect that the war on organized crime was having.

¹ This is a frequent problem. The consultant spent a great deal of time in various debriefings of Joseph Valachi, who was born in New York City. His Italian was very poor, spoken in the coarse which he had learned by ear as he grew up. His pronunciation and grammar were very poor.

² Source: U.S. Department of Justice.

³ Figures 4 and 5 were introduced into the record as JFK F-551 and JFK F-552 in public hearing.

Organized Crime Indictments and Convictions

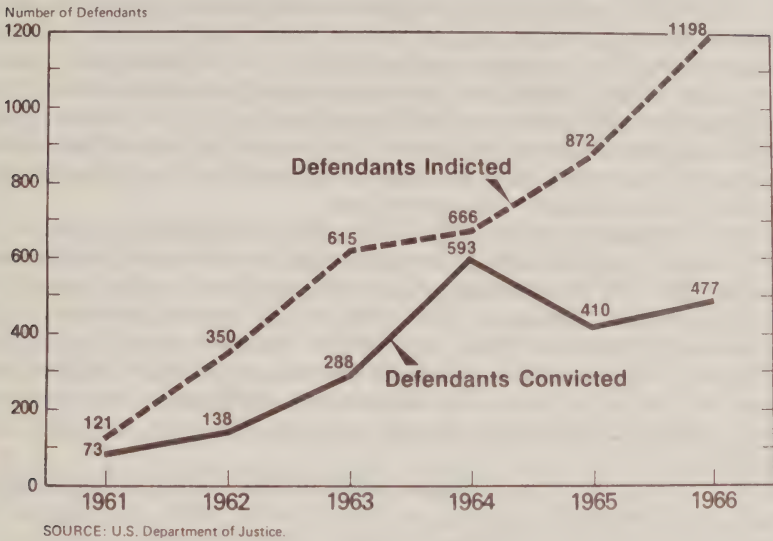


FIGURE 4.

Organized Crime Program

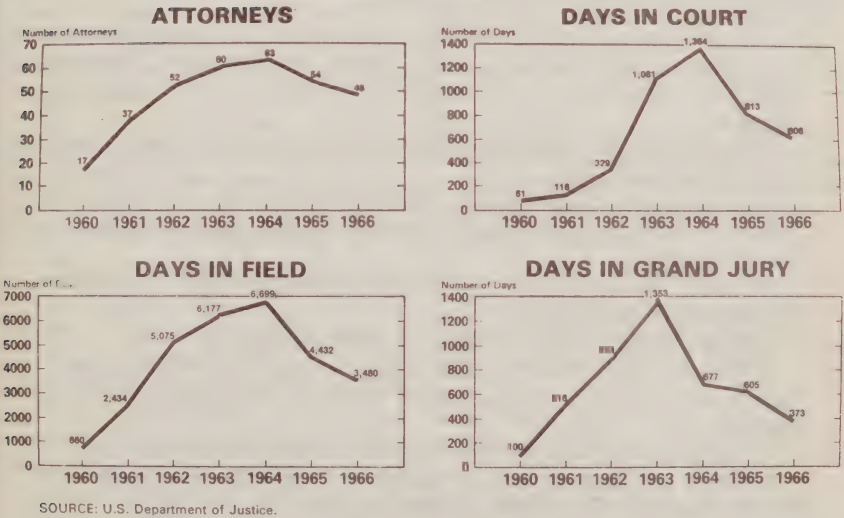


FIGURE 5.

(1) *On political influence*

(87) The FBI's intelligence program revealed clearly that La Cosa Nostra had a deep-rooted and extensive record of political activism and that its political power was important to its operations, particularly as concerned protection from the law. Much of the frustration of La Cosa Nostra figures resulted from the disruption of their long-established connections with the political establishment. The following material illustrates both the extent of political involvement and the difficulty occasioned by the new efforts.

(88) On August 24 or 31, 1960, Congressman Roland Libonati, of the 7th Illinois District, then serving on the House Judiciary Committee, visited the U.S. Penitentiary, Terre Haute, Ind., with approval of the U.S. Bureau of Prisons. [He wrote of his inspection tour in the Congressional Record of Sept. 20, 1960.] While there Libonati had asked to see Paul DeLucia and Frank Meehan, both mob leaders from Chicago and both in prison for income tax violations. DeLucia and Libonati gave "a disgusting display of affection with hugging and kissing."

Murray Humphreys, a Chicago mob figure visited Congressman Libonati in Washington, D.C. on May 23-24, 1960, and again on February 17, 1961. He obtained a contribution for a camp for the underprivileged, sponsored by Libonati, from International Vice President John T. "Sandy" O'Brien of the Teamsters for favors in Congress concerning an investigation of Teamsters Union monitors.

(89) In late 1962, Anthony Champagne, an attorney who has represented Sam Giancana talked with John D'Arco, city alderman, and Pat Marcy, ward committeeman, both of whom were Giancana's political tools. Their conversation follows:

CHAMPAGNE. But those guys nominate the commissioner.

D'ARCO. Let me tell you, Tony. McGettridge, Morgan, Murphy, and that jig. There's five of them, and we got the three.¹

MARCI. We got the three, Mann, he's a helluva guy. Mann, he's the colored man.

CHAMPAGNE. You can bet that Bob Kennedy will push for Morris² for the spot. That's gonna happen. How's the mayor gonna stop it?

MARCI. Because he can tell Bob [Kennedy] that Morris [obscene] in the election.

MARCI. I heard that Wilson³ is going to go.

D'ARCO. Then Ward⁴ goes. Then we got the police department back again, because there ain't a policeman we can't handle.

CHAMPAGNE. You got to eliminate your Advisory Board.

MARCI. As long as you get somebody from the ranks and get Morris out of there, Tony, [obscene] the advisory board.

¹ The three being referred to on the Police Advisory Board are: William McGettridge, who was close to and met with Murray Humphreys, Chicago gangster; Morgan Murphy; and Theophilus Mann.

² Joseph Morris, deputy superintendent of the Chicago police.

³ Orlando Wilson, the superintendent of the Chicago police.

⁴ Daniel Ward, The Cook County prosecutor.

(90) One of those involved in the conversation said that the chairman of the board, Franklin Kreml, was Sam Giancana's man. The conversation also made clear that D'Arco had displeased Anthony Accardo, leader emeritus of the Chicago organization, who had suggested to Sam Giancana, his successor, that D'Arco was a liability and should be replaced. Giancana concurred and set up a dinner meeting to effect this change. He met with D'Arco on November 29, 1962, in a private dining area in the Czech Lodge, a restaurant in North Riverside, Ill.

(91) Three special agents of the FBI had been planning to disrupt the meeting. They went to the restaurant, brushed past a guard, and heartily and volubly greeted D'Arco, speaking favorably of him, indicating they had learned he was in political trouble, and offering their sympathy. Giancana became infuriated. If D'Arco had any chance of remaining in political power, it was totally destroyed. The guard was later overheard speaking of these agents:

If only there was somebody could sit down with them. What do they get out of this? Like a bunch of Boy Scouts. Hump [Murray Humphreys] says he can't do nothing.

And sweet talkers? You'd think here are three of the nicest guys in Chicago. But dirty? They would burn their mothers if she crossed the street on a red light, what with their honor! I think they would [obscene]. I never seen Moe [Sam Giancana] so mad! He hates Hill, anyway.

The following day, November 30, 1962, Anthony Accardo and Paul DeLucia met with Sam Giancana to encourage him to follow through on a plan to get rid of D'Arco. Accardo suggested that D'Arco enter a hospital so that "reasons of health" could be used as an excuse for his withdrawal from the political scene. Accardo also mentioned that he suspected a live informant had been telling the FBI about Giancana's political plans.

(92) In early December, D'Arco announced to the press that he would not run for reelection due to "serious illness." Giancana's choice to take D'Arco's place as city alderman was Anthony DeTolve, related to him by marriage and then serving on the Illinois legislature. On February 6, 1963, comments by DeTolve were overheard:

That place [the State legislature] is disgusting! I want to get out of there so bad! Wait until I make my swan song down there. What a speech I'll make! "Thank God, I'm getting out of this insane asylum! Oh! you guys pass laws like I never seen before. God help the people."

They got crime commission bills, they got every [obscene] thing down there. They're probably even going to introduce wiretapping down there. That's for sure! That's coming, forget it! Nobody wants to stand up down there. [Obscenities] who call themselves lawyers. They couldn't try a case, they don't even know the rules of evidence. And this Association of Commerce, what a bunch of bull [obscene] they are. And this Porky Pig we got for a mayor!

I'll show everybody a thing or two when I get to be alderman around here. I'll show this city an organization!

(93) The next day—February 7, 1963—a decision was made to replace DeTolve as Giancana's choice with Michael Fiorito. This decision involved a minor difficulty, since DeTolve had already been officially designated as his party's choice, and it was too late to change that selection on the official ballot. Giancana decided to run Fiorito as an independent write-in candidate.

(94) A second problem was that Fiorito did not reside within the confines of the first ward, as required by law, and in fact did not even live within Chicago, but had a home in the suburb of Winnetka. These factors were overcome by his registering as a write-in candidate and using the Hotel Conrad Hilton in Chicago as place of residence.

(95) Giancana was strongly committed to this matter and essentially served personally as campaign manager. The criminal organization turned out its vote. Fiorito defied what would be political tradition in most places and won by a large majority. On February 28, 1963, Sam Giancana, pleased with the outcome of a recent election, was heard to say: "That will teach that little [obscene] Kennedy, who runs Chicago!"

(96) Giancana's pleasure, however, was short-lived. The media were extremely critical of the circumstances surrounding the election. Several investigations were initiated as to various matters, especially Fiorito's residence, the Conrad Hilton Hotel registration records, who filled them out, et cetera.

(97) In May 1963, Fiorito resigned. Giancana, who had reveled in being the "Grey Eminence" in the selection of the First Ward's alderman, was left looking foolish, especially since the position remained vacant and the district unrepresented in the city council until the next regular election the following year.

(98) On October 23, 1962, Pat Marcy, a Giancana political underling and secretary of the first ward, spoke with John D'Arco and Congressman Roland Libonati (who was also to be displaced by Giancana). Libonati briefed the other two on the possibility of war in Cuba, China, and India. He stated that he did not even know the name of the person seeking to run against him because any opposition in his district was laughable:

Last time, you guys built me up to 98,000 votes, and the other guy to 23,000. Who ran against me last time?

Congressman Libonati also discussed Robert F. Kennedy:

I killed six of his bills. That wiretapping bill, the intimidating informers bill—

Libonati said that John Kennedy was a "sweetheart" but that Robert F. Kennedy was "cruel." He described how he opposed a Robert Kennedy bill and then got a call from Mayor Richard Daley. Libonati says he told John Kennedy to stop Robert Kennedy from calling Daley on such matters. Libonati then took credit for a statement of Bobby's on television that his brother wanted him to stay out of politics because he was the Attorney General.

(99) In July 1963, there had been much comment by the media about the appearance in the court each day in the civil suit against the FBI of Giancana's son-in-law, Anthony Tisci. An administrative aide to

Congressman Libonati, Tisci was asked by the press whether he had taken leave from his duties, what exactly he did in his job, and how much time he actually put in.

(100) In November 1963, State Senator Pete Granata was promised \$25,000 to kill a bail bond reform bill. Giancana told Pat Marcy to collect the \$25,000 from the bail bondsmen and give Granata \$5,000 for the "guys down there" in Springfield, Ill.

(2) *On Gambling*

(101) Traditionally, it has been supposed that gambling was a principal source of income for organized crime. A central focus of anti-organized crime efforts in the 1960's was gambling, both lawful and unlawful. As part of its intelligence-gathering, the FBI, therefore, focused on "skimming," that is, cheating operations in Las Vegas. Since early January 1963, the FBI had been using electronic surveillance there, through which it learned that most of the "skim" money was being conveyed to the Miami area, some then going to the northeast for further distribution.

(102) Las Vegas skimming was a lucrative operation. Three items that appeared early in 1963 in the La Cosa Nostra file provide some details:

(103) Ed Levinson and Ed Torres had discussed in early 1963 a plan to issue dividends to owners of record instead of only "skimming." Thus, hidden owners could get profits, and this would reduce the amount that had to be "stolen" (skimmed) each month. The skim could then be reduced to \$60,000 per month* instead of \$100,000. No final decision was made.

(104) The report also noted that Ed Levinson and Ed Torres were behind on delivering the skim to Florida. Levinson was to send \$100,000 to "Miami."

(105) Also discussed was the sale price of the Horseshoe Club—\$5 million. This price was described as "seems right, because the skim is \$700,000 per year."

(106) The report also stated that a courier had made two recent trips. On one he carried \$300,000 to a Swiss bank, on the other, \$100,000 to the Bahamas.

(107) On January 21, 1963, \$123,500 was skimmed from Las Vegas casino operations "the same amount of money as last month." Meyer Lansky, a Florida mob figure, was to get the money. His share would be \$71,000; \$42,500 was to go to Gerardo Catena, a mob leader in New Jersey. Lansky "distributes" in Florida and Catena "in the north" **.

(108) Catena, Richie Boiardo, Angelo "Gyp" DeCarlo, Vincent Alo, and Sam Giancana, all mob leaders, were said to own pieces of the Horseshoe, Fremont, and Sands in Las Vegas.

(109) In January 1962, Sam Giancana had a discussion with Gus Alex and Edward D. Vogel, two Chicago associates. The conversation indicated that the Chicago syndicate, insofar as its illegal gambling activities were concerned, had for all practical purposes come to an

*This figure is apparently per casino.

**Lansky's and Catena's shares total \$10,000 less than the \$123,500 mentioned. Part of the skim was distributed to supervisory casino employees for their silence and cooperation. This may account for the difference.

end, primarily because of the intense pressure placed upon the organization by the "G," meaning the Federal Government.

(110) This fact, coupled with the fact that the State and local police had been forced to move against the syndicate, had brought the Giancana group to the realization that for the time being "everyone is on his own," meaning no longer would anyone receive support from the organization, nor could anyone expect influence to be brought to bear on his behalf.

I. La Cosa Nostra and intelligence gathering

(111) La Cosa Nostra had always been protected, in part, by the inability of law enforcement agencies to obtain information about its structure, membership, and methods of operation. Since the late 1950's, however, the Federal and many State and local governments had made intelligence gathering on La Cosa Nostra a high priority. Clearly, the organization was experiencing the steady unveiling of every aspect of its existence, as revealed in the following summaries and excerpts:

(112) In June 1963, Stefano Magaddino, Buffalo, N.Y., mob leader, was heard to say:

They know everybody's name. They know who's boss. They know who is on the commission. They know Amico Nostro (the password, Our Friend). They said to me, "What was your Caporegime doing here? What did he come to tell you?" They knew that 11-12-13 were massaged [beaten up].

To Carlo Gambino they said, "This is your underboss; this is your Caporegime; this is your Consigliieri."

(113) Magaddino was also heard to recount that the pressure on Carmine Lombardo, a mob figure in New York City, had driven him to drink. Then he got charged with a parole violation for getting drunk in public.

(114) In June 1963, two Brooklyn hoodlums were analyzing police intelligence work; they cursed the police.

They know a lot . . . they know everything. They put everything together, lots of things. Where we take it for granted it don't mean nothing.

These people [the police] have been gathering and gathering. They go here! They go there! See, before it was a different story. If you had the locals, they knew the information, but they kept it for themselves. Today, they are all working together. We got a big problem.

These people are united. Everything they collect, they concentrate. And now everything goes into one office. Before, every squad kept the information for themselves. You take this cop on the corner, you've been paying him for 20 years, maybe. They get the information. Someone comes in from New York and asks if he knows so and so. "Oh, he's a book-maker." And you've been paying him for 20 years!!! That's the condition you got today.

(115) In June 1963, Stefano Magaddino was heard talking to Anthony deStefano, an underling from Syracuse:

You see, the Cosa Nostra. The other day they made me become frightened. They know our business better than us. They know the heads of the families, the Capodecina, the FBI does.

Therefore, that's why, the other day, I say, Be careful before you open your mouth.

Because sometime somebody could be a spy [law officer] and you might think he is an amico nostro [a friend of ours and a member].

(116) The reason for the concern of La Cosa Nostra is made clear by an internal FBI memorandum from Inspector R. W. Smith to William C. Sullivan, assistant director, Domestic Intelligence Division, dated May 17, 1963. It shows the extent of the knowledge the FBI had amassed over the previous few years:

It is interesting to note that conclusions of the Mafia monograph on the U.S. section II[*] are supported by information from recent Bureau investigation. In fact, it is possible to substitute the newer terms relating to "La Causa Nostra" for the Mafia terms as illustrated in the following monograph conclusions:

1. The Mafia (La Causa Nostra) represents one of the most ruthless, pernicious and enduring forms of criminality ever to exist in the United States.

2. The viciousness and effectiveness of the Mafia (La Causa Nostra) stem from its conspiratorial groups of Sicilian-Italian hoodlums, its adherence to a code of secrecy and silence, and its use of intimidation, violence, vengeance and murder.

3. The fact that Mafia (La Causa Nostra) adherents are primarily Sicilians or Italians by birth or descent does not mean that all, a majority, or even a substantial number of Sicilians or Italians are criminal or Mafiosi (amici nostri members).

4. Mafiosi (amici nostri members) do not participate in such strictly predatory crimes as robberies, burglaries, larcenies, but concentrate on such immensely profitable and less hazardous bigtime criminal ventures as gambling, illicit narcotics traffic, labor and industrial racketeering, and bootlegging.

5. Mafiosi (amici nostri members) are continually searching for new and lucrative fields of criminal and legitimate endeavor to increase their wealth, power, and influence.

6. Many victims of, or witnesses to, criminal acts committed by Mafiosi (amici nostri members) are reluctant, through their dread of familiar Mafia (La Causa Nostra) methods, to make complaints or statements to law enforcement officers or to testify in court.

7. By means of bribery, Mafiosi (amici nostri members) have attempted—successfully—on occasion, to corrupt officials

*Following the Apalachin meeting, the Director had ordered the preparation of two Mafia monographs, one on the Mafia-U.S.A., the other on Mafia-Sicily.

of local, State, and Federal Governments, including representatives of law enforcement agencies, to advance their criminal ends.

8. The legal and illegal activities of Mafiosi (*amici nostri* members) are so intertwined that distinguishing between the two is frequently difficult, especially as to their sources of income.

9. Mafia (*La Causa Nostra*) leaders carefully remove themselves from actual association with lower criminal elements and avoid participation in ordinary criminal activity. This practice, in addition to their great wealth, power, and influence, gives them an amazing immunity from arrest and prosecution.

10. In order to combat the menace presented by the Mafia (*La Causa Nostra*), it is necessary to understand the underlying criminal code of the Mafia (*La Causa Nostra*), its "modus operandi," the implications and ramifications of its operations, and its relationship to organized crime.

11. Since it is impossible to proceed against the Mafia (*La Causa Nostra*) as a legal entity, investigations by local, State, and Federal law enforcement agencies must be intensified and must be pursued vigorously and relentlessly to secure the successful prosecution of individual Mafiosi (*amici nostri* members) for any and all violations of law.

More complete picture

Recently obtained information also amplifies previous information in Bureau files and adds to the knowledge of the terminology of Mafia or "*La Causa Nostra*." For instance, the newer term "Commission" received from sources in the last few years, describes a ruling body which oversees and coordinates operations and adjudicates disputes. It is noted that, in the Mafia monographs, mention was made that important figures in the Mafia met from time to time to settle disputes and consider activities for their profits. Also, more recent information describes the initiation ceremonies and a code of behavior in detail, all of which are based upon the primary code of secrecy and silence (*omerta*) discussed in the monographs.

(117) The results of the intelligence gathering program of the 1960's may, therefore, be summarized as follows:

1. There was a national, conspiratorial, criminal organization within the United States which members referred to as *La Cosa Nostra*.

2. The organization was made up of groups known to the members as "families."

3. The "families" were headed by a leader who was referred to as a boss (*capo*).

4. The "families" had an executive officer under the leader who was referred to as the underboss (*sottocapo*).

5. The families had a position known as counselor (*consigliere*); the counselor was considered to be an advisor and was available to all members of the family.

6. The family had subunits known originally as decina (when the members of the subunit were limited to 10) and later called a regime.

7. The subunits were headed by a person with the title of capo-regime. This position was often referred to as "captain."

8. The individual members of the family were referred to as "members," "soldiers" or "made men."

9. The families were being governed in matters of import and policy, and in matters arising between families, by a national commission, the number of whose members could vary and which was made up of the leaders of the major families.

10. The families whose leaders did not serve on the commission were represented by a commission member.

11. A term used for a family leader or commission member was representante.

12. A term used for family was burgata.

13. Other terms for the organization or its individual families, often used by outsiders, were the Mafia, the organization, the outfit, the clique, the boys, the office, the arm.

14. An initiation ceremony or rite was always used at the time of entry of a new member, but was not the same in every area of the country.

15. Members could be placed on probation, suspended, expelled or demoted.

16. Members could transfer from one family to another.

17. The organization did not use membership records or insignia.

18. Organization members resided and operated in Canada.

19. The organization's business activities were international in nature, going beyond North America.

20. Adjudication sessions were variously referred to as "a table," "a sitdown" or "a chair."

21. Members of the criminal organization had various professions, including law, medicine and the church.

22. There were rules which were known to members, though not written anywhere.

23. Members had been taxed for a family defense fund which was handled by the boss.

24. Relatives and friends were used as couriers.

25. Relatives and friends were used as mail drops.

26. Relatives and friends were used as message centers.

27. Members used elaborate systems of prearranged times and telephone numbers to communicate with each other to avoid electronic surveillance.

28. Members had hidden business interests and used others to veil their investments, thus avoiding taxes.

29. Members engaged in political activity to an inordinate degree by:

- a) Making direct political contributions.
- b) Engaging in fundraising and obtaining contributions from others for political purposes.
- c) Supporting controlled or friendly candidates.
- d) Helping to control appointive positions in government.

- e) Holding elective and appointive positions at all levels of government.
- f) Helping relatives achieve elected and/or appointed positions at all levels of government.
- g) Trying to influence the outcome of government decisions.
- h) Lobbying in favor of legislation they considered in their best interests.
- i) Lobbying against legislation they considered not in their best interests.
- j) Dispensing political patronage.
- k) Campaigning against candidates considered inimical to their best interests.
- 30. Money was laundered in foreign depositories.
- 31. Members assassinated family leaders in order to replace them.
- 32. The families undertook public relations efforts, that is, to protect Italians from defamation.
- 33. The families used and abused the services of attorneys.
- 34. In the entertainment field, members:
 - a) Made friends with entertainers for prestige.
 - b) Coinvested with entertainers to make money.
 - c) Controlled placement of entertainers to make money.
 - d) Engaged in the production of entertainment to make money.
 - e) Developed, "owned," and promoted entertainers to make money.
- 35. The families made illegal deals with high and lower level labor leaders.
- 36. The families got "finder's fees" for arranging union loans.
- 37. Members got percentages for obtaining Government loans.
- 38. Members owned and had connection with banks.
- 39. Members engaged heavily in nepotism within the organization.
- 40. The families took care of members who went to prison without involving others. This included caring for the family of the convict, providing a stipend or sizable gift on release, and guaranteeing an income-producing capability thereafter. This was a form of unemployment insurance.
- 41. Members created problems that would drive victims to them for protection.
- 42. The families had an intelligence-gathering capability.
- 43. The families had a counterintelligence capability.
- 44. The families studied the extent of law enforcement knowledge concerning themselves and their activities.
- 45. Informants and witnesses were intimidated or killed.
- 46. Members faked illness (and once, a kidnapping) in order to avoid legal process.
- 47. Libel suits and other legal actions were used as a defense tactic and strategy.
- 48. Members shook down gambling operations.
- 49. Members engaged in other forms of extortion.
- 50. Bribery was used as a tactic.
- 51. Other forms of corruption were used.
- 52. Blackmail was used.
- 53. Members tried to influence media stories.

54. Members used electronic expertise defensively.

55. Members used electronic expertise offensively against others (wiretapping and bugging).

56. Members used the polygraph.

57. Members avoided family positions that might compromise their usefulness outside the organization.

a) John Montana gave up the family leadership in Buffalo to run for political office.

b) Joe Caminiti, Milwaukee underboss, would not run the family if leader Frank Balistrieri went to jail so as not to jeopardize his position with the International Brotherhood of Teamsters.

J. 1963: Feeling the pressure

(118) As the year 1963 progressed, there were many signs that the constant pressure was taking its toll.

(119) In April 1963, the father of Carmine Lombardozi, a capo in the New York City La Cosa Nostra family of Carlo Gambino, died. Law enforcement officers covered the wake and funeral for intelligence purposes. As the funeral cortege entered the church, several young men among the mourners assaulted an FBI special agent with fists and feet, took his service revolver, and then fled. Other law enforcement officers recovered the weapon shortly thereafter.

(120) This occurrence was singular, and its importance was far-reaching. An unwritten rule within organized crime was that violence against law enforcement officers or other public officials was to be avoided.

(121) The event was noted at high levels of both the FBI and organized crime. An April 30, 1963 internal FBI memorandum from Courtney Evans, Associate Director, Special Investigation Division, to Al Belmont, Associate Director, General Investigations Division, discussed the assault. Evans believed the incident indicated that members of La Cosa Nostra were seeking permission to retaliate against law enforcement officers, but that such permission had not yet been granted.

(122) Certain FBI personnel apparently decided that they could not allow an agent to be assaulted without a strong response. One tactic was to put pressure on the Gambino family, of which Lombardozi was a member. Gambino himself and all the other leaders in the family were interviewed. The FBI revealed to them the depth of its knowledge about their criminal organization to shake everyone up.

(123) In a comparatively short period of time after these actions by the FBI and in remarkably similar language, members of the Lombardino hierarchy in Brooklyn, a La Cosa Nostra leader in Philadelphia, and a family leader in western New York State were all discussing the events. This showed the speed and effectiveness of the communications network among the La Cosa Nostra families, despite the significant distances between them, but more importantly, the seriousness of what had transpired.

(124) The following discussion occurred in May 1963 concerning FBI actions in response to the attack on the agent:

MIKE.¹ He was told specifically . . .

PETE.² To come and see me?

MIKE. You're a captain. No, they [the FBI] don't want to come to you to embarrass you and your daughter.³

PETE. Who did they tell that to?

MIKE. They told that to Freddy.

PETE. Yeah.

MIKE. They don't want to embarrass you. Three of them called. To him. They said, "We don't want to go to Petey Pumps, we don't want to embarrass him with his daughter.

PETE. They already did.

MIKE. They already went to you . . . er . . . this week . . . this is the bullshit.

PETE. Yeah.

MIKE. They don't want to give you no . . . in other words, they are telling you they don't want to embarrass you. In other words, they won't go to the convent. Well, I would say, right now they are giving you the zing. You want us to go to the convent? You want us to embarrass you? Well then, see that the right thing is done.

PETE. Yeah.

MIKE. Actually, what it boils down to, they're looking to use a stick. "But now we'll go on midnight raids. We'll do this, we'll do that, we'll do the other thing. You're a captain. You belong to Carl's family."

PETE. Well, previous to that he hands me Carlo's picture. "You know him?" I said, "Sure, I know him." "How long you know him?" "I know him 20, 30 years."

MIKE. They didn't expect you so say nothing.

PETE. "Can you tell us anything about him? The only thing I could tell you about him is that he is a businessman, been in business all his life. Brought up four kids. They had a good education. They're all in business. They all went to college and married a profession. I said, what else could you ask for? He's got a nice family."

See what they do . . . they want to get a message through. I mean get a message through someplace. There's no question about it.

MIKE. They want to put the heat on you, me.

PETE. Yeah.

MIKE. Because here's the proof of it. They've gone to every captain.

PETE. And they call them "captains." One guy said, "foreman." And the other guy said, "Capo Regina." I mean they're going right to each head. To the head of everybody they're going to. But for them to say this, when he told me this, I said, "Jimmy, I think he already saw them."

¹ Mike is Michael Scandifla, an acting capo in the Carlo Gambino family.

² Pete is Peter "Pumps" Ferrara, a capo in the Carlo Gambino family.

³ Ferrara had a daughter who was a Catholic nun.

PETE. Yeah.

MIKE. "I think he already saw them," I said. Now to put the heat on him to go to his daughter, I said, this don't make sense to me. I said, "Where the [obscenity] does this come into the picture?" Now they don't want to embarrass you.

PETE. What are they going to embarrass me for? What can they do? Go up there?

MIKE. Well, God forbid! They can't . . . they can't throw her out.

PETE. No.

MIKE. They couldn't throw Albert's brother out.¹ How are they going to throw her out?

PETE. Nah. They can't throw her out.

MIKE. Embarrassment, that your daughter is a nun. I mean, Jesus Christ! It's supposed to be an honor.

PETE. They can't do nothing. They won't do nothing.

MIKE. Dirty [obscenity]. Now that they bring out everything, Pete, the Cosa Nostra is a wide open thing.

PETE. Yeah.

MIKE. It's an open book.

PETE. It's an open book.

MIKE. Pete, you know as well as I do, familiarity with anything whatsoever breeds contempt. We've had nothing but familiarity with our Cosa Nostra . . . if it bring up sides, what the hell are we supposed to do! I only know one thing, Pete. The Cosa Nostra is the Cosa Nostra. You just do what the [obscenity] bosses tell you!

(125) In May 20, 1963, Angelo Bruno, Joseph Magliocco,² Sal Profaci,³ Peter Maggio and Salvatore Maggio⁴ were meeting. Magliocco was having difficulty obtaining the commission's approval for him to be Profaci's successor. He was attempting to gain Bruno's vote on the commission.

(126) During the meeting, Bruno described the FBI tactics used on Carlo Gambino. He noted that the agents had named all Gambino's capos, named Joe Biondo as underboss, Joseph Riccobono as the family counselor, and said, "These are your amici nostri, you are the representante, you are the Boss." The agent was reported to have then asked,

Did you change the laws in your family, that you could hit FBI men, punch and kick them? Well, this is the test, that if you change the laws and now you are going to hit FBI men, every time we pick up one of your people we are going to break their heads for them.

¹ "Albert's brother" refers to a Roman Catholic priest, who was the brother of Albert Anastasia, a mob leader.

² Joseph Magliocco (underboss to the late Joseph Profaci, as well as his brother-in-law).

³ Sal Profaci, son of the late Joseph Profaci and Magliocco's nephew.

⁴ Peter and Salvatore Maggio, Bruno lieutenants, who are also related to him by marriage.

(127) Bruno then related that they had in fact picked up one guy:

They almost killed him, the FBI. They don't do that, you know. But they picked up one of his fellows and they crippled him.

They said, "This is an example. Now, the next time anybody lays a hand on an FBI man, that's just a warning. There is nothing else we got to tell you."

(128) Sam Giancana in Chicago was also feeling the pressure. Giancana's concern could be readily understood. For some time he had been the subject of intense coverage by the FBI. By the spring of 1963, it had become "bumper-to-bumper," almost 24 hours per day—while driving, on the golf course, in restaurants, wherever he was. He had also suffered a number of political defeats, and there had been the publicity over his son-in-law, Anthony Tisci, who worked for Congressman Liborati being at the civil hearing on his requested injunction from the Federal courts to curtail FBI physical surveillance. As a consequence, Giancana was staying away from his home base in Chicago to a significant degree, and it was creating problems.

(129) During the first week of July, FBI agents interviewed Charles "Chuck" English, a close Giancana associate, at his request. It took place at the Armory Lounge (Giancana was present in another part of the lounge during the interview). Toward the end English, who was somewhat intoxicated, tried to get Giancana to speak to the agents, but he refused. As the agents were preparing to depart in their car, English came out with a message from Giancana:

"If Bobby Kennedy wants to talk to me, I'll be glad to talk to him and he knows who to go through."* On July 9, Director Hoover advised Attorney General Kennedy of this occurrence and that:

We have now learned that Chicago hoodlum leaders are extremely upset over the fact that English submitted to the interview and his mention of the Sinatra relationship.

Later in July 1963, on two weekends, Sam Giancana and Phyllis McGuire, the singer, were together at the Cal-Neva Lodge on Lake Tahoe, Nev. One of these weekends Frank Sinatra, who owned 50 percent of the lodge (as well as having an interest in the Sands in Las Vegas) was with them. On August 2, 1963, Giancana and McGuire were also guests at Frank Sinatra's Palm Springs, Calif., home, having flown there on Sinatra's plane. These and other similar facts appeared in the Chicago newspapers and other media and resulted in action by the Nevada Gaming Commission, which had listed Giancana as a person not to be allowed in any premises licensed for gambling. Sinatra refused to deny his close relationship with Giancana and decided to sell his interests rather than run the risk of a suspended license. Later that month, the FBI learned of rumbling in the higher echelons of organized crime in Chicago over Giancana's absenteeism and bad publicity. Tony Accardo, Fifi Buccieri, Joe Gagliano, and Willie Messina supported the idea of Accardo protégé Jackie Cerone's taking over the mob's activities, at least during Giancana's extended absences.

*English had indicated previously that Frank Sinatra, the singer and entertainer, would be the person to arrange such a meeting.

(130) In October 1963, Pat Marcy, a political front man for Sam Giancana, and another man were overheard talking. The other man stated that he had never seen conditions so bad as they were in Chicago at the time. The other individual then stated that Paul Ricca (former leader of the Chicago criminal organization) advised him that the organization must be patient and wait for the pressure to lift.

(131) Sam Giancana and his organized crime peers were facing other problems as well, which many experts attributed to unremitting Government pressure. Internal dissension was a major concern. It had several principal sources.

(132) First, Joseph Bonanno, a family leader who alternated his time between New York City where his family was located, and Tucson, Ariz., where he resided with his nuclear family, became overly ambitious. He suggested that Frank DeSimone, leader of the southern California family, be deposed and supplanted with Bonanno's son, Salvatore. This suggestion was strongly opposed by other commission members, particularly Stefano Magaddino of Buffalo.

(133) Second, the Gallo-Profaci gang war was raging in New York, and had been since 1961. It was described in an FBI Intelligence Bulletin as "the most notorious feud in gangland since the Castellamarese War" (circa 1930-31). Though an intrafamily affair, it was threatening to involve other New York families, and the media's coverage could not have pleased organized crime anywhere.*

*The events in the war up to 1962 were recapitulated in a report:

Monday, Feb. 27, 1961. Headed by Nicholas Forlano, Carmine Persico, Jr. and the Gallo brothers, the insurgents kidnap five persons: Family underboss Joseph Magliocco, four capos of the Profaci family.

They are held until February 28. Long distance negotiations are conducted with Joseph Profaci, the family leader, who is in Florida. Between 90 and 125 members of the family's 150 side with the insurgents.

The Gallo brothers were in contact with Anthony Strollo (alias Tony Bender) the day before the kidnappings and they claim that they had his endorsement for this coup. [Strollo was a capo in the Vito Genovese family. Genovese had only recently been sent to prison for a 15-year term for narcotics violations. This move was apparently interpreted as an overly ambitious one on the part of Strollo, and in September 1962 he and his Cadillac "disappear," neither to be seen again.]

In early May, shots are taken at Joey Gallo. The dispute is referred to the Commission.

In August, John Scimone "defects" to the Gallo side, but he is really a Profaci "plant" in the enemy midst.

Nicholas Forlano and Carmine Persico, Jr., ameliorate their differences with Profaci and return to his discipline and control. They are made the principal mercenaries who are to eradicate the rebellious Gallo brothers. Joe Jelly (a Gallo associate) is taken out on a fishing trip, is shot, arms and legs cut off the torso, all placed in a barrel and tossed into Sheephead Bay. His clothing, stuffed with dead fish, is thrown from an auto in front of a restaurant the Gallos frequent as a message.

Aug. 20, 1961. At the Sahara Lounge, a Brooklyn supper club, an attempt is made on the life of Larry Gallo, by strangulation. The escaping felons departing the scene shoot and wound a police officer.

Sept. 21, 1961. Anniello Dellacroce, a capo in the Carlo Gambino L.C.N. family, is dining in the Luna Restaurant in Manhattan and is severely beaten by the Gallo group.

The FBI learns that although he was not present at the Sahara, Dominick "Mimi" Scialo supervised the attempt on Larry Gallo's life.

October 1961. There is an attempt to murder family leader Joseph Profaci at a New Jersey hunting lodge. The manager of the premises is able to convince the Gallos that "The old man is not present," and thus saves his life.

(Continued)

(134) The death of Joseph Profaci in March 1962 in the middle of the war had offered the possibility that new leadership might bring the conflict to an end. Giuseppe Magliocco, Profaci's underboss and brother-in-law, wanted to take over the family. The commission, however, was reluctant to approve his succession because the rebel Gallo group would not accept his leadership, and the war would have continued.

(135) Bonanno and Magliocco then decided to eliminate some of their opposition by assassinating Carlo Gambino and Thomas Lucchese, two other New York family leaders and commission members. The assassin to whom Magliocco gave "the contract," however, revealed the plan to Gambino, who lodged a complaint with the commission.

(136) In the summer of 1963, the commission tried to negotiate a truce. There was a meeting in Atlantic City, attended by Stefano Magaddino, Carlo Gambino, Thomas Lucchese, Joseph Magliocco, Joseph Bonanno, and Angelo Bruno (all save Magliocco were commission members). Magaddino called Joseph Magliocco, a self-appointed commission member, who owed the commission \$43,000 (expenses involved in investigating charges against him). He further told Magliocco that he was not approved as a boss of a family, and he was to stop acting as one, immediately. The commission also tried to deal with the Bonanno/Los Angeles issue. Magaddino did not think highly of Frank DeSimone, the boss of the Los Angeles family, but disapproved of Joe Bonanno's plan to send his son Bill (Salvatore) and 40 men in Los Angeles to take over as representante (or boss). Magaddino, speaking to two of his underlings and wanting to impress them with the authority of a boss, said, "Not even the Holy Ghost could come into my territory without authorization."

(Continued)

Nov. 11, 1961. Salvatore Mangiameli of the Gallo gang and Michael Rizzitelli (an expatriate New Yorker who has returned from California to aid the Gallos) kill John Guariglia (of the Profaci group) and the owner of a lounge where Guariglia was found.

November 1961. Six of the Gallo gang adherents desert and defect to the opposition.

Dec. 2, 1961. An attempt is made to kill Larry Gallo with a shotgun. The assassin was driving a sports car disguised as a woman [sic].

Jan. 12, 1962. The Gallos beat up two of Carmine Persico's men, found in a nightclub.

Jan. 29, 1962. Mike and Philip Albergo are shot and wounded while attempting to repair an ice-picked flat tire. This is because of their business association with the Gallos.

A temporary truce is declared.

Mar. 5, 1962. Several shots miss Joseph Profaci, Jr.

Mar. 11, 1962. Two soldiers in the Carlo Gambino L.C.N. family are beaten in a nightclub.

Nicholas Forlano, Carmine Persico, and two other Profaci capos want the old man to step down. Joseph Profaci expires from natural causes. His brother-in-law and family underboss, Joseph Magliocco, takes over. He wants \$100 per month from every gambling operation for a fund to escalate the war against the Gallos.

July 1962. More Gallo defectors seek the protection of the Carlo Gambino family.

October 1962. Anthony DiCola and Marco Morelli, two Gallo adherents, "disappear."

(137) Initially, the attempt to resolve the disputes was apparently unsuccessful, the violence continued:

- June 6, 1963. Ermile Colantuono, a local businessman, was killed for giving financial aid to the Gallo gang. Nicholas Bianco, of this group, went to Raymond Patriarca in Providence, Rhode Island (where Bianco originated) to complain of this action. Patriarca agreed to talk to Thomas Lucchese, another New York La Cosa Nostra leader, about it.
- June 12, 1963. Shots missed Frank Illiano, a Gallo family member. Vincent DiTucci of the opposing side was killed. Jerry Basciano was arrested for the murder but released because of insufficient evidence.
- June 18, 1963. Alfred Mondella was killed. Nicholas Getch of the Gallo gang killed Joseph Cardiello. Later the same day the opposition struck back and killed Louis Mariani.
- September 3, 1963. The situation changed when Joseph Magliocco stepped down from the leadership position and retired. He announced to his assembled capos that these were the orders of the commission. There was a cease-fire, and the commission took charge of the family.
- In early 1964, Joseph Colombo was appointed by the commission as leader, and the war came to an end. The casualty list included 9 dead, 3 missing, presumed dead, 11 wounded or beaten, and 9 fired at, but missed.

(138) The importance of these rifts was reflected a year later in a September 22, 1964, conversation between Mike Genovese (brother of boss Vito Genovese) and Tommy Eboli, a capo in the Genovese family. They were discussing Joe Bonanno's reluctance to report to the commission to explain his misdeeds.

EBOLI. If one member can dispute a commission order you can say goodbye to Cosa Nostra, because the commission is the backbone of Costa Nostra.

It will be like the Irish mobs who fight among themselves and they [the Italians] will be having gang wars like they had years ago.

(139) A third major concern in 1963 was the decision of the Justice Department to have Joseph Valachi appear before a congressional committee to testify publicly about his membership in La Cosa Nostra and about organized crime generally.

(140) While few people knew in advance of his willingness to cooperate, even in law enforcement circles, organized crime had learned about it. It was discussed widely throughout the La Cosa Nostra, and a number of members followed the hearings on television. The following are examples of organized crime's reactions:

(141) James Lanza, leader of the La Cosa Nostra family in San Francisco, on August 12, 1963, was overheard talking with an associate, Vito Bruno:

LANZA. Yeah; this guy Joe Valachi is the guy who is telling about it [La Cosa Nostra].

V. B. Cosa Nostra. Cosa Nostra.

LANZA. This guy is in jail. Vito Genovese is in jail, too.

This guy gave information to the federales. He attacked a man with a rock and killed him, and the prison officials didn't know why he killed him. Anyway, this guy thought the Mafia, the Cosa Nostra had sent the guy in to kill him.

This thing has come out now in the papers, but he has been telling about it for the past year.

V. B. They know everything.

LIANZA. Yeah.

(142) On September 17, 1963, Stefano Magaddino was heard to say, after a lengthy discussion about Joseph Valachi, "We passed laws that this guy has got to die."

(143) On September 27, 1963, John Sebastian LaRocca's decision to remain in the Pittsburgh area during the months of October and November 1963 was said to depend on the testimony of Joseph Valachi. If his testimony should "hit closer to home," LaRocca would take a short vacation at his Bel Aire, Fla., residence. LaRocca was extremely annoyed at Valachi's testimony and would not allow it to be discussed in his presence. He claimed, "Valachi hasn't done a decent thing since he was born, and never did a good thing in his life." LaRocca, in fact, departed for Florida on October 10, 1963.

(144) On September 28, 1963, Stefano Magaddino, Peter Magaddino, and Sam Rangatore discussed newspaper coverage of Joseph Valachi's testimony. Magaddino was concerned that some time in the past he had told Valachi about a murder that he, Magaddino, had committed. The participants in the conversation characterized Valachi's testimony as "fairy tales." Magaddino said that Vito Genovese should have killed Valachi.

(145) On October 10, 1963, Giancana and English talked about Valachi's testimony. They said they believed that Valachi would not be able to hurt the Chicago organization, but that he was doing great harm to the New York members. English feared the Government would capitalize on the situation in the future to obtain other informants by showing that they had gone along with Valachi and had not held him accountable for his crimes.

(146) On October 16, 1963, Giancana issued instructions to all political associates to discontinue their practice of attending weddings and funerals of hoodlum families.

(147) On October 24, 1963, in Miami, Fla., Madeline Costello, wife of Charles, a mob figure, was speaking to an unidentified male:

I won't talk in this house, that's the way things are, all right. I want to talk, I'll take a walk outside. You know there's got to be something in this house.

(148) She continued saying that the house was vacant so much there was ample time and opportunity for installation of a "mike." She had expressed similar thoughts in the past. She then commented on the situation:

I'll tell you the things they are doing to that man [Angelo Bruno] are awful, just terrible * * *.

UNKNOWN MALE. They are crucifying him!

MADELINE. And for what? It's all a political thing, you know.

(149) Madeline went on to indicate that Valachi had never laid eyes on Bruno. They all laughed at how ridiculous the Senate hearings were. They imitated the senators and laughed at Valachi's description of a "kiss of death."

UNKNOWN MALE. The hearing is all political, instigated by Robert Kennedy. They're murdering the Italian name.

(150) On October 25, 1963, Joe Zerilli, the Detroit leader, orders all Italian syndicate numbers operations closed. This order came as a result of the Valachi testimony and an IRS raid in Toledo, Ohio.*

(151) The FBI's La Cosa Nostra file also reflected that the New York La Cosa Nostra was developing a strategy to discredit the Valachi testimony by suggesting he was insane and citing the mental history of his family members. They planned to find out if his wife had any papers which might substantiate their claim.

(152) At the conclusion of the Senate Committee's work, Director Hoover provided the FBI's perspective of the Valachi hearings. In a March 2, 1964, telephone conversation with Senator John L. McClellan, Hoover said that the Valachi hearings "shook them all up." The Senator suggested that the Director write him a letter to that effect. Hoover said he would consider it.

(153) On March 6, 1964, Hoover sent a letter to Senator McClellan. It stated, in part:

In pursuing this purpose, your committee has placed on the record information concerning conditions most citizens did not realize existed. There is no doubt that attention across the Nation was focused on Joseph Valachi's testimony regarding La Cosa Nostra, as well as on the testimony of other witnesses who appeared at these hearings. Public opinion was moved against the forces of evil.

K. Attitude toward the Kennedys: Before and after

(154) During the early 1960's, many complaints, some threatening, were voiced generally by La Cosa Nostra members against the law enforcement officers who were hounding them. Some individual FBI agents were specifically reviled. Interestingly, however, there was little, if any, malice specifically directed toward Director Hoover. The real anger was seemingly reserved for the Kennedys, particularly Robert. The following information illustrates where La Cosa Nostra members lay the blame for their problems and what they anticipated from the future.

(155) On February 9, 1962, Angelo Bruno and Willie Weisburg discussed the Kennedys. Weisburg, a business associate of Bruno's, was complaining about the FBI and the Kennedys:

WEISBURG. See what Kennedy done. With Kennedy, a guy should take a knife, like one of them other guys, and stab and kill the [obscenity], where he is now. Somebody should kill the [obscenity]. I mean it. This is true. Honest to God.

*The Valachi hearings included the testimony of Police Commissioner George Edwards of Detroit, who at the time had been designated to become a Federal Judge; he now serves on the Seventh Circuit Court of Appeals.

It's about time to go. But I tell you something. I hope I get a week's notice. I'll kill. Right in the [obscenity] in the White House. Somebody's got to get rid of this [obscenity].

Bruno, however responded to Weisburg with the following story:

Look, Willie, do you see there was a king, do you understand. And he found out that everybody was saying that he was a bad king. This is an old Italian story. So, there was an old wise woman about 140 years old. So, he figured. Let me go talk to the old wise woman. She knows everything. So he went to the old wise woman. So he says to her. I came here because I want your opinion. He says, do you think I'm a bad king. She says, no, I think you are a good king. He says, well how come everybody says I'm a bad king? She says because they are stupid. They don't know. He says, well how come, why do you say I'm a good king. Well, she said, I knew your great grandfather. He was a bad king. I knew your grandfather. He was worse. I knew your father. He was worse than them. You, you are worse than all of them, but your son, if you die, your son is going to be worse than you. So it's better to be with you. (All laugh) So Brownell [former Attorney General] was bad. He was no [obscenity] good. He was this and that.

WEISBURG. Do you know what this man is going to do? He ain't going to leave nobody alone.

BRUNO. I know he ain't. But you see, everybody in there was bad. The other guy was good because the other guy was worse. Do you understand? Brownell came. He was no good. He was worse than the guy before.

WEISBURG. Not like this one.

BRUNO. Not like this one. This one is worse. Right? If something happens to this guy. [Laughs.]

WEISBURG. Let me tell you something. The FBI always hated the IRS. Always. The IRS never checked with the Treasury men. They went separate ways. They wouldn't give each other information. They wanted the credit themselves. He made it with local authorities. He made it ringaround the rosy, pal.

BRUNO. Oh, yeah. This guy is an accountant, see. So, now, he had to do something worse. So what? He started to think, what can I do more than the other guy. The other guy made the antiracketeering law, gambling laws, he did this and he did that. What can I do. He says, I know what I can do. Anybody that has a record that is police property, when he gets pinched, no bail. [Bruno then compares the Italian process of not allowing bail and incarcerating individuals until proven innocent.]

WEISBURG. It's still America, though.

BRUNO. So, it's still America. They are trying to pass a Federal law that you can't take the fifth [amendment]. When they grant you immunity you can't take the fifth.

WEISBURG. They are not going to pass that law.

BRUNO. But they might.

(156) On February 17, 1962, Bruno had a conversation with Mario and Peter Maggio, in-laws and associates of Bruno. One of the Maggio's said:

MAGGIO. * * * Kennedy is going to leave, they are going to make him a special assistant (to the President) out of him. They want him out of the way, he is too much, he is starting to hurt too many people, like unions. He is not only hurting the racket guys, but others, antitrust . . . I think that he is going to leave. But the only reason he won't leave, which I heard before, you see he wants Edgar Hoover out of that.

(157) On May 2, 1962, two New York La Cosa Nostra members, Sal Profaci and Michelino Clemente, and a third unidentified individual named Bob, were talking. Clemente commented:

CLEMENTE. Bob Kennedy won't stop today until he puts us all in jail all over the country. Until the commission meets and puts its foot down, things will be at a standstill. When we meet, we all got to shake hands, and sit down and talk, and, if there is any trouble with a particular regime, it's got to be kept secret, and only the heads are to know about it, otherwise some broad finds out, and finally the newspapers.

(158) Later in the conversation, Clemente stated that things were not like they were years ago, when the commission would meet once a month and there were no cops around to spy on them. Today, he said, in order to have a meeting, you have to tell each one individually about the meeting, without letting them know who else would be present or what the meeting was going to be about, so that there would be no chance of any information leaking out.

(159) In January 1963 in Chicago, Chuck English bemoaned the fact that the Federal Government was closing in on the organization and apparently nothing could be done about it. He made various inflammatory remarks about the Kennedy administration.

(160) In January 1963, Raymond Patriarca, the mob leader of Boston who operated out of Providence, R.I., had a long conversation with Gennaro Anguilo and Peter Limone, two associates, about Robert Kennedy. In summary, Patriarca stated that things were not too good as long as Attorney General Kennedy was in Washington, D.C. He related an argument he had had with Robert Kennedy when called before a congressional committee 3 or 4 years earlier.

(161) On May 23, 1963, Stefano Magaddino was heard to say:

We are in a bad situation in Cosa Nostra. When Profaci died, the Borgata [family] broke up.

They know everything under the Sun. They know who's back of it, they know Amici, they know Capodecina, they know there is a commission. We got to watch right now, this thing. where it goes and stay as quiet as possible.

Magaddino then expressed a bitter hatred for Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy.

(162) In October 1963, Sam Giancana, Charles English, Tony Accardo, and Butch Blasi had a long conversation in Chicago. They

discussed Robert Kennedy's not being available for a Columbus Day parade, but coming to Chicago on October 13 for a B'nai B'rith affair. The "Jews" downtown were, they said, beaming. They also discussed the Bobby Baker scandal. Baker had just resigned his job, and they had not done anything to him. They surmised that he must have come out with a ton of money.

(163) Next they talked about Chicago Police Superintendent O. W. Wilson's chart on the La Cosa Nostra, presented before the McClellan committee at the Valachi hearings. "On top he had an Italian organization." Chuck English spoke of the possibility of the Teamsters Union going back into the AFL—it would hurt Kennedy if they were to take Hoffa back.

(164) They discussed golf. An unidentified person asked if Bobby Kennedy played golf; they knew John Kennedy did. Another person suggested putting a bomb in his golf bag, and they all laughed.

(165) On October 31, 1963, Stefano Magaddino and Peter Magaddino had a discussion about President Kennedy. Peter stated that "He should drop dead." He then added that "they should kill the whole family, the mother and father too!" "When he talks he talks like a mad dog. He says, 'My brother the Attorney General.' Why, he never won a case. He never tried a case."

(166) The brutal murder of the President in November 1963 did not cause any changes in feelings.

(167) In New York City, when Morris Schlitten, a major numbers gambling operator, learned of the President's death, he said "Good!! Too bad they didn't kill his brother Bobby, too!"

(168) On November 22, 1963, Sam Giancana and Chuck English met. Part of the discussion was of the assassination of President Kennedy. Giancana commented that Atty. Gen. Robert Kennedy would not have the power he previously had, and that he would now be answerable to a person not his brother.

(169) On November 25, 1963, Giancana, English, and Butch Blasi, all members of the Chicago criminal organization, were talking. English said: "I am not a hypocrite. I didn't like him before he died, and I still feel the same way. If he wanted to put me in jail then [obscenity] him!!" At another point, English commented of Oswald, "This 24-year-old kid was an anarchist. He was a Marxist Communist." Giancana replied, "He was a marksman who knew how to shoot!"

(170) On November 24, 1963, Stefano Magaddino, Peter Magaddino, Antonio Magaddino, and Sam Rangatore speculated about Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald. Stefano Magaddino said:

Its a shame we've been embarrassed before the whole world by allowing the President to be killed in our own territory. You can be sure that the police spies will be watching carefully to see what we think and say about this.

(171) On November 26, 1963, Stefano Magaddino, Peter Magaddino, and Sam Rangatore again speculated about Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald. Fred Randaccio entered and congratulated Rangatore on the death of the President. There was laughing, and then Stefano Magaddino cautioned the group. He said that the public would be watching for their reaction and that they must not joke. All agreed.

(172) Magaddino then went on to say that President Kennedy was one of the Nation's greatest presidents and blamed the assassination on his brother, Robert Kennedy. Robert Kennedy pressed too many issues behind the scenes. Neither the President nor Hoover nor the FBI wished to bring up "discussions," which were brought out by the Valachi hearings. The Attorney General had to "accomplish something" and so had pressed too many issues.

(173) On December 3, 1963, Chuck English, Sam Giancana, and Butch Blasi, all members of the Chicago criminal organization, were together. English said:

I tell you something, in another 2 months from now, the FBI will be like it was 5 years ago. They won't be around no more. They say the FBI will get it [the investigation of the President's death]. They're gonna start running down Fair Play for Cuba, Fair Play for Matsu. They call that more detrimental to the country than us guys.

These local problems at home, let the local police take care of it.

(174) On February 2, 1964, Angelo Bruno, Charles Costello, Ben Golub, Harry Zimand, and Tony (LNU) were present. In a discussion of the Kennedy assassination, someone commented, "It is too bad his brother Bobby was not in that car too."

(175) On March 13, 1964, Stefano Magaddino and Peter Magaddino were talking to John Camilleri and Joseph Bongiorno, two members of the La Cosa Nostra organization in Buffalo. When Attorney General Robert Kennedy was mentioned, Peter Magaddino said, "We'll fight him as long as he lives, he is always crucifying people."

(176) On August 13, 1964, Russell Bufalino, a Pennsylvania mob leader, was complaining that someone was unable to do him a favor, and commented:

The Kennedys are responsible for all my troubles. They killed the good one [John Kennedy]. They should have killed the other little guy [Robert Kennedy].

L. Analysis of the evidence

(177) The conversation of major La Cosa Nostra figures establish a number of important points. As a group and as individuals, they felt pressure from the Federal Government. Their attention was focused on Robert Kennedy, but there is no evidence or even a hint that this pressure and focus matured into a concrete plan to relieve the pressure generated by Robert Kennedy by destroying his political base by killing the President.

(178) Nevertheless, caution is in order. While extensive, the intelligence program of the FBI and other police agencies was not comprehensive. Major groups and individuals were hardly touched or covered at all. For example, little is known about either Santos Trafficante in Florida or Carlos Marcello in Louisiana.

III. ORGANIZED CRIME MURDERS: ANY PRECEDENTS?

(179) Another major issue in this analysis was whether there have been any parallel homicides in the history of organized crime that

might cast light on the Presidential assassination and the manner in which it was carried out.

(180) A great deal is in fact known about the type of victims and the methods by which organized crime has traditionally committed murder. The information has been obtained from highly knowledgeable sources, usually the killers themselves. For example,

- Abe Reles and others in Murder, Incorporated confessed to their own participation in murder and then testified against others in New York City and Los Angeles.
- Joseph Valachi included the details of a number of murders in New York City in his testimony before the McClellan committee.
- Joseph Luparelli confessed the details of his participation in the murder of Joe Gallo in New York City.
- Joseph Barboza testified against Raymond Patriarca and others in New England in a context where murder was a central question.
- Raymond Ferritto of Erie, Pa., participated in several homicides in Cleveland in which he implicated James Frattiano, James Licavoli and others.
- Much was also learned from sources such as Frank Bompensiero of San Diego, Calif., an FBI top echelon informant for 12 years, who was himself a homicide victim.

A. Attitude toward murder

(181) The use of violence generally, and murder more particularly, is restricted by the leadership in organized crime. Murder is regarded as a method of last resort.

(182) In the 1960's, Peter Ferrara, an organized crime figure said, "If it wasn't for us, there could have been 20 Chicagos." * As organized crime became more disciplined at the close of the Prohibition Era, violence of the gang-war type went into a marked decline.

(183) Even though overt and frequent violence declined, the threat remained. Criminals learned to use this threat of violence, especially execution, to achieve their goals. They realize that where fear is great enough, actual violence becomes unnecessary.

B. The victims

(184) The evidence shows that organized crime has judiciously avoiding using force against law enforcement officers, other government officials, reporters and certain other groups of people. In 1963, when Vito Genovese was asked to authorize violence against Federal narcotics agents accused of "framing" some of his men, he vetoed the suggestion. Exceptions usually turn out to be persons who have doublecrossed the criminal organization.

(185) There is no precedent in the United States for violence directed at a high-level public official. In fact, it is said that Arthur "Dutch Schultz" Flegenheimer's plan to kill Thomas Dewey, then district attorney of New York County, was the major factor in Schultz's murder in the 1930's.

C. Characteristics of organized crime murders

(186) The following are the characteristics of a typical organized crime murder.

*This is an apparent reference to the St. Valentine's Day massacre.

(1) *The authorizer.*

(187) Use of violence requires authorization and approval. This is particularly true when the intended victim has been a member of the criminal organization, an employee or a business associate.

(188) Approval usually must be given by a person of rank, power and authority. He is the authorizer. Because authorization of a crime involves the same degree of guilt as commission of the crime, the authorizer will try to hide his role so that there will be no direct evidence of complicity. Usually, the person conveys approval through one trusted and close confidante, who becomes the expediter.

(2) *The expediter.*

(189) This person has responsibility for seeing the crime is accomplished. He is given wide latitude as to how it is carried out. For example, he can do it himself, he can recruit others, or he can join with others.

(190) Although the expediter has the option of committing the crime (thus reducing the conspiracy to two persons, himself and the authorizer), this is the least likely possibility. He, too, is aware that layers of insulation provide protection. Most likely he will give "the contract" to others, although he cannot divest himself of responsibility for success or failure. He may subcontract the matter to a subexpediter or recruit a "hit team." In either event, he will restrict himself to trusted persons.

(3) *Hit men*

(191) Where possible, hit men are recruited who have a record of successful commission of crimes. In the argot of organized crime, a successful "hit" is one way of "earning your bones," that is, being accepted as a member in the criminal organization or, if already one, earning a position of trust. Persons doing their first "hit" will usually be part of a team with more experienced mentors.

(192) Frequently, at least two executioners will be involved on the "hit" to insure success. They may act simultaneously, in the case of shootings, or one may back the other up.

(193) "Importing" out-of-town killers is the exception rather than the rule.

(4) *Murder weapon*

(194) Most frequently, the murder is committed by gunshot, using handguns. There are variations, which depend on individual taste, local custom or special circumstances. Killers in Chicago have traditionally favored the shotgun, while killers in Youngstown, Ohio, in the past and in Cleveland in the mid-1970's used dynamite and other explosives. Rifles have been used where it was difficult to get close to the victim, the case during gang wars. Knives, ice picks, and strangulation by garroting have also been employed.

(5) *Wheelmen and the hit car*

(195) Usually a car is used to reach and leave the location of the murder. There is a definite advantage to having a driver, known as a wheelman, who is local and not "imported."

(6) *The crash car*

(196) Frequently, to insure the safety of the shooters, a second car, referred to as a crash car, will be used. Most likely it will not be a stolen vehicle (where as the actual "hit car" might be). The operator should (if possible) be someone without a criminal record and not easily identified with the rest of the "hit team." The crash car may carry a second person to serve as an observer.

(197) The role of the crash car is to cut off pursuit by a police vehicle or civic-minded citizen while the "hit car" makes its getaway. As its name implies, it may crash into the pursuit vehicle, with the driver liable for nothing more than a summons for failure to yield right-of-way.

(7) *The finger*

(198) Sometimes the "hit team" does not know the victim and would not recognize him. In this event, a "fingerman"—someone who does know the victim—will point him out. This person may be a friend or associate of the victim and often is used to lure him to an appointed place.

(8) *Limited conspiracy*

(199) While it is thus possible for eight or more people to be involved in a typical gangland slaying, quite frequently they do not know each other at the time, and it is probable that only one would be in a position to give direct evidence against the issuer of the "contract."

(9) *Method variation*

(200) Sometimes variations of this methodology are used that have special meaning. For example, leaving the victim's corpse behind in an ordinary shooting is a form of according "all the honors of war to an enemy." The family of the deceased may then have a proper funeral and is able to arrange the dead man's affairs. When there is no body, a proper ceremony cannot be held and the man's estate cannot be probated until legal death is declared by an appropriate authority. This type of murder is usually reserved for someone who "double-crossed" the person authorizing the killing.*

(10) *Disposal of the body*

(201) Bodies that are to disappear are usually dumped at sea, compacted in an automobile, or buried at out of the way locations such as the New Jersey chicken farm where the FBI once recovered identifiable corpses.

D. Three exceptions

(202) While this methodology is representative of traditional pattern of organized crime violence and murder, departures from that pattern have been recorded:

* In the 1976 murder of John Rosselli, the body was supposed to "disappear." It had been cut up (probably because rigor mortis had set in between the time of death and the time of disposal), stuffed into an oil drum, and dropped into the sea. It later floated up in Biscayne Bay. This effort to hide the body, together with the fact that his car was left at the Miami International Airport, gave rise to the hypothesis that his assassin(s) were trying to make it appear he had voluntarily departed to avoid deportation.

- The acid blinding of news reporter Victor Riesel in New York City in 1956.
- The shooting of Joseph Colombo in New York City in 1971.
- The murder of Sol Landie, a Federal witness against La Cosa Nostra members, in Kansas City, Missouri.

(1) *Victor Riesel*

(203) Victor Riesel, a nationally syndicated labor columnist, had been writing unfavorably about six or seven New York City locals of the United Auto Workers, American Federation of Labor. The jurisdiction of these locals was vague, but it was aimed at unskilled employees of automobile agencies and car washes in New York City.

(204) These locals and their hoodlum officers were shortly to become the infamous "paper locals" that obtained charters from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. (The term "paper locals" was coined during the investigation of the McClellan committee to indicate that a sizable portion of the membership did not exist. The Senate investigation showed that the principal function of these locals was to provide officers who would vote for James Riddle Hoffa as international president in 1957.)

(205) The regional director of UAW-AFL was John Dioguardia. At the time, he was a member of the Thomas Lucchese family of La Cosa Nostra, and a person of influence in New York City's garment industry. His brother, Thomas, owned a material supply house; his uncle, James Plumeri, was a labor fixer and involved in gambling activities in the garment area; and Joseph Berger, a close associate, was president of the vital trucking local of the International Ladies Garment Workers Union.

(206) Riesel considered Dioguardia's role as a "labor leader" to be suspect and accused him of not being representative of the American labor movement.* It was strongly believed that the six or seven locals under Dioguardia's leadership were principally involved in obtaining money through labor racketeering.

(207) Since April 2, 1956, Riesel had been filling in for radio broadcaster Barry Gray on a program aired from Hutton's Restaurant between midnight and 2 a.m. After the April 5 program, Riesel, in the company of Bettie Nevins, a radio and television assistant, and Abe Savage, a friend, had gone to Lindy's Restaurant, at the time a popular late night hangout for media people, entertainers, and others. About 3 a.m., the three left Lindy's. Savage walked north on Broadway, while Riesel and Nevins proceeded to her car. A young man approached Riesel, attracted his attention and threw sulfuric acid in his face. He then escaped on foot.

(208) This vicious assault immediately became a cause célèbre. The District Attorney of New York County had additional members of the New York City Police Department assigned to his office so that he could handle the investigation directly. The Attorney General of the United States ordered the FBI to conduct an investigation which was given high priority. Federal jurisdiction was based on obstruc-

*In 1958, Dioguardia had been convicted of labor extortion and income tax evasion for not having declared the proceeds of the extortion as earned income.

tion of justice, since Riesel was possibly to be asked to appear before a Federal grand jury investigating labor racketeering.

(209) The case was solved in a comparatively short time. In a matter of days, police and FBI agents had rounded up and interviewed some of the principals. This fact was unusual. Even more unusual were the participants and the statements they made to the FBI, especially their admissions of complicity.

(210) The cast of characters included:

- Abraham Telvi, a young man in his early 20's. Recruited to "beat up a guy who is bothering some fellow's wife," he was at the time a petty thief. Within days after the occurrence, Telvi had admitted his role to at least four friends and acquaintances.
- Joseph Carlino, alias Joe Pilo, age 43, unemployed. He recruited Telvi, whom he knew from "around the neighborhood," and introduced him to Dominick Bando, who had approached Carlino with the "contract" for Riesel, saying it was worth \$500.
- Dominick Bando, age 47. He admitted obtaining the services of Telvi through Joseph Carlino and said he did so as a favor to Gondolfo "Shiekie" Miranti, a small-time local bookmaker who resided in the area and operated out of a neighborhood candy store. Bando claimed he received no money.
- Gondolfo "Shiekie" Miranti, age 37, a small-time bookmaker. He admitted that he had been approached by Charles Tusso, whom he knew "from the neighborhood," with a contract for \$1,000. Miranti knew it was to be an acid job, but maintained he did not know who Victor Riesel was at the time. Tusso had a messenger deliver the jar of acid after Miranti reported that he had obtained a recruit. Miranti claimed that he met with Tusso, John Dioguardia, and Thomas Dioguardia at a local social club, where they made a first payment of \$500.
- Charles Tusso was employed in the garment area and lived in the same neighborhood as the others. It is on the lower east side of Manhattan where the former Jewish ghetto abutted Little Italy. The Dioguardia family had once lived in this area, although John had moved to Point Lookout, Long Island, and Thomas to Scarsdale, Westchester County, both affluent suburbs.

(211) The events were reconstructed as follows: Tusso offered Miranti a "contract" for \$1,000 to throw acid in Riesel's face. Miranti claimed he was given a down payment of \$500 in the presence of Tusso and the Dioguardia brothers. Miranti mentioned the contract to Bando in terms of a \$500 contract to "beat up a guy." There was no evidence that Bando received or expected to receive any money. Bando then recruited Telvi through Joseph Carlino.

(212) Investigators had obtained statements from two witnesses who were able to place Miranti in Hutton's Restaurant on two occasions before the attack. One witness identified Abe Telvi from a photograph as having been with Miranti on the premises the night of the attack. Apparently he was "fingering" (identifying) Riesel for Miranti.

(213) After the attack, while running away, Telvi was stopped by two police officers. Telvi said he was being chased by two Puerto Ricans with a knife who had tried to rob him. The police officers went in

search of the nonexistent robbers, and Telvi took a cab downtown to "the neighborhood," where he reported to Miranti.

(214) Telvi himself had been burned on the right side of his face and neck by some of the acid. It was decided that he should not get medical care. He went to a girlfriend's house where he stayed for one and a half weeks, during which time he received a payment of \$500. He gave \$180 to Joseph Carlino for "getting me the job." A few days later, Miranti gave him an additional \$100 for the clothes damaged by the acid.

(215) Telvi said to his girlfriend and others that he had been told big people were behind the crime and that there were "millions of dollars" to back him up. He said to one acquaintance that he expected to be "put on a payroll for \$200 per week for the rest of my life."

(216) As the investigation built up, Miranti gave Telvi an additional \$500, and Carlino arranged for Telvi and his girlfriend to go to Youngstown, Ohio, to stay with a friend Carlino had made in Federal prison. Leo Telvi, Abe's brother, drove him, his girlfriend and Carlino to Ohio and returned with Carlino in early June.

(217) Telvi's stay in Youngstown was short, and the \$500 did not last very long. (Youngstown had wide open, illegal casino gambling at that time.) He returned to New York City, broke up with his girlfriend, beating her badly in an argument, and indicated that he needed more money. Miranti paid another \$500 and arranged for someone to drive him to Florida. Telvi had indicated to an associate that he suspected the driver to be an executioner. Telvi left the vehicle somewhere in New Jersey and returned home.

(218) On July 28, 1956, Telvi was murdered, the body abandoned close to New York City police headquarters.

(219) On August 17, Federal charges of obstruction of justice were brought against Gondolfo Miranti and Joseph Carlino. On August 28, Federal charges of obstruction of justice were also brought against John Dioguardia, Thomas Dioguardia, Charles Tusso, Charles Carlino and Dominick Bando. On December 6, Miranti and Bando were sentenced to 5 years in jail; Miranti was also fined \$10,000. Both were sent to Atlanta.

(220) On December 21, in New York County Court, the State brought two counts of maiming and one of conspiracy against Gondolfo Miranti, Dominick Bando and Joseph Carlino.

(221) On January 21, 1957, Miranti pled guilty to the State charges. He was sentenced to $7\frac{1}{2}$ to 15 years on each of the two counts of maiming (sentences to run concurrently), and one year for conspiracy, to run consecutively.

(222) On January 25, Bando interrupted the selection of jurors to plead guilty to two counts of assault, second degree. He got two $2\frac{1}{2}$ to 5 year sentences, to run concurrently.

(223) In the opinion of Federal officers involved in the case, the conviction of the others (including one Theodore Rij, a close Dioguardia associate believed to have been involved) on the Federal charges would require some testimony from Miranti. When Miranti and Bando were brought before a Federal grand jury and directed to answer questions, they both refused. They were found guilty of

contempt and sentenced to 5 years—to run concurrently with the 5 they were then serving. The Federal case against the others was eventually dismissed on November 3, 1965.

(224) In several ways, this crime was an exceptional departure from the traditional standards governing organized crime's use of violence:

- It was an act of violence against representatives of the media, something that had not occurred since the murder of Jake Lingle, a Chicago newsman, in the 1930's. It was not to happen again until the bombing death of Don Bolles in Arizona in the mid-1970's.
- The contract was let to a person who was not a member of the criminal organization issuing it. The use of Telvi, an outsider of limited capability (he was believed to be a drug abuser), was deemed to have been a gross tactical error. Telvi's demise was presumed to have been handled by the middlemen who had recruited him in order to avoid the wrath of Dioguardia over their poor selection.
- None of the other participants were known to have been a member of Dioguardia's criminal organization.
- There is no evidence indicating that this act was considered or concurred in by higher ranking persons in organized crime than Dioguardia.

(2) *Joseph Colombo*

(225) On June 28, 1971, Joseph Colombo, leader of one of the New York La Cosa Nostra families, was addressing thousands of people at the second annual outdoor rally of the Italian-American Civil Rights League at Columbus Circle, New York City. Just over 1 year earlier, in response to the arrest of one of his sons by the FBI, Colombo had formed the league and picketed the FBI building in New York City. Media coverage had been extensive. He held the first outdoor rally shortly after that event, ostensibly as an attempt to obtain civil rights for Italian-Americans. On that occasion, Colombo had been joined on the speaker's platform by four Members of the U.S. House of Representatives. During the following year, the league had begun to charter chapters in other cities. A fundraising benefit headed by Frank Sinatra had helped to raise \$500,000. Colombo appeared on network television programs to discuss his goals for the new organization and had negotiated with the producer of the film, "The Godfather," to remove the words "Mafia" and "La Cosa Nostra" from the script.

(226) Prior to the second annual rally, the press in New York City had reported that Joseph Gallo, a dissident member of Colombo's family, was opposed to the movement.

(227) On June 28, a young Black man, Jerome Johnson, carrying cameras and with some press identification, approached the speaker's stand and shot Colombo three times in the head. Colombo underwent emergency surgery, but remained in a coma and died 7 years later, in the spring of 1978.

(228) Jerome Johnson was immediately thrown to the ground by nearby police and wardens of the League. As the mass of bodies fell to the ground, there was further gunfire. When the various people became untangled, it was discovered that Jerome Johnson had been

shot to death. The two weapons involved in the two shootings were found lying on the ground.

(229) The investigation of both shootings was directed by Chief of Detectives Albert A. Seedman of the New York City Police Department, who concluded that Jerome Johnson had, in some way, been recruited for the assassination by Joseph Gallo. Several supporters of Colombo indicated they held the same belief, and about 1 year later Gallo himself was assassinated by Colombo loyalists.

(230) The murder of Jerome Johnson is still unsolved. The murder of Joseph Gallo is considered "solved," in that one participant, Joseph Luparelli, confessed his role and named others. He confirmed that the "contract" on Gallo was ordered because of his alleged involvement in the shooting of Colombo. Nevertheless, there was insufficient corroborative evidence for prosecution of the Gallo homicide.

(231) Johnson has been described as a nondescript "loner" who at various times in his criminal career was involved with narcotics, pornography, and prostitution. Gallo, while in prison, had become very friendly with Black criminals and maintained these friendships after his release. The strong indication is that Gallo would have been able to recruit Johnson through other Blacks serving as intermediaries.

(3) *Sol Landie*

(232) In the early 1970's, the Kansas City office of the FBI was conducting an investigation into the bookmaking operations of the La Cosa Nostra family in Kansas City, then run by Frank Tousa under the direction of Nick Civella, the family leader. Authorization had been received for a title III surveillance of a telephone located in the Colonial Park Social Club at 1048 East Fifth Street, Kansas City, for a 10-day period from January 8 through January 17, 1970. Conversations were picked up between two betting partners, Sol Landie and Alvin Hurst. Both were area businessmen. Landie was engaged in the salvage business in Kansas City, Kans.; Alvin Hurst was a well-known jeweler in Kansas City, Mo. Both had reputations of being big bettors, and Hurst was suspected of being a jewelry fence.

(233) On August 10, 1970, and August 11, 1970, respectively Hurst and Landie were both subpoenaed to appear before a Federal grand jury investigating gambling operations in Kansas City. Both invoked the fifth amendment. On August 12, 1970, they were granted immunity, and they testified about their gambling and about bookmaker Tousa. That they had testified was given press and television coverage.

(234) On October 2, 1970, a four-count indictment for interstate gambling and conspiracy was returned against Nicholas Civella, Frank Tousa, Anthony Civella (a nephew of Nick's), and Martin Chess, a Las Vegas layoff bookmaker.

(235) The Kansas City Metropolitan Police Squad reported that in the early hours of the morning of November 22, 1970, four Black males entered the residence of Sol Landie at 7914 Washington Street, Kansas City, Mo. They came in through an open, back garage door and then broke into the house. Landie and his wife were threatened with death if they did not reveal the location of their valuables. The house was ransacked by the burglars in the search. At some point, Mrs. Landie was raped by two of the intruders. Sol Landie was shot to death through a pillow placed over his head.

(236) Information from informants led to the arrests, on November 24 and 25, of Earl Howard, age 25, Edward Williams, age 23, Marquise Williams, age 19, and Gary Johnson, age 16. Property identified as the Landies' was found in their possession. In addition, Gary Johnson's fingerprints were found in the Landies' house.

(237) On November 25, Johnson and the two Williams brothers admitted their guilt, indicating that the murder had been arranged by others. In a statement signed in the presence of others, Edward Williams said that Thomas Jefferson Lee, a Black male, and John Francoviglia had contracted for the murder, with Francoviglia promising a payment of \$2,000*. In mid-November, 1970, Lee had contacted Edward Williams and taken him to the Refine Oil Company at 1001 Hardesty, Kansas City, Kans., where he "fingered" Sol Landie. Lee and Francoviglia had indicated that Landie had to be killed because he was a witness in a Federal gambling case.

(238) Williams' statement noted that Francoviglia had retained the four young men in the past to do several bombings. The modus operandi was for the young men to bomb some business establishment so that Francoviglia could afterwards approach the owners for a sum of money to prevent "the trouble" from happening again.

(239) Williams said that he indicated he was reluctant to commit the murder but was called several times on the phone by Francoviglia who pressured him. He was made to feel that his own life would be in danger if he did not comply.

(240) On November 21, 1970, the four men went to Landie's place of business to kill him, but did not do so. Francoviglia then suggested that Landie's residence would be an appropriate spot and gave them the address and the information that the back garage door was usually open.

(241) On November 23, 1970, the day following the murder, Williams went to see Francoviglia to collect the \$2,000. Francoviglia told him that Lee had the money. Williams proceeded to see Lee, who gave him \$1,000, to be shared by the four.

(242) Lee and Francoviglia were arrested November 26, 1970. A Jackson County grand jury returned first degree murder indictments against them on November 30, 1970. Included in the indictment were the two Williams brothers and Earl Howard.

(243) On November 27, 1970, in Kansas City, prosecutor Joseph Teasdale was quoted in the Kansas City Times as saying that the murder was arranged by the La Cosa Nostra family of Kansas City. Nick Civella was quoted as denying the charge.

(244) Ultimately, the two Williams brothers pled guilty and testified for the State. They received life sentences. Later they changed their testimony about Howard, who was then tried separately and acquitted. Gary Johnson was treated within the juvenile court system.

(245) Thomas Jefferson Lee and John Francoviglia were both convicted and are now serving life sentences in the Missouri State Prison.

*The local police had known for some time that Lee and Francoviglia were associates. Francoviglia was also known to work in the illegal operations of Carl Civella, brother of Nick Civella.

(4) *Summary*

(246) The three cases have similarities:

- Each was solved in that the identity of the assassins became known.
- In all three, the criminals suffered consequences. In two, the assassin was assassinated. In the Landie case, they were convicted and imprisoned.
- In each case, it appears that the person who wanted the killing accomplished recruited the mercenaries through a middleman-broker. This is known in two of the cases and is the most reasonable conclusion in the Colombo shooting.
- In each case, the person known or suspected of inspiring the violence was a member of, or connected with, La Cosa Nostra.
- In all cases, the persons hired were not “professional” killers, but low-level felons outside of organized crime.
- In all cases, the killers can be considered dupes who were used in a conspiracy of which they were probably unaware.
- In all cases, the methodology used in the crime insulated and hid the organized crime connection, rather than giving a “message” that organized criminals were behind the action.

(247) The characteristics of these cases give some support to the theories that have been advanced concerning the assassination of President Kennedy. This is particularly true of the need to hide the identity of conspirators and to place the blame on a “dupe.”

IV. CONCLUSION: LIKELIHOOD OF INVOLVEMENT BY LA COSA NOSTRA

(248) In 1963, organized crime obviously had a strong motive for bringing about some change at the national level. While the assassination of President Kennedy does not resemble traditional organized crime violence, the existence of exceptions to the traditional pattern of organized crime violence precludes foreclosing the possibility of its involvement.

(249) Assuming that organized crime might have been involved, two issues that needed to be addressed were:

- Was there any evidence that La Cosa Nostra, through its governing body, the national commission, had any involvement in the death of the President?
- Did one or more of its members have any involvement in the death of the President?

(250) The intelligence gathered in the 1960's by the FBI and other law enforcement agencies concerning the national commission of La Cosa Nostra was sufficient to provide a complete picture of the concern of its members and to show whether it would have undertaken such crime. That evidence is as follows.

1. *The national commission*

(251) The members of the commission were having their problems at the time of the assassination:

(1) *Carlo Gambino*

(252) In 1963, Gambino had been the leader of a La Cosa Nostra family for just over 5 years, having attained this position after the

assassination of Albert Anastasia. He was not comfortable in the position. Acceptance of his leadership was not unanimous, and he had had to have Anastasia loyalists eliminated, for example, Armand "Tommy" Rava (murdered in Florida) and Johnny "Roberts" Robilotto (killed in Brooklyn).

(253) Further, the Anastasia homicide was still under active investigation. The suspects were the Gallo Brothers of Brooklyn and their associates. At the time, they were outside the realm of La Cosa Nostra discipline, having started the insurrection noted earlier, the so-called Gallo-Profaci war. How the actions of these undisciplined people might affect his own status was something to which Gambino had to give due consideration.

(254) In addition, Gambino's family was under intense pressure from the FBI as a result of the attack on FBI agents at Lombardozi's funeral. Gambino and others had become gravely concerned about the penetration of their organization and its secrets. Some believed the organization was riddled with informants who had to be discovered and eradicated. One "member," Alfred Sanantonio, was, for example, discovered to be an informant and was murdered in July.

(255) Finally, Gambino had been informed by Joseph Colombo that Giuseppe Magliocco and Joseph Bonanno were engaged in a cabal to assassinate him and his close associate, Thomas Lucchese, in an attempt to expand their own power. Gambino and Lucchese were close: they had children who were married to one another. With Vito Genovese in prison, if this plan had been successful, Bonanno and Magliocco might have been able to dominate that family, as well as those two whose leaders were to be assassinated, thus controlling the New York bloc of five families. Gambino vigorously protested the plan to the national commission.

(2) *Thomas Lucchese*

(256) Lucchese had the same problem as Gambino—he was a target for murder. He, too, was disturbed about the break in the solidarity of the five families in New York. In the past, the five together dominated the La Cosa Nostra throughout the United States because they were the strongest bloc, and often the majority of the commission.

(3) *Vito Genovese*

(257) During 1963, Genovese was serving the third year of a 15-year Federal sentence for narcotics violations. He was, for this and other reasons, an insecure La Cosa Nostra leader. He had, however, experienced others moving ahead of him before, on other occasions when he had had to be "away." In 1937, while in charge of the family whose leader Lucky Luciano had been sent to prison, Genovese himself had to flee to Italy to avoid prosecution for murder. By the time he returned in 1945 (following World War II), he found that Frank Costello, formerly an underling, was ensconced as leader.

(258) Genovese had tried to avenge himself in 1957 by having Costello murdered. Though Costello was only wounded slightly, he did retire early, and Genovese assumed command.

(259) Genovese soon faced new difficulties. In October 1957, he had requested a commission meeting to gain endorsement of his takeover.

Chairman Stefano Magaddino of Buffalo selected the estate of Joseph Barbera at Apalachin, N.Y. The site was discovered by the New York State Police, a serious blow to La Cosa Nostra.

(260) As family leader, Genovese became a principal target of law enforcement activity. After 2 years, he was indicted for a narcotics conspiracy, convicted, and sent to prison. In order not to be victimized again with respect to the family's leadership, he created a troika to run the family in his absence—Gerardo Catena, the family underboss; Michele Miranda, the consigliere; and Tommy Eboli, a trusted capo for whom Genovese created the hitherto unknown designation of "acting boss."

(261) Even these precautions were insufficient. While in prison, Genovese became suspicious of the activities of another close lieutenant, Anthony Strollo (Tony Bender). Strollo was known to have encouraged the Gallo brothers in their rebellion, and Genovese suspected he would attempt to take over their family. In the autumn of 1962, Strollo "disappeared," complete with Cadillac; neither was ever seen again.

(262) In the autumn of 1963, Genovese's stock as a crime boss dropped to an all-time low. Valachi was telling all he knew about Genovese, the La Cosa Nostra and other organized crime matters, not only to the FBI, but in front of network television cameras in congressional hearings. Genovese had sponsored Valachi's transfer into his family and the two had been close; Genovese had been Valachi's best man at his wedding. Further, Genovese had ordered Valachi murdered in the Atlanta prison for being an informant, but he had been unable to have the execution performed.

(4) *Giuseppe Profaci and Giuseppe Magliocco*

(263) Profaci was a long-time member of the commission. His failure to adjust to the times and offer greater incentives and rewards to the young men doing most of his dirty work had led to the outbreak of the Gallo-Profaci gang war. Profaci had not only been unable to avoid the war, but to bring it to an end. The matter was troublesome for the other families, who were concerned over the national media coverage. The commission had ordered the other families not to get involved, lest the intrafamily dispute escalate further.

(264) In late 1962, Profaci died of natural causes. At that time, his underboss and brother-in-law, Giuseppe Magliocco, had turned to an old friend, Joseph Bonanno, for help in gaining recognition as Profaci's successor (Bonanno's son was married to Profaci's daughter, who was also Magliocco's niece). Bonanno evidently convinced Magliocco that the best way to get commission support would be to eliminate family leaders Carlo Gambino and Thomas Lucchese and replace them with others more friendly to his and Bonanno's ambitions. Magliocco gave the "contract" to one of his capos, Joseph Colombo. Colombo squealed to the intended victims, who complained to the commission. (Colombo was rewarded, following the displacement of Magliocco, by being given leadership of the family.)

(265) Stefano Magaddino, as chairman of the commission, investigated the complaint, and Magliocco confessed the plot. Magaddino then told him he was not a boss, never having been confirmed by the

commission, and that because of the plot, he was to be cast out of the family. In addition, he was "fined" \$43,000 to cover the "expense" of trying to settle the dispute. Magliocco, happy for his life, paid the sum in four installments. He died in 1963 of natural causes.

(5) *Joseph Bonanno*

(266) Bonanno had more seniority as a La Cosa Nostra boss than any member of the commission save Joseph Zerilli in Detroit. He could easily have considered the others as upstarts. He lived in Tucson, where he had moved immediately after World War II. There he kept a low profile, and by 1953, when the U.S. Government brought deportation proceedings against him, Bonanno was able to get personal testimony or affidavits on his behalf from many prominent persons in Arizona, including a bishop of the Roman Catholic Church, a Member of the U.S. House of Representatives (who later ran for Governor of the State), and a member of the State supreme court.

(267) Bonanno was an ambitious man. In addition to control of a New York La Cosa Nostra family, he had a regime from his family operating in Montreal and Quebec, Canada. He had extensive business enterprises, including large holdings in cheese companies in Canada and Wisconsin. He was very much aware of the tremendous wealth emerging in California and the failure of the Los Angeles Cosa Nostra family to exploit it. Thus, he plotted to take over the jurisdiction. His plan was to depose Frank DeSimone, the southern California leader, and replace him with Salvatore (Bill) Bonanno, his son, and 40 hand-picked men who could provide better leadership. As a member of the commission, Bonanno already had oversight jurisdiction over the two northern California families—in San Francisco and San José.

(268) Bonanno's goal was to become the principal La Cosa Nostra leader in the United States. By eliminating Gambino and Lucchese, and with Magliocco's support, he could dominate the New York families. With his sons in power in southern California and the support of the northern California families, with whom he had good rapport, he believed his goal could be reached.

(269) His plans were ruined by the treachery of Joseph Colombo and antagonism of Stefano Magaddino. By late 1963, Bonanno was in serious trouble, exacerbated by his refusal to appear before the commission as ordered. This led Giancana to suggest, "Don't send him another message, kill him!" By December 1963, Bonanno had to announce to his capos that he would be leaving for quite some time. He turned the leadership of the family over to his brother-in-law and his son.

(6) *Sam Giancana*

(270) Giancana's position as a leader was also getting shaky. During 1963, he was reacting, sometimes emotionally, to the intense FBI coverage to which he was subject. In midyear, he went to Federal court (an unprecedented act) to seek an injunction against the close surveillance, but lost on appeal. Anthony Tisci, his son-in-law, was in daily attendance during the trial, trying to help Giancana. This raised questions about a possible conflict of interest, since Tisci was at the time on the payroll of Roland Libonati, a congressional representative from Chicago to the House, and the media played up the story.

(271) Shortly thereafter, Giancana made national headlines again when he and Phyllis McGuire, a frequent companion, were guests at the Cal-Neva Lodge at Lake Tahoe, which was partially owned by Frank Sinatra, and then at the entertainer's Palm Springs, Calif., home. The Nevada Gaming Commission demanded that Sinatra break off this friendship. Sinatra responded that he would sell his interests in Cal-Neva and the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas. This national attention and Giancana's prolonged absences from Chicago led his colleagues to suggest that someone else lead the family, at least during his time away.

(272) Giancana was also greatly concerned that he would be brought before the McClellan committee.

(7) *Angelo Bruno*

(273) In 1963, Bruno, the La Cosa Nostra leader in Philadelphia, was preparing to follow his predecessor, Joseph Ida, to Italy. Ida had gone there to live following the discovery of the Apalachin meeting.

(274) The gains being made by law enforcement agencies, the public disclosures of La Cosa Nostra and the growing pressure had led Bruno to consider this option. He actually made a trip to Italy to explore the prospect. He recommended this course of action for a close associate, Gerardo Catena (one of the Genovese troika), who agreed that it might be a wise course to follow.

(275) A close friend described Bruno as "being crucified" by the Federal Government as he awaited an indictment for internal revenue violations.

(8) *Joseph Zerilli*

(276) The other senior member of the commission—he, along with Bonanno, had been on since its inception—Zerilli had several problems to contend with. He was the mob's comptroller of the Central States Pension and Welfare Fund of the International Brotherhood of Teamsters. Organized crime's path to this wealth was tied to the career of James Hoffa, whose rise from a Detroit local to a position of eminence could not have been possible without support from Zerilli. The fund and much else was in some jeopardy with Hoffa facing two Federal trials.

(277) Additionally, things were not as pleasant in Detroit in 1963 as they had been in the past. The head of the police department was George Edwards, a different kind of administrator. Edwards testified during the Valachi hearings that he had taken a member of the U.S. Supreme Court on a tour of the Detroit numbers banks, pointing out the security systems which made its penetration by policemen so difficult. He believed that the judges who controlled the issuance of search warrants and other legal processes needed a better understanding of the situation.

(278) Further, raids by Edwards' police department had forced Zerilli to close down entirely the numbers operations under his control in the Detroit area and in northern Ohio. They were to remain closed until a reorganization took place that included even greater security precautions. The one ray of hope was that Edwards had been nominated to the Federal bench. Confirmation would remove him from the scene.

(9) *Raymond Patriarca*

(279) Patriarca found it necessary to become involved in the attempts to settle the Gallo-Profaci war. Nick Bianco, a member of the Gallo group, had requested his intercession. Bianco came from Providence, R.I., and had made "hits" for Raymond. To assist the process, the commission authorized Raymond to "make" Bianco a "member."

(280) A second problem was the amount of publicity coming out of Boston, which was within Patriarca's sphere of influence. A gang war was raging between two predominantly Irish groups. The total homicides eventually reached over 50. Patriarca became angry enough to say, "If they don't stop that shooting up there, I am going to declare martial law!" He, too, had his hands full.

B. Other major leaders and problems

(281) Other La Cosa Nostra leaders were also experiencing difficulties. In 1961, Carlos Marcello, the New Orleans leader, had been deported by the Immigration and Naturalization Service. He had returned and was acquitted on Federal charges in a Washington, D.C., trial in late 1962, but in November 1963 he was on trial again, this time in New Orleans.

(282) Nick Civella of Kansas City had been convicted of income tax evasion. Frank Balistrieri of Milwaukee was faced with dissension within his family.

(283) Santos Trafficante's gambling operations in Florida were in trouble; Frank DeSimone in Los Angeles was unhappy about Joe Bonanno's plan to depose him.

(284) The FBI's electronic surveillance had been discovered in Las Vegas; FBI installations were interrupted in California and Florida.

(285) Defensive "sweeps" were being conducted in many places because of suspicions that the La Cosa Nostra had been "wired for sound." There was also Joseph Valachi's testimony, which Robert Kennedy described as the "greatest intelligence breakthrough in the history of organized crime in the United States. La Cosa Nostra was aware of other "live informants." Further, there is evidence that the more discerning among the leaders feared that the congressional hearings would help build support for certain legislation the Attorney General had recommended that was anathema to organized crime: authorized electronic surveillance and immunity statutes.

C. Summary

(286) In November 1963, the national commission and a number of major leaders were clearly threatened by dissension, enmity and treachery and the strongest effort as yet mounted against organized crime.

(287) La Cosa Nostra had a strong motive for taking drastic action. Yet it is extremely unlikely that it would have considered such a major and dangerous act as assassinating the President, or, if it had, it would not have come to light. Thus there is a strange dichotomy. It also appears that most of the leaders were too preoccupied with personal problems to undertake such a venture on their own. Nor does the information developed by law enforcement agencies reveal any indication that any were planning or involved in such an endeavor.

An open question

(288) The question is still open, however, with respect to two individuals. Unfortunately, there is a substantial disparity in the quantity and quality of the FBI and other law enforcement intelligence efforts for Carlos Marcello of New Orleans and Santos Trafficante of Florida. Neither was subject to a direct electronic surveillance by the FBI in the time period of this study* (January 1963 through June 1964).

(289) That criminal intelligence regarding La Cosa Nostra was not being uniformly supplied by each field office is a recurrent theme in the FBI La Cosa Nostra file. In the material submitted for the semi-annual summary prepared at the beginning of 1963, the New Orleans office, for example, had listed only one member of La Cosa Nostra, Carlos Marcello.

(290) On February 15, 1963, the Director indicated disappointment in a memorandum which called for a "special effort" by the New Orleans office. In the latter part of 1963, Director Hoover ordered the compilation of reports on La Cosa Nostra from the major offices; these were to reach the Bureau and the New York City office (where the semiannual summary was prepared) by December 15, 1963. The memorandum reads in part:

Some cities have blind spots about La Cosa Nostra.

It is well to note that we have experienced situations in which certain offices took the position that La Cosa Nostra did not exist in their respective territories, only to learn at a later date that this organization, with its typical family structure, is in fact in existence in the area and has been for many years.

(291) Later, when the case agent assigned the investigation of Carlos Marcello was changed, the number of sources noted in his file expanded rapidly. This escalation can be explained at least by more aggressive action by the investigator.

(292) That the results of efforts against Carlos Marcello and Santos Trafficante were less than those experienced against other targets was confirmed to the committee by a former official of the FBI. The official, who was second in command of day-to-day intelligence operations related to organized crime, stated, in an interview with the committee, with reference to Santos Trafficante in 1963:

I do feel that we were never really able to penetrate on him very clearly. Certainly nothing like we were able to do in Chicago and New York.

With reference to Carlos Marcello, he said:

I certainly agree with anyone who says we never were really able to get very far with Marcello. That was our biggest gap. You just couldn't penetrate his kingdom, with the control in that State that he has. With Marcello, you've got the one big exception in our work back then. There was just no way of penetrating that area. He was too smart.

*Material reviewed indicates two unsuccessful attempts to install equipment in the case of Carlos Marcello.

(293) Dallas was another area in which the FBI was far less active against La Cosa Nostra. Although Joseph Francis Civello, a "counselor to the Italian community at large" according to the FBI, attended the Apalachin meeting in 1957, the Crime Condition Report filed by the Dallas field office for the period ending February 26, 1962, stated, "There is no evidence of illegal activity by Joseph Francis Civello." This same report concluded that "Texas is not a place where the Mafia has the kind of control it has elsewhere." Dallas also did not have in operation any electronic surveillance in 1963.

(294) Organized crime intelligence relative to Carlos Marcello and Santos Trafficante as well as the Dallas area was, therefore, insufficient to indicate whether they, or others in Dallas, may have been involved in a conspiracy to assassinate John F. Kennedy.

(295) It is evident the Kennedy administration launched the strongest Federal effort ever against organized crime. Leaders and members of La Cosa Nostra were clearly concerned by it and blamed the President to some extent, but most definitely his brother, Atty. Gen. Robert F. Kennedy. It was also clear that organized crime would have benefitted from the assassination of John F. Kennedy and the changes it would bring in Government policy and officials. Nevertheless, it is extremely unlikely that the national commission of La Cosa Nostra was involved in any plan to kill the President. It was facing strong internal dissension and other problems and does not appear to have been in a position to undertake such a major act.

(296) A review of the history of La Cosa Nostra in the United States reveals, moreover, no precedent for the assassination of a President. In fact, he is among several categories of people against whom organized crime traditionally has not committed acts of violence. Nor does the method of the assassination conform to the traditional pattern of organized crime murders—it involved people who were not members of La Cosa Nostra, one of whom was unstable, it does not seem to have had any authorization from any leader, it was conducted without the usual precautions that protect the assassin from being apprehended, and the murder weapon was atypical. Nevertheless, there have been exceptions to the traditional pattern and the Kennedy assassination has parallels to these exceptions. Thus involvement by individual members organized crime cannot be precluded.

Submitted by:

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III. CARLOS MARCELLO

C O N T E N T S

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(297) Following the completion of its investigation of organized crime, the committee concluded in its report that Carlos Marcello, Santos Trafficante, and James R. Hoffa each had the motive, means, and opportunity to plan and execute a conspiracy to assassinate President Kennedy. On the basis of the available evidence, the committee concluded that it was unlikely that any one of them was involved in such a conspiracy. Nevertheless, the possibility that one or more of them was involved could not be precluded.

(298) While the committee's investigation established evidence of association between Jack Ruby, the murderer of the President's assassin, and acquaintances or associates of Marcello, Trafficante, and Hoffa, similar evidence was difficult to establish in the case of Lee Harvey Oswald. Despite this, some such associations—both direct and indirect—were in fact indicated in varying degrees between Oswald and various figures having at least some affiliation or association with the organized crime network of Marcello, the long-time leader of the Mafia in New Orleans and surrounding regions.

(299) Marcello was, as noted in the consultant's report, one of the major leaders of the national crime syndicate. Certainly, he was one of the most successful at evading the intelligence-gathering efforts of law enforcement agencies and at avoiding conviction, at least in recent years. He became a prime target of the Kennedy administration, which was determined to conclude the very protracted deportation proceedings that had been initiated against him in 1953. The seriousness of Robert Kennedy's intent was evidenced by the successful, albeit brief, deportation of Marcello in 1961. The Federal Government also stepped up other investigative efforts, principally in the area of tax evasion and intelligence gathering.

THE POSITION OF MARCELLO WITHIN THE NATIONAL CRIME SYNDICATE

(300) Carlos Marcello, now 68, has been identified by Federal authorities as the leading Mafia figure in New Orleans, La., for almost 30 years.(1) His criminal syndicate has long provided a classic illustration of the destructive impact that organized crime has on American society.

(301) The exact place of Marcello's birth on February 6, 1910, has long been in doubt, and at one point was a central question in a lengthy deportation proceeding. Nevertheless, it is generally believed that Marcello was born in Tunis, North Africa, with the name Calogero Minacore.(2)

(302) Marcello's first contact with the law came on November 29, 1929, when he was arrested at the age of 19 by New Orleans police as an accessory before and after the robbery of a local bank.(3) The charges were subsequently dismissed. Less than 6 months later, on May 13, 1930, he was convicted of assault and robbery and was sentenced to the State penitentiary for 9 to 14 years. He served less than 5.(4) It was during his prosecution on these charges that Marcello first came to the attention of the public and press. Testimony disclosed that he had personally planned the crime—a grocery store robbery—using an interesting method of operation.(5) In testimony before the McClellan Senate committee in 1959, Aaron M. Kohn, the managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans and a former FBI agent testified that Marcello had shielded his own complicity in the crime by inducing two juveniles to carry out the robbery.(6) Kohn testified that Marcello and a confederate had supplied the juveniles with a gun and instructions on their "getaway." (7) The plan had gone awry when the two were later apprehended and pressured by authorities to identify the "higher-ups." (8) Kohn also noted that Marcello "was referred to as a Fagin" in press accounts at the time, in an apparent reference to the Dickens character who recruited juveniles to carry out his crimes.(9)

(303) In 1935, after receiving a pardon by the Governor of Louisiana, Marcello's early underworld career continued, with charges being filed against him for a second assault and robbery, violation of Federal Internal Revenue laws, assault with intent to kill a New Orleans police officer, and yet another assault and robbery.(10) Marcello was not prosecuted on the various charges. In 1938, as part of what Federal agents described as "the biggest marihuana ring in New Orleans history," Marcello was arrested and charged with the sale of more than 23 pounds of illegal substance.(11) Despite receiving another lengthy prison sentence and a \$76,830 fine, Marcello served less than 10 months and arranged to settle his fine for \$400.(12) Other charges were brought against Marcello over the next several years, stemming from such alleged offenses as narcotics sale, a high-speed automobile chase, and assaulting an investigative reporter; these were never prosecuted, and the records have since disappeared.(13)

(304) During the 1940's, Marcello became associated with New York Mafia leader Frank Costello in the operation of a slot machine network.(14) Costello was then regarded by some authorities as one of the most influential leaders of organized crime in the United States and was commonly referred to in the newspapers as the Mafia's "boss of all bosses" or "prime minister of the underworld." Marcello's association with Costello in various Louisiana gambling activities had come about following a reported agreement between Costello and Senator Huey Long that allowed for the introduction of slot machines into New Orleans.(15)

(305) Marcello was also involved in Louisiana gambling through his family-owned Jefferson Music Company, which came to dominate the

slot machine, pinball and juke box trade in the New Orleans area.(16) By the late 1940's, in an alliance with Joseph Poretto, Marcello had taken control of the largest racing wire service in New Orleans, the Southern News Service and Publishing Co., which served Louisiana's prosperous gambling network.(17) Marcello and other associates also gained control of the two best known gambling casinos in the New Orleans area, the Beverly Club and New Southport Club; the Beverly Club brought Marcello into partnership with the syndicate financier, Meyer Lansky.(18)

(306) By the late 1950's, the Nola Printing Co., of New Orleans, a gambling wire service controlled by the Marcello interests, was serving bookmakers and relay centers throughout the State of Louisiana, as well as areas as diverse as Chicago, Houston, Miami, Hot Springs, Indianapolis and Detroit and cities in Alabama and Mississippi.(19)

(307) In a statement prepared for the House Judiciary Committee in 1970, Kohn outlined the continuing expansion of Marcello's holdings during the 1940's and 1950's:

Marcello and his growing organization developed their capital or bankroll through extensive gambling, including casinos, slot machines, pinball, handbooks, layoff, football pools, dice, card games, roulette and bingo; also narcotics, prostitution, extortion, clipjoint operations, B-drinking, marketing stolen goods, robberies, burglaries, and thefts. Their criminal enterprise required, and had, corrupt collusion of public officials at every critical level including police, sheriffs, justices of the peace, prosecutors, mayors, governors, judges, councilmen, licensing authorities, State legislators, and at least one Member of Congress.(20)

(308) When Marcello appeared as a witness before the Kefauver committee on January 25, 1951, he invoked the fifth amendment and refused to respond to questioning on his organized crime activities.(21) Subsequently convicted of contempt of Congress for refusing to respond to the directions of the chair, Marcello was later successful in having his conviction overturned. In its final report, the Kefauver committee concluded that Marcello's domination of organized crime in Louisiana had come about in large part due to the "personal enrichment of sheriffs, marshals, and other law enforcement officials" who received payoffs for "their failure to enforce gambling laws and other statutes relating to vice." (22) The Kefauver report further noted that "In every line of inquiry, the committee found that the trail of Carlos Marcello." (23)

(309) The Kefauver report also raised the question of why Marcello, who "has never become a citizen," "had not been deported." (24)

(310) In early 1953, partly as a result of the national attention he received from the Kefauver committee investigation, Marcello finally became the subject of deportation proceedings; these proceedings continued for over 25 years and were still being conducted in 1979.(25) Federal officials have noted that Marcello has expended more legal resources in his two and a half decade fight against deportation than in any other such case in American history.

(311) In the years immediately following the Kefauver investigation, Marcello apparently decided to try to escape his public image as Louisiana's "rackets boss." As the New Orleans Crime Commission noted, he took several steps to that end:

Not until Carlos Marcello became a subject of deportation . . . did he start publicly conducting himself in a manner intended to substantiate his claim that he was a legitimate businessman. But this was contrived public relations having little relationship to fact. He continued to direct his underworld government and to press further expansion. He became involved in a series of motel transactions involving millions of dollars, and land negotiations of even greater worth. But for the most part, he kept his name off the record, using members of his family and trusted lieutenants for that purpose. (26)

(312) Marcello did not attend the national Mafia "conference" at Apalachin, N.Y., of November 14, 1957. Instead, he sent his brother Joseph, the family's underboss, as his personal representative. When the State police discovered the gathering, Joe Marcello was one of those identified as having attended, along with Vito Genovese, Santos Trafficante, Carlo Gambino, Joe Bonanno, Sam Giancana, Russell Bufalino, and Gerardo Catena. Joe Marcello, however, was able to evade arresting officers and escaped from the scene along with Sam Giancana and Carmine Galente. (27)

(313) Carlos Marcello was called to testify before the McClellan committee on March 24, 1959, during the committee's extended investigation of labor racketeering and organized crime. Serving as chief counsel to the committee was Robert F. Kennedy; his brother, Senator John F. Kennedy, was a member of the committee. In response to committee questioning, Marcello again invoked the fifth amendment in refusing to answer any questions relating to his background, activities, and associates. (28)

(314) At the conclusion of Marcello's appearance before the committee, Senator Sam Ervin of North Carolina requested of the Chair permission to ask the New Orleans underworld leader one final question: "I would like to know how you managed to stay in the United States for 5 years, 9 months, and 24 days after you were found ordered deported as an undesirable person." (29) Marcello's response to the question—"I wouldn't know"—provoked Ervin to state that "the American people's patience ought to run out on this" and that "those who have no claim to any right to remain in America, who come here and prey like leeches upon law-abiding people * * * ought to be removed from this country." (30) Senator Karl Mundt joined in Ervin's denunciation, urging prompt action by the Attorney General, and Senator Carl Curtis further remarked to Marcello that "I think you ought to pack up your bags and voluntarily depart." (31)

(315) By the early 1960's Carlos Marcello was widely recognized as one of the 10 most powerful Mafia leaders in the United States; he was a La Cosa Nostra boss whose businesslike approach, political influence, and power were particularly respected within the national underworld. His 30-year record of advancement in the organized crime hierarchy, together with his influence in Louisiana and neighboring States,

secured a position of special respect for him among his syndicate peers. (316) It was this same record of underworld achievement, as will be discussed later, that also led to Carlos Marcello's becoming a special target of investigation by the Department of Justice while John F. Kennedy was President and Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney General.

(317) In February 1964, the Saturday Evening Post reported additional information about the growth of Marcello's criminal enterprises, disclosing figures prepared by the New Orleans Crime Commission. Of particular note was the prominent role which the New Orleans Mafia had come to assume under Marcello's direction by 1963:

One of the things that distinguishes this branch is its talent at high finance. So adept has it become at handling large sums of money—both for itself and for the national organization—that it is sometimes called the Wall Street of Cosa Nostra. Its annual income runs to \$1,114,000,000, making it by far the State's largest industry, according to * * * the metropolitan crime commission * * *. The sum is all the more remarkable in that it compares with the estimated \$2 billion racketeer take in Chicago and environs, and area with more than five times the population of metropolitan New Orleans. (32)

(318) The crime commission had estimated that the Marcello controlled syndicate generated at least \$500 million annually from illegal gambling; \$400 million from diverse "legitimate interests" in the fields of transportation, finance, housing, and service industries; \$100 million from illegal activities in over 1,500 syndicate-connected bars and taverns; \$8 million from professional burglaries and holdups; \$6 million from prostitution; and another \$100 million in the form of underpayment of taxes. (33)

(319) The size of the Marcello organization's annual income is significant in the context of the reported national income of organized crime. Former Attorney General Ramsey Clark has noted that the most conservative estimates indicate that "the profits for organized crime [are] comparable to those of the 10 largest industrial corporations combined * * * General Motors, Standard Oil, Ford, General Electric, Chrysler, IBM, Mobile Oil, Texaco, Gulf, and U.S. Steel together. * * *" (34)

(320) In testimony before the House Select Committee on Crime several years ago, Marcello provided a significantly different account of his income, stating that he earned "a salary of about \$1,600 a month" as a tomato salesman, traveling to various fruit stands and markets in the New Orleans area. He also testified that he made a living through various land investments. (35)

(321) While Marcello's influence and stature as a Mafia leader was well-known to both his underworld colleagues and Federal and State authorities by the early 1960's, another significant aspect of his career—his relationship with the Mafia's national governing commission—was not confirmed until several years later. While it was known that the New Orleans Mafia had been the first branch of the Mafia in America (the Sicilian La Cosa Nostra had entered the United States through the port of New Orleans during the 1880's) whether it had extraordinary special privileges within the national syndicate had long been a mystery. During the late 1960's, the FBI learned new and sub-

stantive information regarding its unique position. Sensitive Bureau reports on La Cosa Nostra set forth the details obtained from a highly reliable source. Among them were the following:

* * * he learned that the first "family" of what has now become known as La Cosa Nostra (LCN) came from Sicily and settled in New Orleans * * * the source noted that inasmuch as this "family" was the predecessor of all subsequent "families," it has been afforded the highest respect and esteem, and because of its exalted position, the New Orleans "family" could make decisions on its own without going to the "Commission." (36)

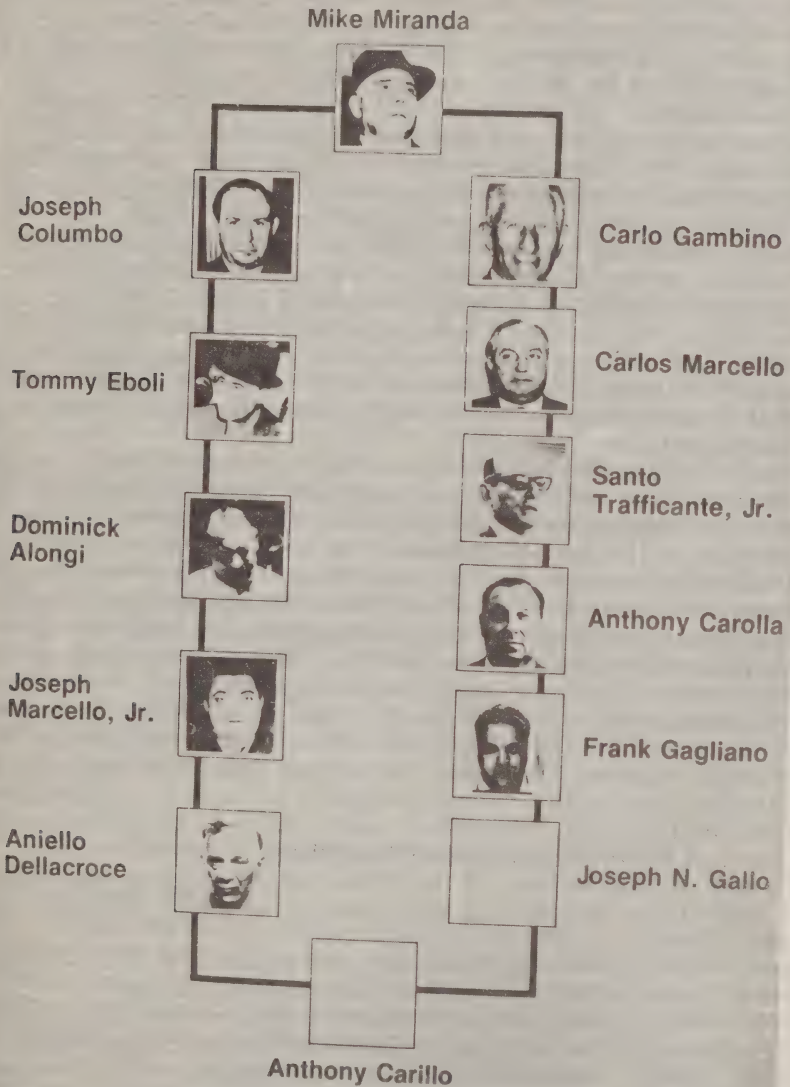
* * * the source learned that the New Orleans "family" could have, on its own, "opened the books," [admitting new members into the organization] but because of the tact and diplomacy of Carlos Marcello, he sought "Commission" approval in making new "soldiers," which the "Commission" naturally granted * * *. (37)

(322) Aaron Kohn believed that Marcello's underworld syndicate had "a more than autonomous combination of circumstances because of the remoteness of New Orleans" (37) and thus enjoyed an unusually independent relationship with the ruling commission of the Mafia. (38) Patrick Collins, an FBI agent who investigated the Marcello organization during the late 1960's, expressed a similar view regarding Marcello's relationship with the underworld commission. He told the committee that the New Orleans Mafia family "was unique among all the mobs" (39) in that it "didn't have to consult the commission in the same way as the other families did; there was a unique independence of sorts." (40) Collins said further that "the commission wouldn't question Marcello about making new members. He was not subject to the necessity of clearing such things with the commission, like the other families were." (41) In addition Marcello "is probably the single most respected boss among all of the others" in La Cosa Nostra and "has been for years." (42)

(323) In late 1966, Marcello's status in organized crime was underscored when he was arrested in New York along with Carlo Gambino, then the Mafia's reported "boss of all bosses" at a summit meeting of La Cosa Nostra leaders. (43) On September 22, 1966, New York police arrested those two, Santos Trafficante, Joe Colombo, Thomas Eboli, Mike Miranda and several others at the La Stella restaurant on Long Island; this mob gathering was quickly dubbed by the newspapers "the Little Apalachin" conference. (44) While authorities came to believe that the La Stella "luncheon" was actually a pro forma gathering following a more serious meeting (probably of the night before), the assemblage has never been fully explained. (45) In his testimony before the committee, Marcello stated there had been no substance to the gathering: "We just walked in. When we walked in we got arrested. We didn't have time to eat or talk." (46) None of those arrested were convicted of a crime. The seating arrangement was as follows:

Seating Arrangement at La Stella

September 22, 1966



(324) Eight days after the La Stella arrests, upon his return to New Orleans International Airport, Marcello committed the only Federal offense for which he has been tried and convicted in recent times. On September 30, 1966, as he made his way through the crowd of newsmen and spectators who had gathered to watch his return, Marcello had a verbal exchange with a man in the crowd who he believed was impeding his way. (47) Shouting "I'm the boss here!", Marcello took a wild swing with his fist at the man. (48) The man turned out to be FBI Special Agent Patrick Collins. (49) Arrested by FBI agents on the following day and charged with assault, Marcello was eventually tried in Laredo, Tex. The trial resulted in a hung jury (the New Orleans Crime Commission subsequently conclude that "There were substantial reasons to suspect jury tampering had occurred."). (50)

(325) Under the vigorous direction of the New Orleans strike force, Marcello was retried and subsequently convicted in Houston, Tex., on August 9, 1968. (51) Originally sentenced to 2 years in Federal prison, Marcello served less than 6 months, he was released on March 12, 1971. As the New Orleans Crime Commission noted at the time, the large number of prestigious individuals who sought to intercede on his behalf, urging clemency, further underscored the depth of his influence in Louisiana. (52)

(326) During the late 1960's and early 1970's, Marcello and his organized crime activities were the subject of renewed public attention. He was referred to by the chief of police in Youngstown, Ohio, as "the archetype of the devious pattern of the Mafiosi." (53) On September 1, 1967, Life magazine also identified Marcello as one of the "handful" of men who controlled organized crime throughout the Nation. (54) In a special investigative report, the magazine reported that Marcello was personally directing a national La Cosa Nostra scheme to secure the release of Teamster leader James R. Hoffa from Federal prison through attempts to bribe the former chief prosecution witness against him to recant his testimony. (55) Life said that various key Mafia leaders in the east had given the alleged free-Hoffa assignment to Marcello, along with personal pledges of between \$1 to \$2 million to effect the plan. (56) (The effort was to fail.) In its following issue, Life went on to portray Marcello as "King Thug of Louisiana," reporting that he was one of the State's wealthiest men and "the lord of one of the richest and most corrupt criminal fiefdoms in the land." (57)

(327) In August 1969, Look magazine reported on Marcello's political and criminal influence in the Gulf States region. (58)

(328) On March 1, 1970, UPI stated that there were indications that Marcello might be preparing to leave the United States, rather than submit to the forthcoming imprisonment growing out of his conviction for assaulting the FBI agent. (59) According to the story, Marcello's attorney, G. Wray Gill, had denied the rumor, stating, "This is where Marcello wants to be and nobody can put Marcello out of the country unless they put a shotgun to his head." (60) On March 2, amid television reports in New Orleans that Marcello would in fact flee the country, the New Orleans States-Item reported that there was no firm evidence to support the rumors. (61) In fact, Marcello never did leave the country.

(329) In its April 10, 1970 issue, *Life* published a followup to its investigation of Marcello of 3 years earlier, concluding that "Marcello, now 60, not only continues to dominate [Louisiana] but grows vastly richer each year at public expense." (62) The magazine detailed various alleged relationships between Marcello and key State officials and reported on two recent organized crime murders attributed to the Marcello organization. (63) The following month, in May 1970, labor columnist Victor Riesel reported that Federal organized crime investigators had concluded that Carlos Marcello had become one of the two most powerful Mafia leaders in the Nation, second only to Carlo Gambino, the actual "boss of all bosses." (64) Riesel stated that Federal officials had come to view Marcello as the single most influential organized crime figure in the Nation outside of New York. (65) (330) In the fall of 1970, the *Wall Street Journal* and *Los Angeles Times* published further accounts of Marcello's more recent activities, with the *Times* reporting that his criminal organization had expanded to unprecedented dimensions. (66)

(331) Appearing before the House Select Committee on Crime in June of 1972, Marcello repeated his claims that he was not involved with organized crime. He testified that he did not know what a racketeer was; (67) did not have any business interests outside of Louisiana; (68) had never contributed any funds to political figures in an effort to gain influence; (69) and had not been significantly acquainted with any national organized crime leaders with the exception of Santos Trafficante (70) and the late Frank Costello. (71)

(332) In response to a question by a member of the crime committee as to how he could "account for the fact [that] you have been repeatedly identified as a significant figure in organized crime, by apparently responsible people," Marcello responded that he had been the subject of "false statements" ever since the Kefauver committee investigation of 1951. (72) Marcello testified that although numerous Federal and State investigators had caused him to be the subject of negative publicity, "I am not in no racket. I am not in no organized crime." (73)

MARCELLO: A KENNEDY ADMINISTRATION TARGET

Deportation efforts

(333) Carlos Marcello and his syndicate became a primary target of investigation by the Department of Justice during the Kennedy administration. Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy viewed him as one of the most powerful and threatening Mafia leaders in the Nation and ordered that the Justice Department focus on him, along with other figures such as Teamsters president Hoffa and Chicago Mafia leader Sam Giancana. (74)

(334) In Marcello's case, the intent of the Kennedy administration as made known even before Inauguration Day, January 20, 1961. On December 28, 1960, the New Orleans States-Item reported that Attorney General-designate Kennedy was planning specific actions against Marcello. (75) An FBI report from that period noted:

On January 12, 1961, a [source] advised that Carlos Marcello is extremely apprehensive and upset and has since the

New Orleans States-Item newspaper on December 28, 1960 published a news story reporting that . . . Robert F. Kennedy stated he would expedite the deportation proceedings pending against Marcello after Kennedy takes office in January 1961.(76)

(335) The Bureau's La Cosa Nostra file for 1961 noted that Marcello flew to Washington, D.C., shortly after the inauguration of President Kennedy and was in touch with a number of political and business associates.(77) While there, he placed a telephone call to the office of at least one Congressman.(78)

(336) Bureau records further indicate that Marcello initiated various efforts to forestall or prevent the anticipated prompt deportation action. An FBI report noted that Marcello may have tried a circuitous approach.(79) Through a source, the Bureau learned of another Mafia leader's account of how Marcello had reportedly proceeded.(80) Philadelphia underworld leader Angelo Bruno discussed a specific attempt by Marcello to forestall an action by the immigration authorities.(81) According to the Philadelphia underworld leader Marcello had enlisted his close Mafia associate, Santos Trafficante of Florida, in the reported plan.(82) Trafficante in turn contacted Frank Sinatra to have the singer use his friendship with the Kennedy family on Marcello's behalf.(83) This effort met with failure and may even have resulted in intensified Federal efforts against Marcello.(84)

(337) In response to Attorney General Kennedy's strong interest in Marcello, the New Orleans FBI office prepared a report on him and his Mafia associates for FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover on February 13, 1961.(85) A report prepared under the direction of special Agent Regis Kennedy, the New Orleans office stated that "Continued investigation of Carlos Marcello since December 1957, has failed to develop vulnerable area wherein Marcello may be in violation of statutes within the FBI's jurisdiction." (86) This assessment by the New Orleans office illustrated why Justice Department and other law enforcement officials viewed as less than satisfactory its performance prior to the mid-1960's in investigating organized crime.

(338) While the committee carefully examined numerous areas of information pertaining to the proficiency of the FBI in investigating organized crime during the 1950's and early 1960's and found various areas in which Bureau performance was significantly deficient, the city of New Orleans was a special case. The indications are that the Bureau's limited work on the Marcello case may have been attributable to a disturbing attitude on the part of the senior agent who supervised the case, Regis Kennedy. He had been in charge of the Bureau's work on Marcello and the New Orleans Mafia for years and also directed much of the FBI investigation in that city of President Kennedy's assassination. In an interview with the committee several months before his death in 1978, Kennedy had stated that he believed Marcello was not engaged in any organized crime activities or other illegal actions during the period from 1959 until at least 1963.(87) He also stated that he did not believe Marcello was a significant organized crime figure and did not believe that he was currently involved in criminal enterprises.(88)

(339) Kennedy further informed the committee that he believed Marcello would "stay away" from any improper activity and in reality did earn his living as a tomato salesman and real estate investor. (89) In response to the question of why Marcello had been consistently identified as one of the Nation's most powerful Mafia leaders by Federal authorities for over 20 years, Kennedy stated that the New Orleans FBI office did not know why Marcello was so identified. (90) He further stated that the New Orleans office had simply responded to periodic directives from Washington instructing it to monitor Marcello, but had not selected him from investigative attention on its own. (91)

(340) In November 1978, the managing director of the New Orleans Crime Commission, Aaron Kohn, testified that agent Kennedy's surprising views about Carlos Marcello were well-known to him during that period. (92) While Kennedy had served the Bureau with distinction in other areas, his attitude toward investigating the organized crime syndicate in New Orleans was one of negativism and ridicule; (93) it was also accompanied by a belief that Carlos Marcello was not in any way a significant criminal figure. (94)

(341) In an interview with the committee on November 15, 1978, Kennedy's successor as the FBI organized crime case agent in New Orleans, Patrick Collins, stated that Kennedy "had taken the Deep South approach to organized crime; it's up North but it sure isn't down here." (95) Further, Kennedy and other agents "didn't see Marcello for what he is. It is incredible to think, but they didn't understand that this was a Mafia family down in New Orleans." (96) While stating that he had a high regard for Kennedy's other work, Collins said he believed Kennedy's attitude was one of "boredom" over having to file periodic reports on Marcello and organized crime. (97)

(342) While the New Orleans FBI office's assessment of Marcello and his activities did not significantly contribute to the Federal efforts against him, other agencies were pressing the drive in a more substantive way. On March 3, 1961, General Joseph Swing of the Immigration and Naturalization Service advised the FBI that:

... the Attorney General had been emphasizing ... the importance of taking prompt action to deport notorious hoodlums. In this connection, the Marcello case is of particular interest. A final order of deportation has been entered against Marcello but this fact is being held in strictest confidence. (98)

(343) On the afternoon of April 4, 1961, 8 years after he was ordered deported, Carlos Marcello was finally ejected from the United States. As he walked into the INS office in New Orleans for his regular appointment to report as an alien, he was arrested and handcuffed by INS officials. (99) He was then rushed to the New Orleans airport and flown to Guatemala. (100) Marcello's attorneys denounced the deportation later that day, terming it "cruel and uncivilized," and noted that their client had not been allowed to telephone his attorney or see his wife. (101)

(344) On the following day, April 5, 1961, Attorney General Robert F. Kennedy stated that "Marcello's deportation was in strict accordance with the law." (102) Justice Department officials noted that while

Marcello had not been allowed to call an attorney, one of his attorneys was present with him at the time, and that INS officials had unsuccessfully tried to bring Mrs. Marcello to the airport to meet him.(103) The officials noted that special security precautions had been taken to insure against Marcello's escape prior to actual deportation(104) because he had disappeared several times in the past when deportation proceedings were reaching critical junctures.(105) (As will be seen, such precautions were unable to prevent Marcello's return to the country 2 months later.)

(345) In testimony before the committee on January 11, 1978, Marcello stated that he had not been surprised that Attorney General Kennedy had decided to press his deportation.(106) He noted, that "he [Kennedy] said * * * he would see that I be deported just as soon as he got in office. Well, he got in office January 20 * * * and April the 4th he deported me." (107)

(346) As he had in the past on several occasions, Marcello referred to his 1961 deportation as an illegal "kidnaping." (108) In his appearance before the committee, he testified that "two marshals put the handcuffs on me and they told me that I was being kidnaped and being brought to Guatemala, which they did, and in 30 minutes time I was in the plane." (109) He further testified that "they dumped me off in Guatemala, and I asked them, let me use the phone to call my wife, let me get my clothes, something they wouldn't hear about. They just snatched me and that is it, actually kidnaped me." (110)

(347) On April 10, 1961, 6 days after he was deported, the Internal Revenue Service filed a \$835,396 tax lien against Marcello and his wife.(111) On April 23, news reports disclosed that Marcello was being held in custody by Guatemalan authorities in connection with what were reported to be false citizenship papers he had presented on arrival there April 6.(112) On May 4, Guatemalan President Miguel Fuentes ordered that Marcello be expelled; he was driven to and released at the El Salvador border late that night.(113)

(348) On May 19, 1961, a Federal court in Washington ruled that Marcello's deportation was fully valid and denied a motion by his attorneys that it be declared illegal.(114) With that ruling, Marcello's reentry to the country was prohibited.(115)

(349) Less than 2 weeks later, Marcello secretly gained entry into the United States. On June 2, 1961, confirming widespread rumors that their client had somehow slipped back in, Marcello's attorneys announced he had returned and was in hiding.(116) Federal investigators have never been able to establish in detail his means of entry.

(350) On June 5, 1961, after Attorney General Kennedy dispatched 20 Federal agents to Shreveport, La., to conduct a search for Marcello, the Louisiana crime leader voluntarily surrendered in New Orleans and was ordered held in an alien detention center at McAllen, Tex.(117) On June 8, a Federal grand jury indicted him for illegal reentry;(118) on July 11, the INS ruled he was an undesirable alien and once again ordered him deported.(119)

(351) On June 16, 1961, the FBI received a report that a U.S. Senator from Louisiana might have sought to intervene on Marcello's behalf.(120) This Senator had reportedly received "financial aid from Marcello" in the past and was sponsoring a Louisiana official for a key INS position from which assistance might be rendered.(121).

(352) In July 1961, the Justice Department's organized crime section with the assistance of codebreaking specialists of the FBI, made an effort to decode what was believed to be a secret communication involving Marcello and an associate.(122) While senior aides to Attorney

General Kennedy sought to decipher the reported Marcello message, the FBI Laboratory concluded that:

Because of the brevity of the text, no determination as to the meaning of the possible code * * * could be made. It is possible, however, that the names in the text * * * represent double meaning, wherein certain words are given arbitrary meanings by the correspondents. (123)

(353) While the various court actions and appeals on Marcello's deportation and illegal reentry were continuing in the fall of 1961, he was again called before the McClellan committee to testify about organized crime gambling activities in Louisiana. (124) In response to committee questions Marcello invoked the fifth amendment, refusing to provide any information other than his name and alleged place of birth. (125)

(354) On October 30, 1961, Attorney General Kennedy announced the indictment of Marcello by a Federal grand jury in New Orleans on charges of conspiracy in falsifying a Guatemalan birth certificate and committing perjury. (126) Marcello's brother, Joseph was also charged in the alleged falsification of the birth certificate. (127)

(355) On December 20, 1961, with Marcello free on a \$10,000 bond, the five-member Board of Immigration Appeals upheld the deportation order against Marcello, denying another appeal by Marcello attorneys that it be declared invalid. (128)

(356) In October 1962, a Bureau of Narcotics report described Marcello as "one of the Nation's leading racketeers" and noted that he was "currently under intensive investigation by the Internal Revenue Service Intelligence Division for tax fraud." (129) The report also noted that Marcello was then instituting a further legal step to forestall deportation. (130) Marcello's attorneys had filed a legal writ in an effort to set aside his Federal conviction on narcotics charges from 24 years earlier. (131) This conviction was one of the key factors in the ongoing deportation proceedings against him. (132)

(357) On October 31, 1962, a Federal court ruled against Marcello's attempt to have the 1938 drug conviction nullified. (133) The court said that his claim that he had not had counsel present when he pled guilty to the narcotics charge on October 29, 1938, was false, (134) as was his claim that he had not known of his rights and could not afford an attorney. (135)

Increased Federal Pressure

(358) On February 15, 1963, in apparent response to Attorney General Kennedy's request for continuing action against Marcello, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover directed the New Orleans FBI office to intensify its coverage of Marcello and his organization. (136) He ordered that a "special effort" be made to upgrade the level of the investigation of Marcello, and suggested increased use of informants as well as the possible initiation of electronic surveillance. (137)

(359) During the course of its investigation of specific organized crime leaders and their activities, the committee had devoted special attention to the degree to which such figures were subject to electronic surveillance by Federal or State agencies during the period

of the early 1960's. The committee believed that there was a possibility that electronic surveillance might have recorded some discussion of the Kennedy assassination. In evaluating various assessments by organized crime specialists during the early 1960's, the committee had noted that the likelihood of identifying the commission of criminal acts by organized crime figures during that period varied with the scope of electronic surveillance of those figures. (138)

(360) After carefully examining the various electronic surveillance programs in effect during the early 1960's, the committee found that Carlos Marcello had never been subject to such coverage during that period. FBI files indicate that while there had not been prior interest in using such investigative techniques in Marcello's case, the Bureau did attempt to institute electronic surveillance during the period of 1963 and 1964. (139) Two unsuccessful attempts were made to effect such surveillance, (140) failures attributable in all likelihood to the security system employed by Marcello at the various locations from which he operated. (141)

(361) Al Staffeld, the former FBI official who coordinated Bureau activities in the organized crime field in this period, gave the committee his view—that the FBI “had virtually nothing in electronic surveillance on Marcello and his guys. We just couldn't effectuate it. With Marcello, you've got the one big exception in our work back then. There was just no way of penetrating that area. He was too smart.”

(142) The inability to effect surveillance of Marcello apparently continued, as FBI files indicate that as late as 1967 Bureau officials were prepared to testify that Marcello had never been the subject of electronic surveillance. (143)

(362) Attorney General Kennedy's personal interest in the continuing Justice Department investigation of Marcello was further evidenced in April 1963. He had received a letter which he in turn ordered the chief of the Criminal Division, Jack Miller, to forward to Hoover for his personal attention. (144) The letter was from a citizen claiming to have knowledge of a severe beating inflicted upon a friend by lieutenants of Marcello. (145) The Attorney General requested immediate Bureau attention to the matter.

(363) On May 27, 1963, the U.S. Supreme Court, in response to an appeal filed by Marcello's attorneys, (146) declined to review the Marcello deportation action and upheld the earlier decision of the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals. (147)

(364) On November 4, 1963, Marcello went on trial in New Orleans on Federal charges of conspiracy in connection with his alleged falsification of a Guatemalan birth certificate. (148) Eighteen days later, on November 22, 1963, he was acquitted. The news of President Kennedy's murder in Dallas reached the New Orleans courtroom shortly before the verdict was announced. (149)

(365) On July 22, 1964, the Supreme Court rejected another appeal by Marcello to have his 1938 narcotics conviction set aside, upholding the rulings of various lower courts. (150)

(366) On October 6, 1964, Marcello and an associate were indicted in Federal court on charges of having bribed a member of the jury that had acquitted Marcello on November 22, 1963. (151) The indictment alleged that Marcello and his lieutenants had made two secret pay-

ments to a juror with "the intent to influence his action, vote, opinion and decision" in the case.(152) The indictment further charged that in November 1963, Marcello had endeavored "to influence, obstruct, and impede" the prosecution "by requesting the murder of * * * a principal witness" for the Government, Carl Noll.(153)

(367) Marcello surrendered at the Federal courthouse and was subsequently freed on a \$100,000 bond on October 8, after the U.S. attorney noted that a search by 10 FBI agents had been unsuccessful in locating him the day before.(154) The charge of having requested the murder of the chief prosecution witness in the 1963 case was later dropped, following the reported unwillingness of that person to testify to the incident. Marcello was acquitted by a jury of the other charges.(155)

(368) Efforts to deport Marcello were still underway in 1979. In late 1975, Marcello's attorneys had filed an appeal for suspension of his deportation order, based on "good moral character" during the previous 10 years.(156) Another Marcello appeal was pending in the U.S. district court in New Orleans in 1978.(157)

(369) While INS officials point out the peculiar nature of the current deportation process in the United States, which sets no practical limits on the number and frequency of appeals and other legal steps a person may initiate to forestall deportation, another factor has been central to Marcello's continued presence in the United States. Immigration officials note that before the final step of deportation can be taken, some other country must agree to issue travel documents authorizing the person to settle in that nation.(158) As of 1979, no country was willing to do so.(159)

ALLEGED ASSASSINATION THREAT BY MARCELLO

(370) As part of its investigation, the committee examined a published account of what was alleged to have been a threat made by Carlos Marcello in late 1962 against the life of President Kennedy and his brother, Robert, the Attorney General. The information was first set forth publicly in a book on organized crime published in 1969, "The Grim Reapers," by Ed Reid.(160) Reid, a former editor of the Las Vegas Sun, was a writer on organized crime and the co-author, with Ovid Demaris, of "The Green Felt Jungle," published in 1963.

(371) In a lengthy chapter on the New Orleans Mafia and Carlos Marcello, Reid wrote of an alleged private meeting between Marcello and two or more men sometime in September 1962.(161) His account was based on interviews he had conducted with a man who alleged he had attended the meeting.(162)

(372) According to Reid's informant, the Marcello meeting was held in a farmhouse at Churchill Farms, the 3,000-acre swampland plantation owned by Marcello outside of New Orleans.(163) Reid wrote that Marcello and three other men had gone to the farmhouse in a car driven by Marcello himself.(164) Marcello and the other men gathered inside the farmhouse, had drinks and engaged in casual conversation that included the general subjects of business and sex.(165) After further drinks "brought more familiarity and re-

laxation, the dialog turned to serious matters, including the pressure law enforcement agencies were bringing to bear on the Mafia brotherhood" as a result of the Kennedy administration. (166)

(373) Reid's book contained the following account of the discussion:

It was then that Carlos' voice lost its softness, and his words were bitten off and spit out when mention was made of U.S. Attorney General Robert Kennedy, who was still on the trail of Marcello.

"Livarsi na petra di la scarpa!" Carlos shrilled the Mafia cry of revenge: "Take the stone out of my shoe!"

"Don't worry about that little Bobby son of a bitch," he shouted. "He's going to be taken care of!"

Ever since Robert Kennedy had arranged for his deportation to Guatemala, Carlos had wanted revenge. But as the subsequent conversation, which was reported to two top Government investigators by one of the participants and later to this author, showed, he knew that to rid himself of Robert Kennedy he would first have to remove the President. Any killer of the Attorney General would be hunted down by his brother; the death of the President would seal the fate of his Attorney General. (167)

* * * * *

No one at the meeting had any doubt about Marcello's intentions when he abruptly arose from the table. Marcello did not joke about such things. In any case, the matter had gone beyond mere "business"; it had become an affair of honor, a Sicilian vendetta. Moreover, the conversation at Churchill Farms also made clear that Marcello had begun to plan a move. He had, for example, already thought of using a "nut" to do the job.

Roughly 1 year later President Kennedy was shot in Dallas—2 months after Attorney General Robert Kennedy had announced to the McClellan committee that he was going to expand his war on organized crime. And it is perhaps significant that privately Robert Kennedy had singled out James Hoffa, Sam Giancana, and Carlos Marcello as being among his chief targets. (168)

(374) In an interview with the committee, Reid said that his informant stated that Marcello seemed to be "very serious" as he spoke of planning to assassinate President Kennedy. (169) He further told the committee that while his informant had had great doubts at the time as to whether Marcello could or would have the President assassinated, immediately after the assassination occurred, he came to believe that Marcello was in fact the perpetrator. (170)

(375) Reid informed the committee that he believed his informant, a man with underworld associations, was credible and trustworthy (171) and had in fact provided "unusually reliable" information about organized crime on past occasions, including during the writing of "The Green Felt Jungle." (172) Based on past association and contacts with the informant, Reid was "strongly inclined to believe his account of the Marcello meeting," (173) although he was "not sure what it all means in the final analysis." (174)

FBI investigation of the allegations

(376) In early May 1967, over a year and a half before the book was published, senior officials of the FBI learned of the account of the alleged meeting. (175) According to an FBI memorandum of May 15, 1967, from Assistant Director Alex Rosen to Assistant Director Cartha DeLoach, the Bureau's Los Angeles office had been contacted on May 6 by Reid. (176) The memorandum stated that Reid, "who has written several books concerning the hoodlum element," had contacted the Los Angeles office and had "indicated he had information concerning John Roselli." (177) The memorandum further stated that when Reid was interviewed, he showed his manuscript to the Bureau's Los Angeles agents. (178) The memorandum gave the following account of Reid's information:

Reid refers to Carlos Marcello and indicated there was a meeting on September 11, 1963 at Churchill Farms, outside New Orleans, La., attended by several people including Marcello and Reid's informant. Marcello was alleged to have said that in order to get Bobby Kennedy they would have to get the President, and they could not kill Bobby because the President would use the Army and the Marines to get them. The result of killing the President would cause Bobby to lose his power as Attorney General because of the New President. (179)

(377) While the Bureau memorandum indicates that the agents who read that section of Reid's manuscript believed it placed the meeting in September 1963, the actual account published by Reid in 1969 stated that the meeting had occurred in September 1962. (180) In his committee interview, Reid said that he had "always stated that the meeting was in September 1962" (181) because his informant had "clearly recalled" the time of the meeting and had been "traveling in Louisiana" that month. (182)

(378) The Bureau memorandum went on to state that Reid had informed the Los Angeles agents that "a person who attended this alleged meeting was interviewed by agents of our Los Angeles office and furnished them the information." (183) Further, Reid believed that "several days" after the informant had attended the meeting with Marcello, he "was interviewed concerning the *Billie Sol Estes* case, at which time he allegedly related to our agents what he heard at Churchill Farms." (184)

(379) The memorandum goes on to note that a review of FBI files on Reid's informant, whose name was Edward Becker, showed he had in fact been interviewed by Bureau agents on November 26, 1962, in connection with the *Billie Sol Estes* investigation. (185) While "[i]n his interview, Marcello was mentioned * * * in connection with a business proposition * * * no mention was made of" Attorney General Kennedy or President Kennedy, or any threat against them. (186)

(380) The memorandum said that the agents who read the part of Reid's manuscript on the meeting told the author that Becker had not informed the Bureau of the alleged Marcello discussion of assassination. (187) In fact, "It is noted Edward Nicholas Becker is a private investigator in Los Angeles who in the past has had a reputation of being unreliable and known to misrepresent facts." (188)

(381) The memorandum concluded by stating that Reid's offer to provide the Bureau with information about Mafia figure John Roselli had been declined:

In connection with John Roselli, Reid wanted to trade information concerning him, which offer was refused. He mentioned he was concerned with Roselli's association with attorney Edward Morgan of Washington, D.C. As you recall, Morgan was previously interviewed at the request of the White House concerning alleged information in his possession regarding the assassination. Also, Roselli was the connecting link between CIA and Robert Maheu who was hired by the CIA to approach Sam Giancana to have Castro assassinated.

(189)

(382) The memorandum went to Assistant Directors Rosen and DeLoach, and to the most senior officials in the Bureau, including Assistant Director William Sullivan and several of his deputies, and Assistant Director James Gales of the Inspection Division, all of whom had direct responsibility for the FBI's investigation of President Kennedy's murder.(190) No instructions of any kind to follow up on the information regarding Marcello, the alleged assassination discussion, and the informant, were issued subsequently.(191)

(383) The only directive regarding the matter was a handwritten notation made on the memorandum by DeLoach:(192) "We should discreetly identify the publisher" of the Reid book.(193)

(384) Two days later, in an FBI memorandum of May 17, 1967, the Special Agent in Charge (SAC) of the Los Angeles office reported some additional information to Hoover.(194) In the memorandum, the Los Angeles office set forth some alleged information it had learned regarding Becker, who, the memo noted, claimed to have heard "statements supposedly made by Carlos Marcello on September 11, 1963, concerning the pending assassination of President Kennedy."(195) The FBI memo stated that 1 day after the Bureau first learned of the Reid information, its Los Angeles office received information regarding Edward Becker which was allegedly damaging to his reputation.(196) According to the information, Sidney Korshak had been discussing Becker and:

* * * Korshak inquired as to who Ed Becker was and advised that Becker was trying to shake down some of Korshak's friends for money by claiming he is the collaborator with Reid and that for money he could keep the names of these people out of the book.(197)

(385) The memorandum also stated that Sidney Korshak had further stated that "Becker was a no-good shakedown artist,"(198) information which in turn became known to the Bureau.(199)

(386) The memorandum did not mention the background of the person who was supplying the negative information and allegations about Becker—Sidney Korshak. He was a Los Angeles labor lawyer,

*Where Becker is referred to as an "informant," it should be noted that this applies to his relationship to Reid and not to a Federal law enforcement agency.

who has been alleged to have underworld associations in Chicago, California, Las Vegas, and New York.(200) The Bureau's own files identified him as a continuing subject of numerous organized crime investigations, an associate of reputed Chicago Mafia executioners Gus Alex and Murray "The Camel" Humphreys,(201) and a business associate of James R. Hoffa and Paul Dorfman.(202) In an extensive four-part investigative series in 1976, the New York Times noted that a 1968 Justice Department report had described Korshak as perhaps "the most significant link in the relationship between the crime syndicate, politics, labor, and management." (203) The Times further reported that at a meeting in April 1976, senior officials of the Justice Department's Organized Crime Division had "reached a consensus that Mr. Korshak was one of the five most powerful members of the underworld." (204)

(387) On June 5, 1967, in another memorandum to Director Hoover, the Los Angeles FBI office reported that the person who had provided the derogatory information on Becker had contacted Reid on May 26 in an effort to "discredit" Becker's information about Marcello.(205) This person had provided Reid with the information about Becker which had derived from Korshak.(206) The memorandum went on to state that "The purpose [of this person] was to discredit Becker to Reid in order that the Carlos Marcello incident would be deleted from the book by Reid.(207)

(388) On May 31, 1967, according to the same memorandum, a special agent of the Los Angeles office was involved in a visit to Reid's home(208) in a further effort to persuade him of Becker's alleged untrustworthiness.(209) During this visit:

It was again pointed out to Reid that Becker had been interviewed by Bureau agents in November 1962 concerning the Billie Sol Estes case, but had not mentioned the reputed conversation or statements allegedly made by Marcello on September 11, 1963 (almost a year later), at Churchill Farms, New Orleans.(210)

(389) The Bureau's possible confusion over the time periods involved in the matter was further evidenced in the memorandum, which said that "in November 1962" Becker had "not mentioned the reputed * * * statements allegedly made by Marcello on September 11, 1963." (211) Again, both Reid and Becker have maintained consistently that they made clear that the meeting was in September 1962, rather than September 1963,(212) and that the specific reference in the Reid book stated "September 1962." (213) Additionally, the Bureau's own files on Becker (while not containing any references to assassination) clearly indicated that Becker had been interviewed by agents in November 1962, following a trip through Louisiana that September.(214)

Committee investigation of the allegation

(390) The committee carefully examined the FBI's files relating to Becker and the Bureau's contact with him in late 1962. The first Bureau reference to Becker appeared in a report of November 20, 1962, regarding a private investigator working on the Billie Sol Estes case, the famous multimillion-dollar fraud investigation of the early

1960's.(215) The report noted that Becker, then 42, was associated with an investigator being employed by one of the oil service companies that had allegedly been swindled by Estes.(216) Becker was said to have had first met with the investigator in Brownwood, Tex., on September 18, 1962, and that they had traveled to Shreveport, La., on business on September 21.(217) Becker was associated with an oil geologist in Shreveport, Carl Roppolo,(218) who was alleged to be a close acquaintance of Carlos Marcello.(219)

The report noted that one person had told the Bureau that "Roppolo had said that his mother is Carlos Marcello's sister, and that Roppolo is the favorite nephew." (220) As is discussed later, Becker informed the committee that Roppolo, a close friend of his, was the man who allegedly set up the September 1962 meeting with Marcello and attended the meeting along with Becker for the purpose of seeking Marcello's support for a proposed business venture of theirs.(221) (391) Becker was referred to in a second FBI report of November 21, 1962, which dealt with an alleged counterfeiting ring and a Dallas lawyer who reportedly had knowledge of it.(222) This report noted that Becker was being used as an "informant" by a private investigator in the investigation(223) and was assisting to the extent that he began receiving expense money.(224) The Los Angeles FBI office noted that the investigator working with Becker had "admitted that he could be supporting a con game for living expenses on the part of Becker * * * but that he doubted it," as he had only provided Becker with limited expenses.(225)

(392) The November 21, 1962, Bureau report noted further that Becker had once been associated with Max Field, a criminal associate of Mafia leader Joseph Sica of Los Angeles.(226) According to the report "It appears that Becker * * * has been feeding all rumors he has heard plus whatever stories he can fit into the picture." (227)

(393) On November 26, 1962, Becker was interviewed by the FBI in connection with its investigation of the Billie Sol Estes case on which Becker was then also working as a private investigator.(228) Becker told the Bureau of his recent trips to Dallas, Tex., and Louisiana, and informed them of the information he had heard about counterfeiting in Dallas.(229) At that point, Becker also briefly discussed Carlos Marcello:

He [Becker] advised that on two occasions he has accompanied Roppolo to New Orleans, where they met with one Carlos Marcello, who is a longtime friend of Roppolo. He advised that Roppolo was to obtain the financing for their promotional business from Marcello. He advised that he knew nothing further about Marcello.(230)

(394) Becker was briefly mentioned in another Bureau report, of November 27, 1962, which again stated that he allegedly made up "stories" and invented rumors to derive "possible gain" from such false information.(231)

(395) Three days later, on November 30, 1962, another Bureau report on the *Billie Sol Estes* case made reference to Becker's trip to Dallas in September and his work on the case.(232) The report noted that Becker was apparently associated with various show business personalities in Las Vegas.(233) Further, a man who had been

acquainted with Becker had referred to him as a "small-time con man." (234)

(396) In an April 11, 1963, FBI report, Becker and his friend Roppolo were referred to once again. (235) The report had been written by agent Regis Kennedy of the New Orleans office in response to a directive issued shortly after Becker informed the Bureau that Roppolo had accompanied him to two business meetings with Marcello. (236) The New Orleans office had been instructed to determine if Roppolo was in fact acquainted with Marcello, as advised by Becker. (237) The April 11, 1963, report concluded that Roppolo did in all likelihood know the New Orleans Mafia leader. (238) A source had informed the New Orleans office that the Marcello and Roppolo "families were quite close at one time as they came from the 'old country' at approximately the same time and lived as neighbors in New Orleans." (239)

(397) This report further stated that the same source doubted whether Roppolo himself could secure financial backing from Marcello for a business venture, due to Roppolo's alleged reputation as someone "rather shiftless." (240) Roppolo was regarded as "a problem," a person who "is always trying to promote something." (241)

(398) While the committee was unable to develop more specific information regarding the relationship between Becker's associate, Roppolo, and Marcello, the committee did receive information indicating a closer relationship than was indicated in the April 1963 FBI report. The New Orleans Crime Commission, in various analyses and charts of the Marcello organization, had for years been identifying Lillian Roppolo as an associate of Carlos Marcello. (242) Aaron Kohn, noted the reported relationship between the two families and stated that Lillian Roppolo "was considered to be something of a courier for Marcello." (243) A Crime Commission file on the Roppolos indicates that she had an even closer personal relationship with Marcello, in addition to the alleged courier and business activities. (244) During his appearance before the committee on January 11, 1978, Marcello himself brought up his apparent familiarity with the Roppolos when he was questioned about his knowledge of a person having a similar sounding surname. (245)

Becker's statement to the committee

(399) During its examination of Reid's published account of the alleged Marcello discussion about assassinating President Kennedy, the committee received a more detailed account from Becker of the allegations and information he originally provided Reid. Becker, 57 in 1979, told the committee that his account of the meeting and discussion with Marcello in 1962 "is truthful. It was then and it is now. I was there." (246) He maintained that "the FBI—their agents in Los Angeles—have tried to discredit me. They've done everything except investigate the information I gave Reid. They apparently have always said it was not the truth, but they've never investigated it to arrive at that judgment." (247) Becker indicated his willingness to support his truthfulness in other ways. (248)

(400) Becker stated that he was born in California and raised in New Haven, Conn. (249) His early years of employment had included publicity work for several San Francisco nightclubs and, subsequently,

writing a column for two California newspapers.(250) During later years he had done further work in the entertainment field, managing a singer, as well as writing and producing programs for television in Los Angeles during the early 1950's.(251)

(401) Becker said he became a public relations man for the Riviera Hotel and Casino in Las Vegas in 1955, working closely with Gus Greenbaum,(252) the Riviera manager and well-known gambling figure who was the victim of a much publicized underworld killing in 1957.(253) Becker stated that he "was then traveling in some pretty fast circles. I was certainly not the cleanest person around." (254) He further maintained that while he "was always out to make a buck," he was never engaged in any significant criminal activity.(255) Becker noted that he had twice become the subject of criminal investigations, (256) the first resulting in his conviction on misdemeanor charges for having stolen "around \$200" from a nightclub photographer with whom he was acquainted.(257) He was in his twenties at the time and served 60 days in jail.(258)

(402) Becker stated that in 1959 he had also become involved with two men who were "running a con deal involving laundermats and stolen credit cards"(259) and that one of the two men was an associate of Los Angeles Mafia leader Joseph Sica.(260) He was the subject of an SEC desist order in conjunction with the 1959 investigation.(261)

(403) Becker told the committee that he had worked as a private investigator during the years since, coordinating undercover investigative work for corporate clients,(262) as well as working on various organized crime cases.(263) During the early 1960's, he was doing investigative work for Julian Blodgett, a private investigator and former FBI agent.(264)

(404) Becker told the committee that he and Roppolo had met with Marcello in late 1962 to seek his financial backing for an oil additive product they were planning to market.(265) Due to Roppolo's close relationship with Marcello, the meeting was arranged without difficulty.(266)

(405) Becker stated that he and Roppolo met with Marcello on three or four occasions in connection with the proposed business deal and that Marcello made his comments about President Kennedy during the first or second meeting.(267) The meetings transpired between sometime in September 1962 and roughly January 1963.(268) Only the three of them had been present during two or three of the meetings, but a Marcello aide named "Liverde," a barber, had also been present once.(269)

(406) Becker stated that Marcello had made his remarks about the Kennedy brothers after Becker said something to the effect that "Bobby Kennedy is really giving you a rough time." (270) He could not recall the exact words Marcello used in threatening President Kennedy, but believed the account in Reid's book "is basically correct." (271)

Marcello was very angry and had "clearly stated that he was going to arrange to have President Kennedy murdered in some way." (272) Marcello's statement had been made in a serious tone and sounded as if he had discussed it previously to some extent.(273) Becker commented that Marcello had made some kind of reference to President Kennedy's being a dog and Attorney General Robert Ken-

nedy the dog's tail,(274) and had said "the dog will keep biting you if you only cut off its tail," but that if the dog's head were cut off, the dog would die.(275)

(407) Becker stated that Marcello also made some kind of reference to the way in which he allegedly wanted to arrange the President's murder.(276) Marcello "clearly indicated" that his own lieutenants must not be identified as the assassins,(277) and that there would thus be a necessity to have them use or manipulate someone else to carry out the actual crime.(278)

(408) Becker said that Marcello's alleged remarks about assassinating the President lasted only a few minutes during the course of the meeting, which went 1 to 2 hours.(279) Marcello had spoken in Sicilian phrases during parts of the meeting and had grown angry at one point in the discussion of their proposed business deal.(280)

(409) Becker said that although he and Roppollo met with Marcello on two or three occasions following this meeting, they never again discussed President Kennedy.(281) (Becker added that the oil additive business deal never came to fruition.(282))

(410) Becker told the committee that while he believed Marcello had been serious when he spoke of wanting to have the President assassinated, he did not believe the Mafia leader was capable of carrying it out or had the opportunity to do so.(283) He emphasized that while he was disturbed by Marcello's remarks at the time, he had grown accustomed to hearing criminal figures make threats against adversaries.(284)

(411) Becker stated that the only error in Reid's published account of the meeting related to the statement that Becker had informed two Government investigators of it.(285) Becker said that he never told any Government investigator of Marcello's remarks about President Kennedy;(286) he "would have been afraid" to repeat Marcello's remarks to anyone during that period, out of concern that Marcello or his associates might learn he had done so.(287) Becker suggested that Reid may have incorrectly inferred that he told the FBI of the alleged Marcello threat when he was interviewed by agents regarding the Billie Sol Estes case in November 1962.(288) Becker also stated that he was never interviewed by the FBI about the alleged Marcello meeting in the years since Reid first reported it, a fact borne out by the committee's examination of Bureau files on Becker.

(412) Becker further stated that the only person other than Reid whom he might have informed of Marcello's remarks was his close associate Julian Blodgett, who employed him during that period as an investigator.(289)

(413) Blodgett, a former FBI agent and chief investigator for the district attorney of Los Angeles County, informed the committee that he can "vaguely remember something" about Becker's having met with Marcello.(290) Blodgett stated that he "can verify" that Becker traveled to New Orleans in September 1962, but could not recall any specific account of Becker's meeting with Marcello.(291) Blodgett told the committee he regarded Becker as an honest person who was one of "the most knowledgeable detail men" in the private investigation business.(292) While noting that Becker "has been a controversial figure," Blodgett stated that he personally would believe Becker's account of the alleged Marcello meeting.(293)

(414) Becker further told the committee that following President Kennedy's assassination in Dallas, he quickly came to believe that Carlos Marcello had in fact probably been behind it. (294) He reached this opinion because of factors such as Lee Oswald having been from New Orleans, as well as Jack Ruby's alleged underworld associations. (295) Becker stated that "it was generally thought in mob circles that Ruby was a tool of some mob group." (296) Becker further stated that he had learned after the assassination that "Oswald's uncle, who used to run some bar, had been a part of the gambling network overseen by Marcello. He worked for the mob in New Orleans." (297)

(415) During his appearance before the committee on January 11, 1978, Marcello was questioned about Reid's account of the meeting at which he allegedly spoke of assassinating President Kennedy. (298) Marcello firmly denied that the meeting and discussion ever took place and stated that he was familiar with the Reid book: "The way the paper puts it and the books put it in there, it makes it like you had some kind of secret meetings, because I have heard the book about what you are telling me." (299)

(416) Marcello testified that while he had heard that Robert Kennedy was a strong advocate of intensifying the investigation of organized crime figures, and had been so even before becoming Attorney General, "I didn't pay no attention to it at that time." (300) Asked when he did begin to pay attention to Robert Kennedy's intentions, Marcello testified, "When he got to be Attorney General." (301) While recalling that Attorney General Kennedy "said he was going to get organized crime and all that kind of stuff," (302) Marcello stated that "the only time I really knowed about it" was when he was arrested and deported from the Country." (303) Asked if he placed any particular blame on the Attorney General for his deportation, Marcello testified, "No, I don't, he just done what he thought was right, I guess." (304)

(417) Marcello further testified that he could not recall having any discussion at his Churchill Farms estate about the Kennedy administration's intensification of Federal efforts against organized crime. (305) Marcello stated that Churchill Farms was not a place where he would conduct a meeting; that the estate was only used for hunting and was the location of various duck blinds. (306) Marcello further testified that he did not have to discuss his deportation with associates because "Everybody in the United States knowed I was kidnaped. I didn't have to discuss it . . . I told the whole world that it was unfair. Anybody who talked to me said it was unfair." (307)

(418) When asked if he had ever made any threat against Attorney General Kennedy or had spoken of taking any physical action against him, Marcello stated, "No sir; I never said anything like that." (308) When asked if he had ever spoken of taking such action against President Kennedy or had threatened him in any way, Marcello stated, "Positively not, never said anything like that." (309)

ANALYSIS OF THE EVIDENCE

(419) The account of the alleged Marcello discussion set forth by Becker and Reid presented a number of serious issues, some of which

had highly disturbing implications regarding the performance of the FBI in investigating the possibility of Mafia complicity. The evidence indicates that the FBI's handling of the allegations and information about Marcello was characterized by a less than vigorous effort to investigate its reliability, as well as a strong desire to "discredit" the information without having actually to investigate it. (310)

(420) Upon learning in 1967 of the Becker account of the alleged Marcello remarks about assassinating President Kennedy, the Bureau did not make any effort to interview Becker about the information, nor did it institute any actions to seek elaboration, clarification, or corroboration of the information. Instead, the allegation was merely circulated to the Bureau's most senior officials, including Director J. Edgar Hoover, (311) while the Bureau's own files on Becker contained several pieces of information that should have been the subject of careful review. The Bureau's files from November 1962 noted that Becker had in fact traveled through Louisiana during that period and had also traveled to Dallas. (312) The Bureau's own November 26, 1962, interview report on Becker noted that he had informed the Bureau of two business meetings with Marcello that he had attended with Carl Roppolo in recent weeks. (313) A subsequent report, dated April 11, 1963, concluded that Roppolo may well have known Marcello and that the Roppolo and Marcello families had long been associated. (314)

(421) In 1967, in noting that Becker had not told the Bureau of the alleged Marcello threat during his 1962 interview with agents, the Bureau seemed to reach the conclusion that the significance of the alleged Becker information was greatly undermined as a result. Likewise, the Bureau's apparent view that Becker's background of criminal associations undermined the possibility that he had in fact met with Marcello—rather than strengthened that possibility—was indicative of the Bureau's deficient approach to the matter. In its handling of the allegations about Marcello, the Bureau did not carry out any substantive examination and evaluation of the source who had set forth the information; only the standard examination of various criminal informants and underworld sources was made to determine the specific nature of their motivations, credibility and activities.

(422) Similarly, there was no evidence that the FBI made any effort to investigate the allegations from the other direction—from the specific travels and activities of Marcello during the period or periods in question. Patrick Collins, the agent covering Marcello's activities at the time, informed the committee that he "was never asked to investigate it in any way." (315) While he later read of the alleged Marcello threat in the press, he "never saw any directive on it" or heard of any Bureau interest in the matter. (316) He stated that he would in all likelihood have been aware of any such Bureau directives or interest had there been any. (317)

(423) The evidence shows another aspect of the Bureau's performance. FBI files clearly indicate a high level awareness that the Bureau was involved in trying to "discredit" (the term used in a Bureau memorandum) the source of the information, Edward Becker. (318)

As noted earlier, the files show that a Los Angeles FBI agent participated in the effort, and without having ever investigated the Marcello allegations. (319) Further, the June 5, 1967, FBI memorandum on the matter (which went to Director Hoover himself, as well as to his closest aides) clearly indicated that the "purpose" of the visit to Reid was "to discredit Becker to Reid in order that the Carlos Marcello incident would be deleted from the book by Reid." (320)

(424) The FBI files also contain repeated references to the Bureau's use of allegations about Becker received from Sidney Korshak, an alleged associate of various organized crime leaders. (321) The files indicate a high level awareness at Bureau headquarters that the Los Angeles FBI office was using the information received from Korshak in an effort to persuade Reid not to publish the Marcello allegations. (322) There was, however, no reference in the files to Korshak's own possible background and activities, nor to his possible motives in supplying the information at that time. (323)

(425) The evidence shows that the FBI's failure to investigate the allegation that Marcello had discussed assassinating President Kennedy constituted a violation of the Director's promise to investigate all circumstances surrounding the President's murder even after the official Warren Commission investigation had ended in 1964. In his appearance before the Commission on May 6, 1964, FBI Director J. Edgar Hoover had personally affirmed that promise, stating:

I can assure you so far as the FBI is concerned the case will be continued in an open classification for all time. That is, any information coming to us or any report coming to us from any source will be thoroughly investigated, so that we will be able to either prove or disprove the allegation. (324)

(426) The FBI's failure to take seriously the alleged Marcello threat was all the more disturbing given the time at which the Bureau learned of and discarded the allegation—less than 2 months after the leadership of the Bureau had been faulted by President Johnson himself for not pursuing another allegation by an underworld informant that Mafia figures and Cuban agents might secretly have been involved in President Kennedy's assassination. (325) In that instance, as detailed by the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in 1976, FBI Director Hoover and his top deputies had learned of the information from Los Angeles Mafia figure John Roselli's lawyer, Edward P. Morgan, (326) only to decide on February 15, 1967, that "no investigation will be conducted regarding the allegations." (327)

(427) On March 17, 1967, upon learning of the Roselli allegation and of the Bureau's failure to investigate it, President Johnson personally intervened and ordered the Bureau to interview Morgan pursue the information and report its findings to him. (328)

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IV. OSWALD'S EARLY LIFE: NEW ORLEANS AND ORGANIZED CRIME *

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RESIDENCE IN THE FRENCH QUARTER: 126 EXCHANGE ALLEY

(428) During his early childhood and adolescence in New Orleans, Lee Oswald lived with his divorced mother at a number of different locations, usually in small rented houses or apartments in a moderate-to-lower-income section of the city. (1) While the record of residences is not complete, one address was 126 Exchange Alley. (2) During her testimony before the Warren Commission, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald indicated that she and her son lived there when Oswald was about 5 to 16 years old, roughly the years 1955-56. (3) They were "living at 126 Exchange Place, which is the Vieux Carré section of the French Quarter of New Orleans." (4) During her testimony, Mrs. Oswald noted that "the papers said we lived over a saloon at that particular address * * * that is just the French part of town. It looks like the devil. Of course I didn't have a fabulous apartment. But very wealthy people and very fine citizens live in that part of town. * * *" (5) While Mrs. Oswald correctly noted that "wealthy" citizens resided in some sections of the French Quarter, Exchange Alley was well known as the location of other elements; it was an area notorious for illicit activities. As the managing director of the Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans, Aaron Kohn recalled, "Exchange Alley, specifically that little block that Oswald lived on, was literally the hub of some of the most notorious underworld joints in the city." (6) He noted further that Exchange Alley was the location of various gambling operations affiliated with the Marcello organization. (7) Noting the openness with which such activities were conducted there, (8) Kohn said, "you couldn't walk down the block without literally being exposed to two or three separate forms of illicit activities and underworld operations." (9)

(9) As early as November 26, 1963, the crime commission had noted Oswald's exposure at Exchange Alley, when it published a

Oswald's later life, particularly his activities in 1963, is covered in detail in their staff reports and in the commentary.

booklet that included a reference to the New Orleans background of the man accused of assassinating President Kennedy 4 days earlier:

Lee Harvey Oswald during 1954 and 1955 attended Beauregard Junior High School in New Orleans, where other students frequently were in conflict with police. He then resided with his mother in a dingy apartment at 126 Exchange Alley, a narrow street extending one block from the main business thoroughfare of Canal Street, to the Iberville Street boundary at the French Quarter.

Their substandard living quarters were above a pool hall, where Oswald is reported to have taken his one close schoolmate, a hangout for gamblers. The bleak street which he called home was occupied also by sordidly operated bars, including some in which aggressive homosexuals and prostitutes were frequenters and others the scene of operations for illegal bookies. (10)

(430) While Oswald's earlier years included a record of truancy that finally resulted in court proceedings against him and his mother, (11) there was less information available about the period in which he lived in Exchange Alley. In her testimony before the Warren Commission, Lee Oswald's cousin, Marilyn Murret, a New Orleans native, stated that "certainly on Exchange Alley he had a lot of opportunity to deviate from the right path," although she believed he generally kept to himself. (12) Oswald's aunt, Mrs. Charles Murret, told the Warren Commission that while Lee and his mother lived in "a pretty rough section * * * with all those poolrooms and everything down below" their second floor apartment, she did not think "that Lee ever went into those places, because he never was a boy that got into any trouble." (13) Mrs. Murret further stated that, "The average teenager who was going to school at Beauregard would have probably been in there shooting pool and things like that, but he didn't do that." (14) She further recalled that "they did have a very bad bunch of boys going to Beauregard" and that Lee "got in several scrapes" with boys who "were always having fights." (15) Aaron Kohn noted that Beauregard High School did have a bad reputation; it was regarded by some as "the alma mater, so to speak, of kids who frequently graduated to various criminal and underworld careers." (16) While relatively little was known of Lee Oswald's activities in and out of school during that period, and while he was not involved in any known illegal acts, a Beauregard classmate of his, Edward Voebel, recalled that Oswald once considered such actions at the time. (17) Voebel, believed to have been Oswald's closest friend during that period, told the Warren Commission that Oswald had once planned to steal a gun by burglarizing a neighborhood gunshop. (18) Voebel testified that he finally dissuaded Oswald from committing the burglary by pointing out the electronic alarm system in the store. (19) In recalling her sister Marguerite Oswald's various difficulties in raising Lee during that period in New Orleans, Mrs. Charles Murret stated, "She's a woman with a lot of character and good morals, and I'm sure that what she was doing for her boys, she thought was the best at the time. Now, whether it was or not is something else, I guess." (20)

CHARLES "DUTZ" MURRET AND THE NEW ORLEANS UNDERWORLD

(431) During the various periods in which Lee Harvey Oswald lived in New Orleans, he kept in close touch with his aunt and uncle, Lillian and Charles "Dutz" Murret, long-time residents of the city. (21) Lillian Murret was the older sister of Lee Oswald's mother, Marguerite. (22) At the age of about 3, Lee Oswald lived with the Murrets for a period of 1 to 2 years while his mother worked as a saleswoman at various places in the New Orleans area. (23) Having developed a close relationship with his Aunt Lillian in particular, Oswald stayed at the Murret home during other periods of his childhood and adolescence (24) while his mother was either traveling or unable to house him elsewhere. (25) During the period in which he and his mother lived at Exchange Alley, the teenaged Oswald regularly visited his aunt, and uncle eating dinner with them on Friday evenings and spending his Saturdays there. (26) His uncle Charles Murret was a father figure of sorts. The Murrets served as the closest thing to a real family that Oswald had been exposed to up to that point in his life. In subsequent years, while serving in the Marine Corps in Biloxi, Miss., Oswald visited his aunt and uncle at their New Orleans home. (27) He also wrote to them during the period in which he lived in the Soviet Union. (28) Following his return to the United States and his move back to New Orleans, Oswald again stayed with the Murrets while looking for a job and an apartment. (29) After Oswald's wife, Marina, joined him there, his uncle Charles loaned them money and helped move them into an apartment. (30) In subsequent months in 1963, Lee and Marina regularly visited the Murrets, having dinner at their home and spending time with them on weekends. (31) In July 1963, Charles Murret drove Oswald and his wife and other members of the Murret family to Mobile, Ala., for an overnight visit to see Gene Murret, Charles and Lillian's son. (32) Following Lee's arrest in August 1963 for a fistfight growing out of his attempt to hand out "Fair Play For Cuba" literature in New Orleans, Oswald was released from jail when a friend of Charles Murret's intervened on his behalf. (33)

(432) While the Warren Commission and the FBI were not fully aware of it in 1963, Oswald's uncle, Charles Murret (commonly known as "Dutz") had for some time been involved in the New Orleans gambling circles. The committee established that he was associated with organized crime figures there, having worked for years in an underworld gambling syndicate affiliated with the Carlos Marcello crime family. Although the committee first received information relating to Charles Murret's underworld involvement from a former prosecution witness against Teamster leader James R. Hoffa, as well as from southwestern businessman and his wife acquainted with Marguerite Oswald, the committee was not able to confirm the specifics until late 1978. The only indication of such background, however vague, that the committee had been able to find amid the documentation on Oswald and his family from 1963 and 1964 was contained in an FBI interview with John Pic, Oswald's half-brother from an earlier marriage of his mother, Marguerite. (34) In the Bureau report of that interview, it is stated that, "Pic advised that his mother * * * was quite close

to her sister, Mrs. Charles Murret * * * He said that from something said to him when he was quite young, it is his impression Charles Murret was a gambler and bookmaker.”(35) No other reference to Murret’s activities and background were located among the Warren Commission and FBI documents relating to the assassination investigation. Nor was there any indication that Pic’s brief information about Murret attracted any interest at the time.

(433) Similarly, when Marguerite Oswald noted that she had spoken briefly of her brother-in-law’s gambling activities in an interview for a book in 1965, it attracted little attention.(36) In an interview with the committee on October 30, 1978, Mrs. Oswald declined to respond to various questions, but did state that “Dutz” Murret had been a bookmaker “for many, many, years” and that she had spoken of his background in an interview with author Jean Stafford years earlier.(37) In her biography of Mrs. Oswald, *A Mother in History*, Stafford had quoted Mrs. Oswald as saying that she was displeased over her sister Lillian Murret’s Warren Commission testimony. Mrs. Murret had stated that her son, Gene, saved more money as a youth than Marguerite’s son, Lee did,(38) and then noted that “Her [Mrs. Murret’s] boy had a father who was in the bookmaking business and had a very large income—they own their own home.”(39) During his testimony before the Warren Commission on April 7, 1964, Charles Murret was not asked about his employment and personnel background,(40) although he indicated that he had worked in the prize-fight business as well as on the New Orleans docks.(41) In their own testimony before the Commission, Murret’s wife Lillian and daughter Marilyn stated that he had worked on the wharf, although they seemed unclear as to what exactly he did. Mrs. Murret testified that “He’s a clerk for, well, he works for different companies * * * he works at different wharves, in other words.”(42) When Marilyn Murret was asked what her father’s occupation was, she answered, “Well, steamship clerk—I don’t know whether it comes under the jurisdiction of, whether it is under the Mississippi Shipping, or how they operate, actually * * * I just don’t know how that works.”(43)

(434) In November 1978, corroborating other testimony and documentation developed by the committee, various members of Charles Murret’s family confirmed his past involvement in New Orleans gambling activities. Mrs. Murret testified that her husband had been “in the gambling business” with a man named Sam Saia for a number of years.(44) While stating she was not clear on the specific details of their relationship, she testified that her husband “Dutz” had “been in business for [Sam Saia] or with him. I don’t know.”(45) Charles Murret’s son, Gene, a State official in Louisiana in 1979, testified that his father’s principal occupation had been in the gambling trade, describing him as “a self-employed bookie.”(46) He further stated that his late father (Charles Murret died October 12, 1964) “certainly has had associations with Sam Saia.”(47) Marilyn Murret testified that she did not “know when he knew Saia,” but stated that she did recall her father’s association with “the Saias.”(48) In an interview with the Committee in October 1978, Lee Oswald’s mother Marguerite stated, “I knew Saia. I knew him and Mr. Murret worked with him. They knew each other for years.”(49)

(435) Sam Saia, who died in October 1965, was identified by various Federal and State authorities as an organized crime leader in New Orleans for over 15 years.(50) Aaron Kohn testified that Saia "had the reputation of being very close to Carlos Marcello"(51) and had been "the biggest and most powerful operator of illegal handbooks and other forms of illegal gambling in the city of New Orleans."(52) An FBI report of November 3, 1965, summarized Saia's underworld career, noted that he had "made his money by dope peddling in the early years" and had gone on to become "one of the largest bookmakers" in New Orleans.(53) The report noted that Saia was reported to be "the financial backer of numerous [underworld] clubs throughout the New Orleans area,"(54) employing "numerous runners or agents who accepted bets for him."(55) An FBI report of May 28, 1962, noted that the IRS had identified Saia as one of the most powerful gambling figures in the Louisiana area.(56) In 1955, the New Orleans Crime Commission had prepared a lengthy report on Saia's close friendship with a top-ranking official of the New Orleans police department, noting that "Saia has been the principal member of a large gambling organization." (57) The report detailed Saia's arrest "on at least 22 separate charges" and the continuing investigation of him by various authorities.(58) The crime commission later noted that Saia's position in the New Orleans underworld had been strengthened by his close ties to various influential political figures, as indicated when he and the mayor of New Orleans and the city's former chief of police all served as pallbearers at the funeral of a key Saia organized crime associate who had been involved in gambling and prostitution.(59)

(436) Lee Harvey Oswald's aunt, Mrs. Lillian Murret, testified that her husband Charles had worked for Saia at a gambling house called the Lomalinda, as well as at other locations.(60) She noted that "Gambling at that time was wide open here."(61) Gene Murret recalled that the Lomalinda "was a club on Royal and Iberville," a location in the French Quarter of the city.(62) Mrs. Murret further testified that she was not sure what years her husband had worked with Saia, but believed their association had been during "the thirties or forties"(63) and "maybe" during the 1950's and 1960's.(64) Mrs. Murret further stated that her husband had not been working for Saia at the time of Murret's death in late 1964; rather her husband had been "working on the riverfront" for some time prior to his death.(65)

(437) While the committee's examination of FBI documents from the investigation of President Kennedy's assassination did not reveal any reference to it, the FBI had received a report years earlier that described Charles "Dutz" Murret's involvement in the New Orleans underworld.(66) The committee found no indication that the Bureau report was transmitted to the Warren Commission or that it was made known to the Bureau agents handling the investigation of Lee Oswald's family. The report, dated May 6, 1944, and titled "Re Crime Survey," had been prepared by the New Orleans FBI office's special agent in charge (SAC).(67) It had been written in response to a letter from Bureau headquarters of March 9, 1944, "requesting a survey of vice and corruption" in the "major cities of [the] New Orleans Field Division."(68) In the report, the New Orleans office had responded by

providing a brief summary of a number of underworld establishments and operations, listing the names of the operators and their locations. (69) Under the heading "D. & A. Clubs" was the following brief information on Charles Murret: "These clubs, which are handbooks only, are operated by Dutz Murret at 128 Chartres Street and 837 Iberville Street." (70) The reference to handbooks in the two Murret clubs was of course a reference to illegal bookmaking activities. (71) The club referred to on Iberville Street was in close proximity to the Lomalinda, the other gambling establishment where Murret worked with Saia. (72)

(438) Charles Murret had also been involved in promoting several prizefighters in New Orleans, after having briefly been a boxer himself when he was younger. (73) In his brief testimony before the Warren Commission in 1964, Murret had noted that "Dutz" was a nickname "that my uncle gave me years ago and it caught on, with me being in the fight game and all, and it just stuck with me." (74) Mrs. Lillian Murret told the committee that "Dutz" had been "a promoter of fights" years earlier. (75) Files and records on the prizefight business in Louisiana maintained by the New Orleans Crime Commission, as well as the newspaper obituary on Murret in 1964, noted that he had served as the manager of a boxer named Tony Sciambra years earlier. (76) Murret had managed Sciambra in professional fights in the New Orleans area. (77) The committee established that "Dutz" Murret's boxer, Tony Sciambra, was an associate of Saia's family who went on to become a lieutenant of Saia himself. (78) A report on Saia prepared by the New Orleans Crime Commission in August 1955 listed Sciambra as one of Saia's principal deputies, (79) noting that Sciambra had been the subject of "numerous arrests" and had been convicted of illegal handbook gambling along with Anthony and Salvatore Saia. (80)

(439) In his committee testimony, Charles Murret's son Gene stated that his father had worked with various other people in the gambling business in addition to Saia. (81) His father had had a partner named Larry Rue at one time and had worked "with one or two other people as time went along." (82) He testified further that his father's gambling

operation was solely and exclusively to support his family and that is about what it made, and his associations were with individuals in that kind of an operation who pretty much did the same, except Sam Saia was a little better off in terms of his individual wealth. (83)

(440) Aaron Kohn had commented on Saia's reputation of being "very close to Carlos Marcello." (84) Saia's gambling activities were very closely connected to the Marcello interests. (85) The betting operations run by Saia and his associates such as "Dutz" Murret were actually operated through the gambling wire service controlled by Marcello. (86) Such gambling operators made regular payments to Marcello for use of the wire service, thus transmitting a share of their profits to him. (87)

(441) The committee was not able to determine whether Charles "Dutz" Murret was personally acquainted with Carlos Marcello, al-

though their mutual associations in the underworld of New Orleans are evident. Another former gambling associate of Murret's testified that Murret was probably acquainted in some way with two other key organized crime lieutenants of Marcello. (88)

(442) While the committee established that Charles Murret's nephew, Lee Harvey Oswald, was aware of his uncle's underworld gambling activity and discussed it with his wife Marina in 1963, (89) the extent of Oswald's knowledge of his uncle's associations was not completely clear. In her authorized biography of Marina Oswald in 1977, compiled through lengthy taped interviews with Oswald's widow, Priscilla McMillan wrote that Marina had been told of "Dutz" Murret's activities by Lee sometime during the spring of 1963:

* * * Lee had confided to Marina that he suspected the Murrets lived beyond what his uncle's earnings would support * * * Charles Ferdinand, or "Dutz," Murret, as he had been known since his prizefight days, was a steamship clerk, and Lee thought that his uncle might be engaged in some other activity on the side, like bookmaking. There is no evidence that this was so. * * * He thought they did not want to do anything that might bring attention to them. (90)

In a committee interview on December 4, 1978, Marina Oswald Porter stated, "I don't remember why Lee thought those things" about his uncle. (91) She went on to state, "I know he was suspicious about his uncle and his work and what not, and was interested in it all. But I don't know much about it." (92) Further, "I didn't know what gambling really was then in this country, or what those mob people were. I still don't know what it is all about." (93) She also said, "All I remember about that is what I told Priscilla [McMillan]. Whatever is in the book is what I knew." (94)

(443) In an interview with the committee on October 30, 1978, Marguerite Oswald declined to discuss her family and its activities at any length. (95) She stated that the committee was "trying to make something about Marcello." (96) She said only that "just because Mr. Murret worked for those people, and may have known Marcello, that doesn't mean anything about Lee." (97) She would not state whether she knew if Marcello and Murret were in fact acquainted. (98) In another brief interview with the committee on November 30, 1978, Mrs. Oswald again spoke of her brother-in-law, although declining to answer specific questions about him. (99) While saying that she had no specific information regarding such a relationship, (100) Mrs. Oswald stated, "He [Murret] may have come across Marcello in his business. He probably did come across him at some point." (101)

MARGUERITE OSWALD AND CLEM SEHRT

(44) During her years in New Orleans, Lee Harvey Oswald's mother, Marguerite, developed a friendship with Clem Sehrt, a lawyer from that city. (102) In her testimony before the Warren Commission, Mrs. Oswald stated that she had known Sehrt and his family "since early childhood," (103) but had not seen the lawyer for years until she sought him out for legal advice about her son Lee's desire to join the Marines in late 1956. (104) Lee had been pressuring her strongly

to allow him to "falsify his birth certificate" so that he could enlist in the Marine Corps before he reached the minimum age.(105) They were then living at Exchange Alley, with Oswald attending Beauregard High School.(106) Mrs. Oswald told the Warren Commission that, "I have a very good friend, Mr. Clem Sehrt, who is an attorney in New Orleans * * *. I called him and told him I had a personal problem."(107) Mrs. Oswald further recalled that Sehrt had at first declined to offer her any legal advice on Lee's desire to alter his birth certificate, stating, "Marguerite, I cannot advise you. It would be unethical. But a lot of boys join the service" before they reach the required age.(108)

(445) Sehrt, according to the New Orleans Crime Commission, was an associate, lawyer, and financial adviser to a Louisiana banker associated with Carlos Marcello and his various holdings.(109) Sehrt's law partner had also served as an attorney for Marcello.(110) Sehrt, himself a former State banking official, had come to prominence in the State through his close relationship with Louis J. Rousell, a New Orleans banking executive. Aaron Kohn stated that Sehrt and Rousell "were long involved in a number of highly questionable undertakings, both business and political."(111) Kohn added that Sehrt was long known as Rousell's key intermediary in various professional dealings and activities and was closely identified with him in the public's eye.(112)

(446) The New Orleans Crime Commission noted that Rousell had admitted to an old and close relationship with Marcello. He personally emphasized that friendship when he testified during a Security and Exchange Commission investigation of stolen securities in Miami during the early 1970's.(113) The crime commission further noted that Rousell's bank had attempted to intercede on Marcello's behalf in 1967 by joining with other parties in an effort to seek clemency following the Mafia leader's conviction for assaulting a New Orleans FBI agent.(114)

(447) During the 1950's, when Sehrt rose to prominence through his close association with Rousell, Rousell had come to be involved in political scandal in which, it was reported, two Louisiana Supreme Court Justices were receiving regular sums of income from an unreported corporate payroll of Louis Rousell.(115) One judge was subsequently charged with not having filed the required income tax returns.(116) The investigation further disclosed that Rousell and his associates had reportedly supplied the Chief Justice of the Louisiana Supreme Court with a new Cadillac each year, during an earlier period.(117) In recent years, according to the crime commission, Rousell and his banking associates had been under continuing investigation for alleged improper banking procedures, extortion, and illegal loans.(118) An insurance business directed by Rousell had also been under investigation in Alabama.(119) Further, the crime commission received reports in 1978 that Louis Rousell had recently been telling associates he was working through a powerful political figure to have the Special Agent in Charge of the New Orleans FBI office transferred to another assignment.(120) While Sehrt's close personal and business relationship with Louis Rousell lasted for many years prior to Sehrt's death, Kohn recalled that the relationship was perhaps closest during the 1950's.(121)

(448) During her testimony before the Warren Commission, Marguerite Oswald described Sehrt as "a family friend" and stated that she finally took Lee to see him to discuss his plan of falsifying his birth certificate. (122) While it is not entirely clear from her testimony, Mrs. Oswald apparently succeeded in getting Sehrt to assist her in securing for Lee a false birth certificate. (123) Subsequently, she indicated, Sehrt apparently agreed with her that the falsified birth certificate "would not stand up" and that she should allow Lee to enter the Marines, but would at least mollify or humor him in his misguided intentions. (124) Mrs. Oswald testified that, "I went to [Sehrt] and paid \$5 and said that I lost Lee's birth certificate, and kind of motioned to [him.] I knew it would not stand up." (125) Mrs. Oswald further stated that the Marines apparently discovered the erroneous birth certificate when Lee tried to enlist and that Lee returned home. (126) (He did successfully enlist following his next birthday.) (127)

(449) On December 7, 1978, the New Orleans Crime Commission informed the committee of some information it had recently learned from a former associate of Sehrt's, a source it regarded as highly reliable. (128) This associate had stated that Sehrt told him prior to his death that some party had contacted him soon after the assassination to request that he go to Dallas to represent the accused assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald. (129) Sehrt did not tell his associate who requested this legal representation, nor did Sehrt agree to represent Oswald. (130) Sehrt's associate could not recall any further information. (131)

OSWALD'S EMPLOYMENT WITH TUJAGUE'S

(450) In their testimony before the Warren Commission in 1964, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald and her sister, Mrs. Charles Murret, recalled that Lee Oswald had worked for a business in New Orleans called Tujague's, or Tujague and Co., when he was about 16. (132) Oswald and his mother were then living at 126 Exchange Alley. (133) Mrs. Murret testified that her nephew Lee "had worked as a runner when he was here for a while for Tujague's." (134) At a later point in her testimony, she explained that "he had a job as a runner, going from building to building, delivering messages and things like that." (135) Still later in her testimony, when asked if she knew anything further regarding Lee's work for Tujague's, Mrs. Murret stated, "No. I didn't know anything other than he was working there, and he was a runner, and that sort of thing, for them." (136) Marguerite Oswald recalled that "His first job was Tujague and Son, who was steamship people, and he was a messenger." (137) She further recalled that Lee had opened his first checking account while working for Tujague's. (138)

(451) The committee looked into Oswald's employment by Tujague's. While both his mother and aunt had briefly noted that Oswald had worked for a business called Tujague's, the Commission had not cleared the apparent confusion as to the exact name of the company, (139) and there were at least two businesses operated by an individual or family named Tujague in New Orleans. One, Tujague's Restaurant, on the edge of the French Quarter, was located within a few blocks of the Oswald residence at Exchange Alley. (140) Kohn stated that the restaurant had been one of the better ones in the area during the

1950s, but also had a reputation as a gathering place for underworld figures. (141) Kohn noted that Tujague's was frequented by various well-known gambling figures, as well as officials of the State Athletic Commission. (142) With this information in mind, as well as the knowledge that various gambling operations have traditionally used young boys as "runners," the committee sought to determine whether Oswald had worked at Tujague's Restaurant as a "runner" and, if not, whether it was connected in any way to the Tujague's that did. The evidence indicates he did not work there.

(452) In an interview on November 16, 1978, Frank DiBenedetto of Gerard F. Tujague's, Inc. Forwarding Co. stated that his company had employed Lee Oswald during that period. (143) DiBenedetto, who took over the business following Gerard Tujague's death, stated that he had been Oswald's supervisor and that Oswald had been employed as a messenger. (144) He stated further that Oswald's work consisted largely of delivering company papers and messages to various steamship lines on the docks (145) and that Tujague's messengers had never been used for any gambling purposes to his knowledge. (146) According to DiBenedetto, Oswald had worked with him at Tujague's for a year to a year and a half. An FBI teletype located by the committee, however, quoted Gerard Tujague as saying that his payroll records indicated Oswald's employment had lasted only 2 months. (147) In his interview with the committee, DiBenedetto stated that Gerard Tujague had once told him that his family was in no way related to the Tujague's who owned the restaurant by that name. (148)

MARGUERITE OSWALD AND RAOUL SERE

(453) At the time of her first marriage to Edward Pic of New Orleans, Marguerite Oswald (then Marguerite Claverie) was working as a secretary for a lawyer in that city, Raoul Sere. Marguerite's sister, Mrs. Charles Murret, told the Warren Commission of her sister's employment by Sere and noted that Marguerite had left her job after her marriage. (149) Mrs. Murret further testified that after Marguerite's first marriage failed, Sere rehired her (150) and helped her pay some debts she had acquired for furniture and other items. (151)

(454) Politically active as an attorney, Sere went on to become an assistant district attorney for the city of New Orleans. (152) Aaron Kohn recalled that "Sere played a key role in running the D.A.'s office during the period in which that office was later proven to be highly corrupt." (153) "The D.A.'s office was then under the corrupt influence of the gambling syndicate—Carlos Marcello and various others—to a very significant degree." (154) Kohn further stated that "Raoul Sere was an important part of the New Orleans parish political establishment during its worst period" (155) at a time in which "the enforcement of the law decidedly took a backseat to racketeer payoffs throughout the city government." (156) Kohn noted that Sere was widely alleged to have been associated with a small political circle known as "the Combine" (157) a handful of New Orleans figures who reportedly obstructed a number of criminal cases, including an important probe of police corruption. (158)

(455) While the files of the New Orleans Crime Commission contain references to Sere's activities as assistant district attorney, including allegations that bribery payoffs were channeled through him by criminal interests in the city, (159) Sere was never the subject of any criminal investigation. (160)

(456) While Marguerite Oswald "worked for Raoul Sere for quite a while," according to her sister, the exact duration of that employment is unknown. (161) In an interview with the committee on November 30, 1978, Mrs. Oswald declined to discuss her past activities at any length, refusing to respond to various questions. (162) Mrs. Oswald did state, however, that she had worked for Sere a number of years, recalling "we were friends for many years. I was also very friendly with his wife." (163) Mrs. Oswald further stated that Raoul Sere had taken her out to dinner sometime in about 1960. (164) Mrs. Oswald stated that she had had dinner with Sere for the purpose of discussing various legal aspects of her son Lee's recent defection to the Soviet Union and her efforts to secure his return to the United States. (165)

OSWALD, DAVID FERRIE AND THE CIVIL AIR PATROL

(457) While he lived in New Orleans, Oswald became a member of the Civil Air Patrol there. (166) He had joined the student aviation organization at the age of 15 and attended CAP meetings for an unknown period of time, generally believed to have been relatively brief. (167) In her testimony before the Warren Commission, Marguerite Oswald stated that her son Lee "joined the Civil Air Patrol" at "age 15½ or so" and attended CAP meetings with a high school classmate, Edward Voebel. (168) The Warren Commission Report touched only briefly on Oswald's CAP involvement, noting in appendix XIII that, "He was briefly a member of the Civil Air Patrol, and considered joining an organization of high school students interested in astronomy." (169)

(458) Oswald's involvement with the CAP in New Orleans became the subject of intense controversy, speculation and investigation within several days of President Kennedy's assassination and has continued to attract attention since then. The central question has been whether Oswald may have met and known David W. Ferrie during that period. Ferrie was a private investigator and pilot in New Orleans who has been widely regarded as one of the more "mysterious" persons to figure in the investigation of President Kennedy's death. Ferrie was briefly the subject of investigation by the FBI, New Orleans District Attorney's Office, and Secret Service during the week following the President's murder. (170) Later Ferrie also became subject of the controversial investigation by New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison during 1967-69 that led to an abortive prosecution. This in turn led to serious charges against Garrison for the questionable and reckless nature of his investigation. (171) The brief FBI and Secret Service investigations of Ferrie had not focused to any significant degree on Ferrie's background and working associations, while the subsequent Garrison investigation focused exclusively on Ferrie's personal associations with Cuban exiles and purported links to the CIA. They left largely untouched important aspects of Ferrie's background,

in particular his activities and associations during 1963, at which time he was employed by Carlos Marcello's attorney, G. Wray Gill. Ferrie's investigative work for Marcello had brought him into close personal association with the organized crime leader. (172)

(459) The allegation that Oswald had been associated with Ferrie—and that Ferrie may somehow have been involved with Oswald in the President's murder—was first set forth by a colleague of Ferrie's in New Orleans. (173) Jack S. Martin, a sometime private investigator and friend of Ferrie's, notified various investigators during the days immediately following the assassination that he suspected Ferrie may have aided Oswald in the crime. (174) Martin had known Ferrie for over 2 years and had visited him occasionally at the office of Carlos Marcello's attorney, where Ferrie worked as an investigator. (175) On November 24, 1963, Martin contacted New Orleans District Attorney Herman Kohlman to advise that he suspected Ferrie may have known Oswald for some time and that Ferrie, years earlier, may have been Oswald's instructor in the Civil Air Patrol. (176)

(460) On November 25, Martin was interviewed by FBI Agent Regis Kennedy in New Orleans and provided further information. (177) He stated that he had informed several people in the news media of his information about Ferrie and Oswald (178) and that he thought he had once seen a photograph of Oswald and other CAP members when he once visited Ferrie's home. (179) Martin stated that he had heard on television that Oswald had in fact belonged to the New Orleans CAP and thus began to think that Ferrie had probably known him. (180) According to the FBI reports of his interview, Martin went on to voice other suspicions about Ferrie:

Martin stated that he observed in Ferrie's home a number of foreign made firearms and it is his opinion that Ferrie could have taught Oswald how to purchase a foreign made firearm or possibly have purchased the gun that was shown on television. He advised that he saw similar type weapons at Ferrie's home when he visited there 2 years ago. (181)

Martin further informed the FBI that he believed Ferrie was an "amateur hypnotist" who may have been capable of hypnotizing Oswald. (182) Further, Ferrie had once told him about a young friend who had witnessed an alleged "crime against nature" that Ferrie had committed, a young man who had left New Orleans "and subsequently joined the U.S. Marine Corps." (183) Martin stated that when he heard on television that Oswald had been a Marine, he began to suspect that he was the young man Ferrie had referred to. (184) Martin cautioned, however, that this might have only been a coincidence. (185) Martin further told the FBI of Ferrie's past history of homosexual arrests, (186) stating that "Ferrie is a completely disreputable person, a notorious sex deviate with a brilliant mind." (187) Further, Martin "suspected him of being capable of committing any type of crime." (188) Martin had concluded by stating:

* * * that he felt that Ferrie's possible association with Lee Oswald should be the subject of close examination as he personally believed that he could be implicated in the killing of President John F. Kennedy. (189)

(461) The introduction of David Ferrie as a "suspect" or target of investigation in the Kennedy assassination case was to result in the development of a number of areas of information, allegations and evidence. The FBI undertook a brief investigation into the question of whether Lee Oswald had known Ferrie in the Civil Air Patrol, interviewing several former CAP members, but did not make any final determination. In an interview with FBI agents in New Orleans on November 25, 1963, Ferrie denied he had ever had contact with Oswald in the CAP. (190) He said he had served as a commandant of the CAP from 1953 to 1955 and that his unit had met at New Orleans Lakefront Airport. (191) While his CAP cadets were instructed in the use of rifles, he had not participated in that training. (192) According to the FBI report of his interview, Ferrie "stated that he does not know Lee Harvey Oswald and to the best of his knowledge Oswald was never a member of the CAP Squadron in New Orleans during the period he was with the group." (193) The FBI report continued:

Ferrie said that to the best of his knowledge he does not know any individual named Lee Harvey Oswald nor has he ever known the individual represented by photograph presented to him as that of Lee Harvey Oswald in the CAP, in any business connection or in any social capacity * * *

* * * Ferrie upon viewing the photograph stated that the profile view of the photograph of Lee Harvey Oswald has a very vague familiarity to him but the full face and full length photographs of Oswald are not familiar to him. (194)

Ferrie went on to state that he was in fact acquainted with Martin, who first made the allegations about Ferrie and Oswald. (195) He had known Martin as a private investigator for over 2 years, and that Martin had "attempted to insert himself" into Ferrie's "personal affairs." (196) Ferrie further stated that Martin had once been diagnosed as a "paranoid" in the psychiatric ward of a local hospital. (197) He had thrown Martin out of the office of Marcello's attorney earlier that year, and Martin resented him for that act. (198) The FBI report stated:

[Ferrie] stated that Martin began visiting him at the office of Attorney G. Wray Gill and that Mr. Gill did not want Martin hanging around his office. Ferrie claimed that in June of 1963 he put Martin out of Mr. Gill's office in an undiplomatic manner and that since that time Martin has bedeviled him in every manner possible. (199)

62) The FBI and Secret Service investigation into the possibility at Oswald and Ferrie had been associated in the Civil Air Patrol came to an end a few days after the allegations were first reported. A Secret Service report concluded that "information furnished by Jack Martin to the effect that David William Ferrie associated with Lee Harvey Oswald at New Orleans and trained Oswald in the use of a rifle" was "without foundation." (200) It stated further that "Jack S. Martin, who has the appearance of being an alcoholic, has the reputation of furnishing incorrect information to law enforcement officers,

attorneys, etc." (201) It also said that on November 26, 1963, the FBI had informed the Service that Martin had "admitted to FBI agents" that his alleged information about Ferrie and Oswald was "a figment of his imagination and that he had made up the story after reading the newspapers and watching television." (202) Actually, the FBI had overstated the content of its interview with Martin on November 26, when they reported it to the Secret Service. (203) As noted earlier, Martin himself had cautioned the FBI that he had no evidence to support his suspicions and noted that his information was just that: suspicions that he thought merited investigation. (204) (463) The Secret Service report also stated that Martin, during an interview with Secret Service agents, had acknowledged he did not have any specific details to back up his suspicions. (205) Martin had admitted to being a heavy drinker and stated that he may have exaggerated his information and "told his story as though it was based on facts." (206) The Secret Service report concluded by stating, "In view of the above, this phase of the investigation involving William David Ferrie will be considered closed." (207) (464) On November 28, 1963, in a teletype to the Director and the Dallas office, the New Orleans FBI office reported that the investigation of Martin's allegations was being concluded and noted that "all allegations against Ferrie stem from Jack S. Martin who was previously confined to the psychiatric ward of Charity Hospital, New Orleans, for a character disorder. Martin is well known to New Orleans office and is considered thoroughly unreliable." (208) The November 28, 1963, FBI teletype also set forth additional information obtained during a second interview with Ferrie from earlier that day. (209) In it, Ferrie had again denied that he had ever had any contact with Oswald. (210) The FBI report of the interview noted, however:

David William Ferrie reinterviewed today and advised at time of Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba he was very much embarrassed and concerned over lack of air cover provided and severely criticized President Kennedy both in public and private. Ferrie stated he has never made any statement that President Kennedy should be killed with any intention to do so and has never at any time outlined any plan or made any statement as to how this could be done or who should do it. Ferrie said he is very outspoken and may have used an off-hand or colloquial expression, "He ought to be shot," in expressing his feelings concerning Cuban situation * * * Ferrie said he has also been critical of any President riding in open car and has stated anyone could hide in the bushes and shoot a President. (211)

(465) Two weeks later, Ferrie furnished an additional statement to FBI agent Regis Kennedy of the New Orleans office. (212) He disclosed that he had conducted CAP sessions at New Orleans Moisant Airport in addition to Lakefront Airport, as he had stated earlier (213)

In 1955, or thereabouts, I assisted, for a time, the Moisant Squadron of Civil Air Patrol, at Moisant Airport, New Orleans, La., though I cannot establish through personal records or recollection the exact dates of this connection. I have no

records, or recollection, to my knowledge, to show that Lee Harvey Oswald was, or was not, a member of this particular unit of the Civil Air Patrol. To my best knowledge and belief I do not know Lee Harvey Oswald, and have no personal recollection of ever having met him. If I did ever meet him it was very casual and to my best recollection have definitely not seen him in recent years. (214)

(466) The committee undertook an extensive examination of Lee Harvey Oswald's involvement in the Civil Air Patrol and sought to determine whether Oswald did in fact have any contact with Ferrie during that period. The committee believed that the possibility that Oswald and Ferrie may have been in contact during that period presented significant questions that needed to be resolved. A number of areas of information regarding possible associations between Oswald and Ferrie in 1963 had been developed by the committee, information that the committee believed to be of important evidentiary value. For example, the committee developed new information about Ferrie's various activities on behalf of Carlos Marcello in 1963, and his personal contact with the Mafia leader during the fall of that year. (215)

(467) During the brief investigation in 1963 conducted by the FBI, Secret Service, and New Orleans district attorney's office of allegations that Oswald might have been associated with Ferrie, another witness had provided information similar to that of Martin. (216) Edward Voebel was a former classmate of Oswald's (217) who had attended the CAP meetings with Oswald. (218) Voebel, whom the Warren Commission had established was Oswald's closest friend during his teenage years in New Orleans, (219) had attended Beauregard High School with Oswald and had actually been the friend who first accompanied Oswald to the CAP meetings. (220) The Warren Commission itself used Voebel's Commission testimony as a primary source of information on Oswald's adolescent years. (221)

(468) Speaking of Voebel, Mrs. Marguerite Oswald told the Warren Commission, "This young man and Lee were very friendly * * * he and Lee joined the Civil Air Patrol together * * *. And he often came to the house." (222) Oswald's cousin, Marilyn Murret, further told the Commission that Voebel was "the only one" of Oswald's classmates whom he was close to and that Voebel "got him to join the Civil Air Patrol, in which he was very interested." (223)

(469) On November 25, 1963, at the same time that Martin's allegations about Ferrie and Oswald were being investigated, Voebel was interviewed by the FBI. (224) He stated that he had become a close friend of Oswald during the period 1954-55, and that they used to play pool together after school at a poolroom next to Oswald's home on Exchange Alley. (225) Oswald seemed to be a typical teenage boy during the period of their friendship. Voebel said that reports that Oswald was already "studying Communism" were a "lot of baloney" (226)—Oswald commonly read "paperback trash." (227)

During this first interview with FBI agents, Voebel spoke of his involvement in the CAP with Oswald:

Voebel stated that he and Oswald were members of the Civil Air Patrol in New Orleans with Capt. Dave Ferrie during the time they were in school. (228)

Voebel at this time seemed to indicate clearly that there had probably been contact between Ferrie and Oswald in the CAP. He became uncertain about such contact during the course of a second interview with FBI agents later that same day, November 25, 1963. (229) Then he stated that he had persuaded Oswald to attend the meetings of his CAP unit at Moisant Airport in 1955. (230) Oswald had "attended two or three drills and possibly four drills at the most." (231) Voebel further stated that it was difficult to recall how often Oswald was at the CAP meetings because "Oswald had a knack for being there and not being noticed." (232) The CAP unit met once or twice a week and included 20 to 25 members, some of whom were girls. (233) According to the FBI report of this second interview:

Voebel stated that he could not recall if Capt. Dave Ferrie was commander of the unit at the time Oswald attended meetings or whether Oswald attended meetings prior to Captain Ferrie taking command. (234)

(470) Voebel stated that Ferrie was commander of his CAP unit during part of 1955, but that he could not recall precisely when or if it was during the same period that Oswald attended the meetings. (235) Voebel recalled that Captain Ferrie was "very intelligent," reportedly held several degrees, and was then a pilot for Eastern Airlines. (236) He said that Oswald quit attending the Moisant Airport CAP meetings sometime after being enrolled as a member because another CAP unit (at New Orleans Lakefront Airport) would be closer to home. (237) Voebel further told the FBI that Ferrie had once taken his CAP unit on an overnight "bivouac" in which Ferrie had instructed the cadets to bring along rifles for shooting practice. (238) Voebel did not believe Oswald had participated in this outing. The FBI report noted that Voebel received "a crank-type telephone call" during the course of the interview, and had mentioned that he "had also been frightened" by a person who came to his home earlier claiming to be a news reporter. This man disturbed him and had "acted very suspicious."

(471) An FBI teletype from the New Orleans office to Director J. Edgar Hoover on November 26, 1963, summarized that "Voebel was unable to recall if Oswald attended meetings under command of Ferrie or with previous commander." (239)

(472) On November 27, 1963, 5 days after President Kennedy's murder, Voebel was also interviewed by New Orleans Police Department officers. (240) In a report of this interview, prepared for Maj. P. J. Trosclair, Jr., of the department, it was noted that Voebel believed Oswald had attended the Moisant CAP meetings for "only *** about 1 month." (241) During the course of this police interview, however, Voebel also stated that while he could not be sure, he thought that Oswald may once have attended a party given by Ferrie during their involvement with the CAP. (242) According to the report:

Voebel stated that he believed Oswald attended a party (not sure) at the home of David Ferrie (captain) right after the members of the CAP received their stripes. (243)

Voebel did not elaborate on this event. (244) Two days later, on November 29, 1963, in an internal FBI memorandum from Assistant

Director Alex Rosen to Associate Director Alan Belmont, Voebel's account of his CAP involvement was again summarized:

Edward Voebel, on interview, said he had been a member of the CAP, New Orleans, for approximately 1 year, 1955-56. David William Ferrie took over as commander of the CAP unit during this time. Voebel took Oswald to one of the meetings and stated Oswald attended several meetings, possibly four meetings at the most. (245)

(473) On April 7, 1964, the testimony of Edward Voebel was taken by Warren Commission senior counsel Albert Jenner in New Orleans. (246) While the Warren Commission had not actively investigated the possibility of an association between Oswald and Ferrie, Ferrie's name came up briefly when Voebel was questioned about Oswald's activities with the CAP. (247) Voebel recalled that he had first become a friend of Oswald's when he witnessed him being beaten up one day after high school. (248) Two brothers who had earlier gotten into a fistfight with Oswald had sent a friend of theirs to beat him up. (249) Voebel noted that their school "seemed to draw a lot of bad characters" and that "it was almost impossible to go to school without brushing against somebody or getting involved in a fight." (250) In his testimony, Voebel stated that Oswald had attended "two or three meetings" of the CAP and "bought a uniform and everything, and * * * seemed to be very interested at the outset." (251)

(456) Toward the end of his testimony, Voebel was asked if he could recall who had headed their CAP unit at that time:

Mr. JENNER. Who was the majordomo of the CAP unit that you attended?

Mr. VOEBEL. I think it was Captain Ferrie. I think he was there when Lee attended one of these meetings, but I'm not sure of that. Now that I think of it, I don't think Captain Ferrie was there at that time, but he might have been. That isn't too clear to me. (252)

(474) The committee sought to locate Edward Voebel to take his testimony, but learned from his father, Sidney Voebel of New Orleans, that his son had died in 1971. (253) Sidney Voebel could not recall that his son had told him regarding his past contacts with Oswald and Ferrie. (254) While stating that he doesn't "have any proof," Voebel said he believed that the circumstances surrounding his son's death were "mysterious." (255) He had "died suddenly from a blood clot" at the age of 31 when he suffered an attack of pneumonia. (256)

(475) The committee found that the incomplete and disorderly state of the registration and membership records of the New Orleans Civil Air Patrol did not permit a clear determination of Oswald and Ferrie's respective periods of involvement with the organization. In an interview with the FBI on November 25, 1963, Alvin Meister, a commander of the New Orleans CAP, stated that the CAP cadet files were kept for only 1 year after a cadet terminated his service. (257) In an FBI interview that same day, a former executive officer of the CAP noted another difficulty in trying to reconstruct the membership records from the period of time in which Oswald had been involved. (258) Harold Cole, then of the St. Bernard Parish Sheriff's Office, informed the

FBI that "most of the records of the squadron were stolen in late 1960." (259)

(476) In an FBI interview on November 27, 1963, another CAP executive was able to supply partial information regarding Oswald's involvement. (260) Joseph Ehrlicker told FBI agents that while he was unable to find a CAP application by Oswald, he was able to locate a record indicating that "Oswald was enrolled as a CAP cadet on July 27, 1955, at which time he was given Serial No. 084965." (261) Oswald was then enrolled in the cadet squadron at Moisant Airport. The records did not indicate when Oswald left the CAP unit. (262) Also with regard to David Ferrie:

Ehrlicker was able to determine that Ferrie's first period as Squadron Commander was terminated December 31, 1954. He was working at Moisant Airport at this time. It was later found out that Ferrie subsequent to this date was working with the squadron at Moisant without official connection with the CAP. As of late 1955 he was no longer with the squadron. (263)

(477) As can be seen from the fragmented CAP membership documentation provided by Ehrlicker, Ferrie was involved with the Moisant CAP unit (in an apparently unofficial capacity) for an uncertain period of time between December 31, 1954, and "late 1955." (264) The same CAP documentation indicated that Oswald had been involved in the same CAP unit in the summer of 1955, having officially enrolled on July 27, 1955. (265) Thus, while the CAP documentation available in 1963 did not permit a conclusive determination, the records themselves lent substantial credence to the possibility that Oswald and Ferrie had been involved in the same CAP unit during the same period of time.

(478) While Ferrie stated during his November 25, 1963, FBI interview, that he had been a commander of the Lakefront Airport CAP unit (266) it was not until December 10, 1963, when he provided another statement to the Bureau, that he said he had also worked with the Moisant Airport CAP. (267)

(479) During the course of its investigation of Oswald's involvement with the CAP and his possible contact with Ferrie, the committee interviewed O'Sullivan, a former high school classmate and friend of Oswald who had also been involved with Oswald and Voebel in the CAP. (268) Fred O'Sullivan had originally suggested to Oswald and Voebel that they might enjoy attending CAP meetings and asked them to participate in his squadron. (269) O'Sullivan's past involvement with Oswald in the CAP unit first came to the attention of the FBI on November 25, 1963, when New Orleans Assistant District Attorney Herman Kohlman informed FBI Agent Regis Kennedy that "An unknown police officer had told the Intelligence Division of the New Orleans Police Department that he was in the Civil Air Patrol with Lee Harvey Oswald and that Ferrie knew Oswald." (270) Later that day the FBI was able to identify Fred O'Sullivan of the New Orleans Police Department Vice Squad as the classmate. (271) In an interview with Bureau agents that day, O'Sullivan stated that he had persuaded his classmates, Lee Oswald and Ed Voebel, to attend his CAP squadron meetings at the New Orleans Lakefront Airport. (272) Oswald

and Voebel had come "to one or two meetings, but did not join." (273) O'Sullivan stated that Oswald thought the Lakefront CAP location was too far away and decided to attend the Moisant Airport CAP squadron instead. (274) O'Sullivan told the FBI that Ferrie "was Squadron Commander" at the "approximate time" that Oswald came to the Lakefront CAP meetings. (275) He added, however, that he "could not say for certain that Oswald ever met Ferrie" at the time. (276) He further stated that Ferrie himself also subsequently began working with the other CAP unit at Moisant Airport. (277)

(480) In a second FBI interview, on November 26, 1963, O'Sullivan further advised that Ferrie might have had contact with Oswald at the Moisant Airport CAP. (278) According to the FBI report of this interview, "Ferrie * * * transferred and assumed command of the CAP at Moisant Airport at about the same time O'Sullivan thought Oswald might have joined." (279) O'Sullivan further informed the Bureau that he had only recently learned of Ferrie's homosexual background. (280) He also noted that Ferrie "had acquired a reputation for being able to hypnotize people," and that he had once hypnotized a man following one of the CAP meetings. (281)

(481) In an interview with the committee on October 17, 1978, O'Sullivan repeated the account of his contacts with Oswald and Ferrie that he had provided the FBI in 1963. (282) Now a security director for Hilton Hotels, he stated that he could not say with certainty that he ever saw Oswald and Ferrie together, although he believed they probably did in fact attend the CAP meetings during the same period. (283) In an interview on December 15, 1978, O'Sullivan again told the committee that while "Ferrie ran the unit then, and Oswald came a couple, or a few times," he could not recall any more specific information about the matter. (284)

(482) In another interview with the committee on December 9, 1978, another former CAP member recalled Oswald's participation in the New Orleans unit. Collin Hamer, now an official of the New Orleans Public Library, stated that he had attended about ten or twelve meetings of the CAP unit during which Oswald was also present. (285) Hamer knew both Oswald and Voebel and said that Oswald had begun attending the CAP meetings some time around the summer of 1955. (286) He stated that the 10 or 12 meetings that Oswald attended were held at the Eastern Airlines hangar at Moisant Airport. (287) He further stated that Oswald had attended the meetings for roughly 2 months, (288) during which the unit usually met twice a week, on Friday nights and Sunday afternoons. Hamer commented that he had never been interviewed by the FBI following the assassination of President Kennedy. (289) According to Hamer, David Ferrie had been present during the CAP meetings that Oswald attended: "Ferrie was at all the meetings during the time Lee and I were involved in CAP. He didn't always do the teaching, but he was always there." (290) Hamer told the committee that Oswald "was a real quiet kid" and that Ferrie treated Oswald just like the rest of us. He was just the teacher so to speak." (291) Hamer further stated, "I don't know anything about whether or not Ferrie and Oswald had any contact outside of the CAP. All I know is that Oswald was in our unit for about 2 months, and

Ferrie ran it during that time.”(292) Hamer further recalled that Ferrie was “a tough commander” who became irritated if the cadets “goofed around at all.”(293) Hamer also recalled calling Oswald’s home on one occasion to make sure that Oswald was going to attend a CAP meeting.(294) Hamer did not know why Oswald left the CAP unit.(295) Hamer also told the committee that he was aware that some CAP cadets had “hung around” at Ferrie’s house and engaged in outside activities with him.(296) He did not know if Oswald ever had such contact with Ferrie.(297) Finally, Hammer said that he, himself, had become an adjutant of the CAP unit several years later and “weeded out a lot of the old files then,” but did not recall handling any files on Oswald.(298)

(483) The committee also interviewed a former commander of the Moisant Airport CAP squadron, Mrs. Gladys Durr.(299) Mrs. Durr had been interviewed by the FBI on November 25, 1963.(300) In that interview, she advised that she had assumed command of the CAP unit in October or December 1955,(301) which would have been several months after the CAP records indicated Oswald left.(302) Mrs. Durr stated that she did not recall knowing Lee Oswald, but that David Ferrie had been “expelled” from the CAP squadron “at about the time” she joined it.(303) While Mrs. Durr became commander of the squadron subsequent to the time when Oswald was a member, her recollection that Ferrie was still active in the unit until late 1955 would indicate that he probably was in fact with the unit during the period that Lee Oswald was in it. The available records indicate that Oswald was enrolled as a cadet on July 27, 1955,(304) and his CAP colleagues generally recalled him being active in the unit for a couple of months. Thus, with Ferrie’s lengthy involvement in the CAP ending (temporarily) in late 1955, according to Commander Durr, the likelihood of Ferrie’s service with the CAP unit during Oswald’s membership in the summer of 1955 seems logical.

(484) In her committee interview, Mrs. Durr stated that while she did not know Oswald, she could recall other cadets remembering that he attended the meetings.(305) She further recalled that Ferrie had originally conducted CAP classes at New Orleans Lakefront Airport but had then begun teaching at Moisant Airport where she was commander.(306) She said Ferrie was a magnetic and intelligent man who had a strong following among the cadets.(307) He also had a reputation for having bad moral character, and on one occasion some CAP cadets had become drunk at his home and engaged in various activities in the nude.(308) Mrs. Durr stated that such incidents were what led to Ferrie being expelled from that particular CAP unit.(309)

(485) The committee interviewed another former commander of the New Orleans CAP, John Irion, active with the group from 1955 to 1959.(310) Irion, a management and public relations consultant, worked closely with Ferrie during their years with the CAP.(311) The two were personal friends for over 10 years, and Irion once testified on Ferrie’s behalf during a legal proceeding against him.(312) Irion, Ferrie, and the mayor of New Orleans were once photographed together, a CAP photograph later published by the New Orleans Times Picayune.(313) Irion recalled that Ferrie was a “dynamic leader known for his intelligence.”(314) He recalled being introduced

by Ferrie to Carlos Marcello's attorney, G. Wray Gill, on more than one occasion.(315) Irion told the committee that he recalled Lee Oswald going through "basic training" with the CAP during the period in which he and Ferrie were with the New Orleans squadron, but he could not recall any specific personal contact between Oswald and Ferrie.(316) He believed that contact was highly probable during that period.(317) Irion stated that he did not recall Oswald continuing with the CAP for a significant length of time following his participation in the unit's "basic training."(318) Irion said he was never questioned by the FBI during the investigation of President Kennedy's death.(319)

(486) The committee was able to locate and interview Anthony Atzenhoffer, who had served as the platoon sergeant for the Moisant Airport CAP squadron in late 1954 and 1955.(320) Atzenhoffer recalled helping coordinate the small CAP unit at Moisant and noted that his duties had included calling the roll at meetings and handling registration matters.(321) He told the committee that Ferrie was an instructor at the Moisant CAP meetings during this period.(322) Ferrie had taken him on his first airplane flight and kept his small private plane in a hangar at the Moisant Airport.(323) Atzenhoffer recalled attending a party with Ferrie and other CAP cadets during that period; the party may have been at Ferrie's house.(324) He also recalled that Ferrie once tried to recruit his CAP cadets in the squadron to participate in some kind of medical experiment.(325) Additionally, Atzenhoffer told the committee that Oswald was active in the CAP unit during the period.(326) He recalled Oswald's membership in the squadron and described him as being a quiet young man.(327) He could not, however, remember any specific details regarding Oswald's participation in the unit or specific contact between Oswald and Ferrie, although he believed both were involved in the CAP unit at the same time.(328) Atzenhoffer stated: "I can't recall seeing the two of them together. I don't have that detailed of a memory. But I'm sure they were there together at the same time."(329) Atzenhoffer said that he could not recall any more specific information and added: "I can't say that I know anything about Ferrie and Oswald being together anywhere else, except at the CAP meetings."(330)

(387) The committee also interviewed George Boesch, another former CAP member in New Orleans who worked with Ferrie during that period.(331) Boesch, now a member of the New Orleans Fire Department, had worked with Ferrie in the New Orleans Lakefront Airport squadron of the CAP.(332) He once accompanied Ferrie to a national competition match of the CAP and had traveled with him elsewhere.(333) He, too, recalled Ferrie as highly intelligent and of good moral character, a man devoted to teaching flying to young men.(334) Boesch told the committee that he accompanied Ferrie when Ferrie left the Lakefront squadron and began teaching the CAP squadron at Moisant Airport.(335) He and Ferrie helped reorganize the Moisant CAP program, which by then also included female cadets.(336) Boesch also remembered Lee Oswald attending the CAP meetings at Moisant during the period when he and Ferrie were reorganized.(337) He could recall Oswald being there for 2 to 3 months while Ferrie was the instructor.(338) Boesch stated that there were usually

not more than 15 cadets at these CAP meetings and that Oswald was relatively quiet.(339) Boesch did not recall anything in particular about the relationship between Oswald and Ferrie, anything unusual; he did not know of any other contact between them.(340) Boesch stated that he was not familiar with Ferrie's personal life and was unaware of his activities outside the CAP.(341)

(488) The committee also interviewed Jerry Paradis, the former recruit instructor of the New Orleans Lakefront CAP unit.(342) In confirming that Oswald had attended the Lakefront squadron meetings (in addition to the Moisant CAP meetings), Paradis corroborated the accounts of other Oswald colleagues in the CAP.(343) Paradis, now a corporate attorney, told the committee that Oswald attended the Lakefront CAP meetings for several weeks or several months.(344) During the period that he had served as recruit instructor, Paradis could recall that Oswald came to "at least 10 or 15 meetings," attending the CAP sessions "quite a few times." (345) Oswald was a quiet person and rarely discussed anything with him other than CAP business and instructions.(346)

(489) Interestingly, when Ferrie was interviewed by FBI agents on November 25, 1963, in the aftermath of President Kennedy's murder, he recommended Paradis as a CAP member who would be able to verify whether Oswald had ever been involved in the CAP unit headed by Ferrie.(347) Ferrie told the FBI agents that he had never known Oswald and that other witnesses could confirm that Oswald had never attended CAP meetings during the period that Ferrie was active with the group.(348) According to the report of his FBI interview, Ferrie stated that "during the period he was commander of the squadron, Jerry C. Paradis was the recruit instructor and took all the squadron recruits through their training." (349) Ferrie supplied the Bureau with the home and business addresses of Paradis, so as to aid the agents in interviewing him.(350)

(490) In his interview with the committee on December 15, 1978, Paradis stated that he had never been contacted or interviewed by the FBI about his past involvement in the CAP with Oswald and Ferrie.(351) He also stated that no other investigators had ever interviewed him.(352) Paradis told the committee that Oswald had attended numerous CAP meetings at which Ferrie had been the instructor.(353) Ferrie "was always there" during the period in which Oswald attended the Lakefront squadron. Paradis repeated that he believed there were "at least 10 or 15 meetings" during which Oswald and Ferrie were present.(354) He told the committee, "Oswald and Ferrie were in the unit together. I know they were there because I was there." (355) Further, "I specifically remember Oswald. I can remember him clearly, and Ferrie was heading the unit then. I'm not saying that they may have been there together, I'm saying it's a certainty." (356) Paradis noted that he and Ferrie were good friends and he had always respected Ferrie, even though Ferrie was somewhat "unusual." (357) Paradis stated that he had no knowledge of any relationship between Oswald and Ferrie outside of the CAP meetings and did not recall anything unusual about their contact at the meetings.(358) He recalled that Ferrie was a "fairly stern, but generally likable" instructor.(359) Paradis also stated that Ferrie and

others from the Lakefront CAP unit sometimes participated in the Moisant CAP squadron meetings and that Ferrie later left the Lakefront unit to instruct at Moisant full-time.(360) Paradis recalled that he had been surprised that he was not interviewed by the FBI following the President's assassination, stating, "I sure could have told them when Oswald and Ferrie were in the CAP. I could have given them what they wanted." (361) Paradis further told the committee that he did not believe the personal contact between Ferrie and Oswald "mean[t] anything really," and that he never believed that Ferrie "was a bad guy or anything like that." (362)

MARGUERITE OSWALD AND SAM TERMINE

(491) In examining the background of Oswald and members of his family, the committee received an account of Marguerite Oswald's relationship with another New Orleans figure who may have been connected to Carlos Marcello. The committee first learned of the information in late January 1977, but did not confirm the main elements until late 1978. In January, the committee had been informed that a businessman in the southwestern part of the country reportedly had some information pertaining to a friendship between Marguerite Oswald and Sam Termine, a Louisiana crime figure who had served as a "bodyguard" and chauffeur for Carlos Marcello. (363) The businessman and his wife had attended a social gathering during a recent year at which Mrs. Oswald and Termine had openly discussed their long-time friendship, New Orleans background, and mutual friends. (364)

(492) In August 1978, the committee learned additional details from an interview with the businessman and his wife, who stated that they did not wish their names to be used and that they believed their story could be confirmed through other sources. (365) They informed the committee that they had been personal friends of Mrs. Oswald's for some time and that she had stayed at their home in the past. (366) They had introduced her to various friends of theirs in an effort to "let her know that people cared about her, regardless of what happened in 1963." (367) It was during this same period, sometime in 1969 or 1970, according to their account, that the businessman had become acquainted with Sam Termine in Waco, Tex., where the businessman occasionally traveled on business. (368) He stated that Termine (sometimes spelled Termini or Turmani) and he had become fairly close friends during that period and had discussed various business matters. (369) The businessman stated that Sam Termine was then operating the Executive Club in Waco and was generally well known as a former New Orleans underworld figure associated with Carlos Marcello. (370) Termine had spoken of serving as a Marcello chauffeur and bodyguard while he was actually on the State payroll, in the Louisiana State Police, an official position in which Termine had received a gold star award for long-time service. (371)

(493) The businessman and his wife told the committee that at some point, they believe late 1969 or early 1970, they attended a Saturday social gathering in Waco, Tex., at Sam Termine's Executive Club. (372) They had invited their houseguest, Marguerite Oswald, to go with them, which she did. (373) She went with them incognito, using

a different last name so as to avoid discomfiting attention.(374) Upon arriving at the Executive Club the businessman and his wife and Mrs. Oswald went to a small table where they ordered drinks and talked for a few minutes.(375) At that point Sam Termine walked up to the table to greet them, spotted Marguerite Oswald and said to her in a friendly manner. "I know you," to which Mrs. Oswald replied, "And I know you, too." (376) The businessman and his wife told the committee that it immediately became evident Sam Termine and Marguerite Oswald were friends, having known each other in New Orleans for many years.(377) After Termine joined them at their table, the businessman and his wife recalled that Mrs. Oswald and Termine related numerous stories about their past association and mutual friends.(378)

(494) The businessman and his wife stated that they were quite surprised that Termine had known Mrs. Oswald because of his well-known reputation as a crime figure.(379) During the course of the evening, the businessman and his wife recalled that Termine spoke extensively of his friendship with Marguerite Oswald's late brother-in-law, Charles "Dutz" Murret, of Murret's role in the underworld gambling activities in New Orleans, his close association with racketeer Sam Saia, and the various locations from which he had operated.(380) While the businessman and his wife did not recall that Termine and Mrs. Oswald spoke of her son Lee during the evening, they did remember Termine speaking of "Dutz" Murret's children and other family members.(381) They also recalled that he mentioned that Carlos Marcello had a number of other associates in Waco, Tex., in addition to himself. (382) Termine also told them he believed that "Carlos is legit now. He's not involved in much anymore. He's been out of narcotics for years." (383) Finally the businessman and his wife told the committee that they did not know if Mrs. Oswald and Termine met on any subsequent occasion, though the two had indicated he would keep in touch.(384) Termine died in March of 1976, at the age of 62. (385) According to the businessman, prior to his death Termine had personally introduced him to Carlos Marcello when the businessman was in New Orleans on business.(386) Termine's close relationship with the Mafia leader "was very apparent" from their conversation at the time.(387)

(495) It was in large part from this information that the committee was subsequently able to confirm and document "Dutz" Murret's little known involvement in underworld gambling in New Orleans. Additionally, the businessman and his wife provided other significant and reliable information to the committee on other occasions.

(496) The New Orleans Crime Commission reported that Termine engaged in a number of illicit activities during his association with the Marcello organization.(388) He had been involved in various syndicate gambling and prostitution activities, as well as in the operation of a motel used for underworld activities that was finally shut down by State authorities.(389) During his years in New Orleans and in Waco, Tex., Termine was closely associated with a number of the members of the Marcello Mafia family.(390)

(497) In a committee interview on October 30, 1978, Marguerite Oswald declined to discuss Termine.(391) When asked if she knew

him, she mentioned the name of the southwestern businessman's wife and asked, "Did [she] tell you about that?" (392) Mrs. Oswald thereupon stated that she would not discuss Termine or anyone else, saying she believed the committee was engaged in a "cover-up." (393) In a brief interview on November 30, 1978, Mrs. Oswald was again asked about Termine. (394) She stated that she may have known him, but had no specific information about him. (395) She again declined to discuss further her background or any other aspects of the case. (396)

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- (305) See ref. 140.
- (306) Ibid.
- (307) Ibid.
- (308) Ibid.
- (309) Ibid.
- (310) Interview of John Irion, Oct. 18, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations.
- (311) Ibid.
- (312) Ibid.
- (313) New Orleans Times Picayune, May 30, 1968; see ref. 310.
- (314) Ibid., Irion interview.
- (315) Ibid.
- (316) Ibid.
- (317) Ibid.
- (318) Ibid.
- (319) Ibid.
- (320) Interview of Anthony Atzenhoffer, Oct. 16, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations.
- (321) Ibid.
- (322) Ibid.
- (323) Ibid.
- (324) Ibid.
- (325) Ibid.
- (326) Ibid.
- (327) Ibid.
- (328) Ibid.
- (329) See ref. 320.
- (330) Ibid.
- (331) Interview of George Boesch, Oct. 5, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations.
- (332) Ibid.
- (333) Ibid.
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- (336) Ibid.
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- (338) Ibid.
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- (344) Ibid.
- (345) Ibid.
- (346) Ibid.
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- (348) Ibid.
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- (350) Ibid.
- (351) See ref. 342.

- (352) Ibid.
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- (364) Ibid.
- (365) Interview of southwestern businessman and wife, Aug. 8, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations.
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- (387) Ibid.
- (388) See ref. 109.
- (389) Ibid.
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V. POSSIBLE ASSOCIATIONS BETWEEN JACK RUBY AND ORGANIZED CRIME

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A. THE SHOOTING OF LEE HARVEY OSWALD: RELATIONSHIP WITH THE DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT *

(498) Following the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack Ruby's relationship with the Dallas Police Department was scrutinized. Rumors had naturally arisen concerning this relationship. They included the allegations that Ruby provided off-duty employment for officers at his nightclubs, (1) that he enabled policemen to obtain bank loans by acting as a cosigner, (2) that he provided officers with female companionship, (3) and that he had visited Hot Springs, Ark., with the chief of police. (4) Although documentation for these allegations has not been produced, it is known that Jack Ruby did maintain a close relationship with the police force, "one of the greatest police forces in the world," according to Ruby, (5) even if its nature cannot be determined with precision.

RUBY'S FRIENDSHIPS WITH POLICE OFFICERS

(499) Ruby took great pride in and thoroughly enjoyed his friendships with Dallas police officers. He has been described as an individual who loved police officers, (6) was a "police buff," (7) had great respect for authority (8) and was "keenly interested in policemen and their work." (9) The relationship was both collectively and individually oriented. "I have always been very close to the police department," Ruby stated in 1964, "I don't know why." (10) As part of this closeness, Ruby offered his friends what he could: a free table, a few beers, a listening ear.

(500) Ruby told the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) that he had never given money or other things of value to officers except when he gave out bottles of whiskey as Christmas gifts. (11) This practice may have occurred at other times, since it has been reported that policemen were seen going into Ruby's private office in the brouse (one of Ruby's nightclubs) and leaving with bottles of

*Prepared by Donald A. Purdy, Jr., senior staff counsel and Howard Shapiro, research attorney.

whiskey. (12) Further, Ruby brought refreshments to officers working at headquarters during major criminal investigations, (13) a practice illustrated by his offer of sandwiches to officers working Friday night, November 22, 1963. (14) On another occasion, Ruby bought two officers late-night steak dinners at a restaurant near the Carousel, (15) and an employee of an all-night restaurant in Dallas told the FBI that when Ruby was present, he would pick up the checks of all Dallas policemen in the restaurant. (16)

(501) Ruby was also generous at his nightclubs, waiving the usual cover charge and providing beer and mixed drinks to officers at reduced prices or for free, (17) and perhaps coffee and sandwiches. (18) Joey Gerard, an entertainer who worked at the Carousel occasionally, remarked that Ruby always had a pot of coffee at the end of the bar, and officers would congregate there. (19) Another Carousel employee said that policemen had free access to the kitchen, where they could help themselves to food. (20) Ruby wrote, "The police always were free to use my private office to make calls." (21) Perhaps this "hospitality was not unusual for a Dallas nightclub operator," (22) and possibly other burlesque clubs had similar policies for policemen, (23) but the scope of Ruby's actions seems unusual. One ex-employee of Ruby's told the FBI that he would have a "celebrity night" at the club every Sunday night, where he would entertain as many as eight law enforcement officers and give them steak dinners and drinks. (24) Ruby suggested that these gestures, in spite of the difficulties he sometimes encountered in making a profit, (25) were to be viewed as a manifestation of his concern for the financial status of Dallas police officers. Police salaries were low and officers had little money to spend for personal entertainment. (26)

(502) When Officer L. C. Mullinax was killed while on duty in 1962, Ruby was reportedly deeply affected, grieving over the death for several days. (27) He attended the funeral (28) and forced several strippers-employees to do so. (29) Afterwards, Ruby gave \$150 to the officer's widow, even though the light bill at his club was in arrears. (30) Reportedly, Ruby staged a benefit performance for the widow of another slain policeman. (31) Earl Ruby told the committee that his brother once gave a policeman several hundred dollars to cover the cost of his wife's pregnancy. (32)

(503) Intimations have been made that Ruby made payoffs to DPD members for protection and to avoid being closed down for liquor or other violations. (33) There is, however, no significant documentation of this, (34) and Police Chief Jesse Curry commented that payoffs were most unlikely because there was no need for Ruby to pay any police officer. (35) Although, in 1963, Ruby told a boyhood friend that he had had to make small payoffs to unidentified city officials when he first came to Dallas, he had discontinued this practice because Dallas had become an extremely clean city vis-a-vis vice activities. (36)

(504) Similarly, a belief has arisen that Ruby was an informant for the police. Although the idea of Ruby as a registered DPD informant has been thoroughly disavowed by Chief Curry (37) and questioned by other officers, (38) several policemen have stated that they received information from Ruby which led to arrests and aided investigations. Detectives Joe Cody and A. M. Eberhardt, who were partners, men-

tioned a number of specific instances when Ruby gave them information leading to arrests. (39) Officer J. Herbert Sawyer told the select committee that he had heard that Ruby had passed on information to various officers, but that the information had been of little importance. (40) Detective Cody stated that a phone call from Ruby to headquarters was not an uncommon event, and whoever Ruby knew was on duty at the time was given the opportunity to receive a criminal lead. (41)

(505) Civilians were also aware of Ruby's tendencies to provide information. One of his employees said that Ruby was furnishing criminal information to police officers. (42) Bobby Simons, a musician who periodically played at Ruby's clubs, said that Ruby was a "fink." (43) (506) Ruby promoted and enjoyed the camaraderie and companionship of individual officers, making a point of using an officer's first name. (44) Ruby knew quite a few of the names of the approximately 1,200 men on the force in 1963. (45) Although a definite count was not possible, there can be no doubt that Chief Curry's statement that Ruby was known by no more than 50 DPD employees was incorrect. (46) Jack Revill, an officer for over 20 years, stated in 1978:

I would say that those officers who knew Jack Ruby were nonuniform personnel, with the exception of the officers assigned to various beats where his clubs were geographically located. Consequently, we are talking about members of the vice section, narcotics section, the intelligence section, approximately 60 men in that Bureau. Members of the burglary and theft unit would probably have known Jack Ruby. Some members of homicide and robbery may have known him. So we are probably speaking in the area of 100 to 150 people, officers, who would have known Jack Ruby, and this included uniform officers also. (47)

(507) Detective Eberhardt stated that Ruby "knew just about everybody," (48) and a majority of DPD members interviewed in 1963 and subsequently have admitted to being acquainted with Ruby or having been in one of his clubs. Almost all knew of him as a Dallas businessman and nightclub owner. (49)

(508) Detective E. E. Carlson was a close friend of Ruby's, (50) perhaps as the result of an incident in 1954 when Carlson and his partner, Officer D. L. Blankenship, were outnumbered and endangered by flying beer bottles in an altercation in or near one of Ruby's clubs, the Silver Spur. According to Detective Eberhardt, Ruby was always ready to defend police honor: "If an officer got in trouble around his place, he would help him." (51) On this occasion, Ruby interceded and enabled the two officers to come out relatively unscathed. (52) Detective Carlson commented that he felt a strong sense of gratitude toward Ruby as a result of this event. (53)

(509) Lieutenant George C. Arnett told the FBI that he was very well acquainted with Ruby. (54) Officer Harry N. Olsen was another of Ruby's better friends, in part because he dated (and eventually married) a Carousel stripper, Kay Coleman. (55) Olsen told the Warren Commission that he would talk to Ruby and try to calm him down when he got mad. (56) Ruby also spent some time (possibly over an

hour) on Friday night, November 22, 1963, with Olsen and his future wife.(57)

(510) Detectives Eberhardt and Cody were also close friends of Ruby. Detective Eberhardt stated that he visited Ruby's club almost every night when he was on the night shift,(58) and that he had invited Ruby to his home for the christening of his child, born in 1963.(59) Detective Cody has said that he and Ruby went ice skating together, adding that Ruby was an avid hockey fan.(60) Lieutenant James R. Gilmore, a frequent visitor to Ruby's clubs due to his duties on the vice squad,(61) was said by Sam Ruby, Jack's brother, to have been very friendly with Ruby.(62) Others made similar statements to the FBI following the Oswald shooting.(63)

(511) It is unclear whether Ruby cultivated friendships with DPD senior officers. Captain Will Fritz, the head of homicide, strongly denied knowing Ruby,(64) saying that the first time he saw Ruby was when Ruby was arrested following the Oswald shooting(65) and that he had had to ask who he was.(66) Others were not so sure. Robert Lee Shoreman, a musician sometimes employed by Ruby, stated that an older detective by the last name of Fritz frequented the Carousel during one period.(67) Travis Kirk, an attorney familiar with the Dallas law enforcement scene (he worked in the district attorney's office for 6 years) opined that Captain Fritz and Ruby had to have known each other, although he had never seen them together. Kirk stated that Captain Fritz was a "domineering, dictatorial officer possessing photographic memory," and he would certainly have known any nonlaw enforcement persons who had access to headquarters(68) which Ruby did.(69)

(512) Alfred Davidson, who was befriended by Ruby in the autumn of 1963, said that Ruby was casually acquainted with the chief of police and other high-level officers.(70) Reagan Thurman, a long-time friend of Ruby's, said the same.(71)

(513) Despite Ruby's many police friendships, incidents similar to Detective Cody's ice-skating account were rare, as almost all DPD-Ruby encounters took place in his clubs or at police headquarters.(72) There was an allegation that Ruby had been seen riding in squad cars,(73) and Eva Grant, Ruby's sister, told the Warren Commission that some officers had been out to Ruby's apartment.(74)

RUBY AND OFFICER TIPPIT

(514) It is unclear whether Ruby knew Officer J. D. Tippit. Ruby stated that he did not.(75) Others, however, have said that Ruby did know Tippit or that Tippit had frequented Ruby's club(s),(76) sometimes also alleging a possible conspiracy.(77) Andy Armstrong, a Carousel employee, told the FBI that when Ruby heard the news of Tippit's shooting on Friday afternoon while at the Carousel, he indicated he knew Tippit.(78)

(515) At a later date, Ruby told Armstrong that the Tippit he knew was another man on the force and not the one killed.(79) There were three men on the force who pronounced their names similarly, although there were minor spelling differences,(80) and Ruby admitted being acquainted with Detective Gayle M. Tippit.(81)

POSSIBLE POLICE DEPARTMENT FAVORS

(516) An important question is whether Ruby received anything in return for his friendship and whatever favors he bestowed, beyond personal satisfaction and vicarious feelings. Tangible rewards are difficult to ascertain and appear to be minimal. Ruby said he never asked for any special favors from any police personnel, (82) a contention echoed by Theodore Fleming, an officer who knew Ruby and left the force in March 1963. (83)

(517) Nevertheless, Ruby seems to have been able to avoid minor legal and criminal difficulties, difficulties which should have followed from Ruby's violent character. (84) In 1961, a stripper known as Najada was allegedly slapped by Ruby. She immediately went over to a lieutenant or captain of the DPD vice squad who was in the Carousel at the time, saying she wanted to press charges. The officer laughed at her in Ruby's presence and told her she was crazy. (85)

(518) In February 1963, Ruby assaulted Don Tabon at the Adolphus Hotel, injuring his eye. (86) The incident was treated similarly. Tabon having filed a complaint against Ruby, received a phone call from a DPD detective who suggested he drop the matter. (87) Tabon did not need this advice, but Ruby was acquitted on the assault charge. (88)

(519) Ruby may have been able to get traffic tickets taken care of. (89) Sam Ruby recalled that at one time Ruby and/or his sister, Eva Grant, had six tickets outstanding, and a warrant was issued. A Lieutenant Shakespeare took care of the matter. (90)

(520) When Ruby hired a new exotic dancer, he was able to use his DPD contacts to determine the true age of the dancer (he wanted to avoid underage employees) and whether she had a criminal record or was involved in drugs or prostitution. (91) Had there been evidence of such involvement, the vice squad would have advised Ruby to fire her. (92) When Mrs. Eileen Kaminsky, one of Ruby's sisters, visited Dallas in August 1963, there was hearsay that the DPD treated her with unusual hospitality. (93)

(521) An indirect advantage of Ruby's DPD friendships was the official and unofficial presence of policemen in his clubs, from which he gained protection from troublemakers and felons. The possibility that off-duty DPD officers worked at Ruby's clubs as bouncers or the like has been alleged by many. (94) DPD regulations forbid any off-duty employment in places which serve liquor, (95) and almost all officers have denied participating in or having knowledge of this practice, as has Ruby. (96) Any misconceptions were explained by a common practice whereby special policemen were furnished by the city (through the police department) to many Dallas clubs and taverns, which paid the city a set fee. The city in turn reimbursed the individual men involved. (97) These special officers were not part of the DPD, but were regulated by the special services bureau of the DPD, and wore a uniform similar to the police uniform. (98) Ruby as said that he used this service. (99)

(522) Ruby was seemingly able to enter DPD headquarters unnoticed and unchallenged, as was dramatically illustrated during the assassination weekend, when he was seen within and around headquarters several times on Friday night (100) and Saturday, (101) and of course on

Sunday morning in the DPD basement. Dallas policemen have stated that Ruby was a frequent visitor to headquarters(102) and that he had "entree" to the building.(103) One Dallas nightclub owner told the FBI that it was common knowledge that Ruby spent time at headquarters almost every day.(104) Contradicting this, Lt. James Gilmore told the committee in 1978 that Ruby was not a constant visitor to headquarters and that he only came there in order to take care of business.(105) Vehement denials have followed inquiries to DPD personnel concerning Ruby's possible access to police files and information.(106)

SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 24, 1963

(523) Ruby's access to headquarters, and his friendly relationship with the Dallas police, regardless of its nature, has led to speculation that he received assistance in entering the police basement on Sunday morning, November 24. No person has been able or willing to state with certainty that he saw Ruby enter the basement.(107)

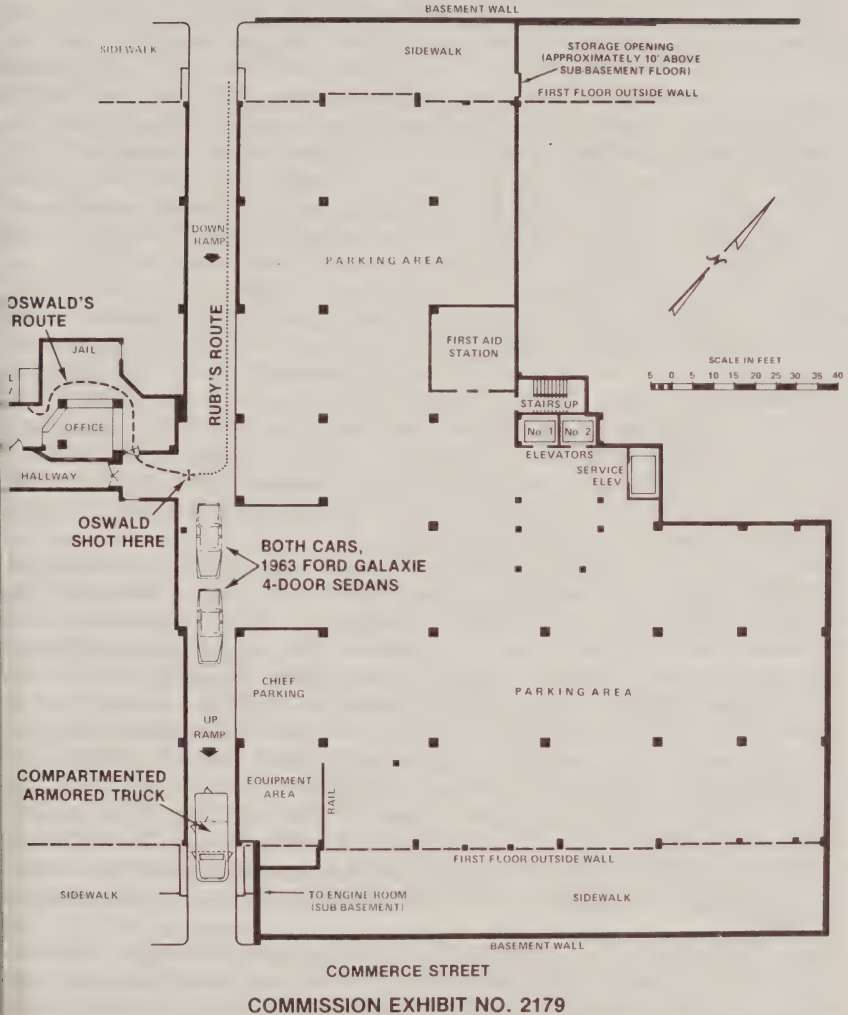
(524) The FBI(108) and the DPD (through a special investigative unit)(109) conducted inquiries into Ruby's entry. The Warren Commission was privy to these materials and itself interviewed numerous individuals. As a result, the Commission had information from virtually everyone involved in Oswald's transfer and everyone in the vicinity of the basement.(110) More information has been elicited in the 15 years since 1963 and during the course of the committee's investigation.

(525) The access route that the Warren Commission concluded was "probable"(111) and which the DPD investigative unit characterized as a "reasonable certainty"(112) was the route given by Ruby during several, but not all, interviews after the shooting.(113) It begins with Ruby walking down Main Street, away from the Western Union office where he had just sent a money order to an employee, and toward the Main Street ramp entrance to the Dallas police basement. Ruby sensed the commotion and noticed a police car leaving the basement via the ramp. He saw a patrolman on guard at the ramp moving away from his post to direct the car into traffic.(114) While this occurred, he turned from the Main Street sidewalk into the ramp. Someone may have hollered at him in an attempt to stop him, but he ducked his head and kept going.(115) Moments later, he shot Lee Harvey Oswald. The basement may be diagramed as follows:

BASEMENT

Dallas Police Department, Dallas, Texas

MAIN STREET



(526) The statements and testimony of the police officers directly involved did not corroborate Ruby's explanation. Patrolman Roy E. Vaughn was the officer assigned to guard the Main Street ramp entrance, and he stated that even when he stepped away from his position to assure the police car safe ingress to the street, he was still able to see the ramp, and saw nobody go down it at the time.(116) Patrolman Vaughn's assertion has not changed in 15 years.(117) He was deemed truthful in a polygraph examination given him several days after the Oswald shooting, when he averred that he had not knowingly let Ruby go down the ramp.(118) In his Warren Commission testimony, Chief Curry placed the blame for Ruby's entry on Patrolman Vaughn, but intimated that the error may have been inadvertent, that Ruby may have slipped by without Patrolman Vaughn's realizing it.(119)

(527) The recollections of other police witnesses contradict Ruby's entering from the ramp. Lt. Rio Samuel Pierce was the driver of the car on the ramp, and he stated he did not see Ruby and was unaware that anyone went down the ramp in the timespan.(120) Similarly, his two passengers, Sgt. James Putnam and Sgt. Billy Joe Maxey, did not notice any attempt by anyone to enter from the ramp(121); both men commented that the narrowness of the ramp would make it extremely difficult for a person to slip by when a car was exiting.(122) Both Lieutenant Pierce and Sergeant Putnam were "positive" that no one entered the ramp at this time.(123)

(528) Sgt. Don Flusche did not have any official assignments related to Oswald's transfer to the county jail, but he was standing diagonally across from the Main Street ramp on the opposite side of the street during the period in question. He told the committee in 1978 that he saw the car exit the ramp.(124) He also recalled the obvious commotion caused by the basement shooting. There was no doubt in his mind that Ruby did not walk down the ramp and, further, did not walk down Main Street anywhere near the ramp.(125) His information was not known or considered by the Warren Commission or the DPD investigative unit. After learning of it in 1978, Capt. Jack Revill,(126) a member of the unit, stated, "So if that be true, then maybe Ruby did not enter the basement that way. It tends to dispute the findings of the investigative team I was assigned to."(127)

(529) Detective W. J. "Blackie" Harrison was standing in the basement and said that he saw Lieutenant Pierce's car go up the ramp and stop at the ramp entrance for a very short time. He did not see Ruby come down the ramp.(128) His response was deemed truthful when the Dallas Police Department administered a polygraph test to him.(129)

(530) Lieutenant Pierce,(130) Sergeant Maxey,(131) Detective Harrison(132) and Sergeant Flusche(133) all knew Ruby by sight, which should reinforce their statements. Patrolman Vaughn had encountered Ruby several times on police business,(134) and told the Warren Commission in 1964 that he "knew" the man,(135) although he told the FBI in December 1963 that he doubted that he would recognize Ruby if he saw him on the street.(136) In 1977, Patrolman Vaughn told the committee that he definitely knew Ruby and would recognize him.(137)

(531) Several officers stationed in the basement have stated that during the period encompassing Lieutenant Pierce's departure and the Oswald shooting, they may have glanced toward the Main Street ramp at various times without consistently focusing on the area. None has said he saw Ruby or any other individual come down the ramp. (138)

(532) Civilian witnesses have also stated that nobody went down the ramp when Lieutenant Pierce's car drove out. Terrence McGarry, a UPI reporter covering the transfer, told the FBI that he was at the bottom of the Main Street ramp, in the middle, and nobody came down the ramp during the 5 minutes preceding the shooting. (139)

(533) Harry Tasker, a cabdriver, had been hired by a reporter to wait outside the police station in readiness for a quick departure when Oswald was en route to the county jail. Like Sergeant Flusche, Tasker was on Main Street, across from the ramp, and he declared that no one resembling Ruby entered the basement (via the ramp) in the 5 minutes before the shooting. (140)

(534) Napoleon J. Daniels, a former member of the Dallas Police Department, (141) had gone down to police headquarters at about 11:00 a.m. to watch the transfer of Oswald. He saw Patrolman Vaughn at the top of the Main Street ramp and, knowing him from his days on the force, (142) engaged him in conversation. (143) Following this, Daniels continued to watch the proceedings from a spot right off the ramp, on the side furthest from the Western Union office. (144) He stated that when Lieutenant Pierce's car came up the ramp, Patrolman Vaughn stepped away from his post, but no one slipped by to go down the ramp. (145)

(535) Daniels stated several times that he acted as a lookout at this time to insure that nobody entered the ramp, because Patrolman Vaughn was occupied with stopping the traffic. (146) In three 1963 interviews, however, Daniels said that an individual went down the ramp several minutes after Lieutenant Pierce's car had left and before the shooting. (147) In a 1978 Committee deposition, he again averred that an individual went down the ramp after the car had exited. (148) In his 1964 Warren Commission testimony, Daniels at first had stated that an individual walked down the ramp before the car came up, (149) but he changed this statement to after the car came up, when shown his previous statements. (150) Regardless of when it occurred, Daniels said that this person went right by Patrolman Vaughan, (151) without Vaughn trying to stop him. (152)

(536) In his 1978 committee deposition, Daniels was questioned concerning the identity of the individual going down the ramp:

Q. Did this individual resemble anybody in particular?

A. Well, there again, I didn't see his face that good. I saw the back of him and kind of the side, you know. I didn't recognize him. But I thought maybe he was some guy who had been down there before and was coming back, you know, to—there was newsmen all over the place down there.

Q. Based on what did you see of this individual, did he resemble Jack Ruby?

A. I didn't know Jack Ruby.

Q. After that time did you see pictures of Jack Ruby in the newspapers and magazines?

A. Mm-hm. Yes, I did. And he did resemble the guy I'd seen go down in there. (153)

(537) This dialogue must be contrasted with Daniels' earlier statements. He had told the Warren Commission that he did not think the individual was Jack Ruby, (154) and prior to his Dallas Police Department polygraph test he stated that he was sure it was not Ruby. (155)

(538) The Warren Commission believed that Daniels' story "merits little credence." (156) Its reasons may have included the inconsistencies in Daniels' numerous statements and the problem posed by the time sequences, since it has been determined that only 55 seconds elapsed between the time Lieutenant Pierce's car cleared the crowd at the bottom of the ramp and the fatal bullet. (157)

(539) Another civilian witness whose testimony was examined because the Warren Commission believed that it partially corroborated Ruby's narration (158) was James Turner, a WBAP-TV (Dallas) director. Turner told the Warren Commission that he saw Lieutenant Pierce's car going up the Main Street ramp and that about the same time he glanced toward the ramp and saw Ruby coming down it. (159) Turner did not know Ruby, (160) but he was certain that the individual he saw was the same man that shot Oswald. (161) He said that what distinguished Ruby from other men was his hat, which Turner described as felt, round on top, and with a wide (not a snap) brim. (162)

(540) Sylvia Meagher commented on this description in her book "Accessories After the Fact":

Turner's description of the hat is completely inconsistent with the hat Ruby was wearing when he shot Oswald * * * That hat has a narrow brim, not a "pretty large one," and an ordinary top, not a "round" one. (163)

(541) More importantly, the point where Turner stated he saw Ruby is approximately two-thirds of the way down the ramp. Warren Commission counsel Leon D. Hubert, Jr. directed a number of questions during Turner's deposition toward the possibility that Ruby may not have come all the way down the ramp, but may have come from the garage area, crossed the railing dividing the parking area and the ramp at some point, and then continued down the ramp incline. (164) Turner admitted that he did not see Ruby prior to his being at that point well down the ramp and that because of the degree of the incline and a column which partially blocked his view, he could not see all the way to the top of the ramp. (165) This exchange was not mentioned in the Warren Commission report and casts serious doubt on the Commission's conclusion that Turner's testimony corroborates the ramp theory.

(542) Dallas Police Department reservist W. J. Newman, said that he saw an individual coming down the Main Street ramp (and blending into the media crowd) about 1 minute before the shooting, just after a shout of "here he comes." (166) Newman could not identify the individual, other than to say that he was a white male. In 1978, he

underscored his inability to identify him by declaring that he was only sure that it wasn't Santa Claus.(167) Newman also stated that the man had come down the ramp on the far (jail office) side,(168) a description that does not coincide with the Warren Commission's, which placed Ruby on the near side of the ramp.(169)

(543) Newman had been stationed on the Commerce Street side of the basement, guarding a door opening into the subbasement machinery area.*(170) As a result, his vision was somewhat obscured by the pillars in the basement parking lot,(171) as well as by the many people in the area.

(544) Newman's story should not have been used as corroboration of the Warren Commission conclusion, as was attempted.(172) In fact, Commission Counsel Burt Griffin explicitly did not believe Newman's testimony.(173) It lacked specificity and, like Turner's testimony, again failed to show that the person entered at the top of the ramp, rather than from within the basement area.

(545) The evidence is thus inconclusive, even dismissing Daniels' tale, as did the Warren Commission.(174) Eight witnesses stated that no one (much less Ruby) came down the ramp when Lieutenant Pierce's car left, while one witness (Ruby) stated that he did go down the ramp. The declarations of Newman and Turner can be variously interpreted.

(546) Given these contradictions, which have not yet been fully explained, the investigative focus should have been on Ruby's story (a focus some did have, notably Burt Griffin) and whether he was credible, as well as whether the other witnesses were credible.

(547) Following the shooting, Ruby was pushed to the ground, disarmed and taken away. Sgt. Patrick T. Dean, who was believed to have been the man in charge of basement security,(175) was one of Ruby's abductors, having leapt over a car to do so.(176)

(548) Difficulties have arisen with respect to who was with Ruby and where and what he told them. After a brief interlude in the basement jail office, Ruby was escorted to the jail elevator and up to the fifth floor by a number of policemen, including Detectives Don Ray Archer, Barnard S. Clardy, Thomas D. McMillon, and Harrison and Capt. Glenn King.(177) Detective Harrison and Captain King departed almost immediately.(178) The rest were joined by Forrest Sorrels of the Secret Service and Sergeant Dean, who had brought Sorrels from the third floor on orders from Chief Curry.(179) At this time, the semiformal questioning of Ruby, who had been stripped,(180) began. Sorrels stayed only 5 to 7 minutes(181) and then left. C. Ray Hall of the FBI continued the interrogation for several hours.(182) Detectives Archer, Clardy and McMillon were present throughout the period,(183) albeit leaving the room for short intervals; Sergeant Dean left before or just as Hall began the questioning.

(549) Sergeant Dean and Detectives Archer,(184) Clardy (185) and McMillon(186) said they heard Ruby say, at some point during this sequence, that he had entered the basement when Lieutenant Pierce's car exited. Sorrels never heard that statement.(187) Shortly thereafter, Ruby refused to tell Hall and then Captain Fritz the details of

*See figure 1, par. 601.

how he got in.(188) He also refused to answer questions about his means of access when the FBI interviewed him November 25(189) and then when DPD Lt. Jack Revill interviewed him on December 1 and 3, 1963.(190) During an FBI interview on December 21, 1963, however, he returned to the theory accepted by the Warren Commission,(191) as was the case in a sworn deposition taken after his trial.(192)

(550) These changes of mind have aroused suspicion and required a closer look at the statements of Detectives Archer, Clardy and McMillon and of Sergeant Dean. Sergeant Dean had told the Warren Commission in 1964 that, following the shooting, he trailed the group taking Ruby into the jail office and then returned to the basement area where he was interviewed by several television reporters.(193) He then went to the third floor where he encountered Chief Curry and Sorrels, following which he went to the fifth floor where the questioning was to take place.

(551) Dean stated that immediately after Sorrels finished his questioning, he (Dean) asked Ruby how he got in, as Sorrels had failed to make this inquiry, and that Ruby replied he had come down the Main Street ramp when Lieutenant Pierce's car drove out.(194) Sorrels did not remember hearing anything of this nature(195) and told Griffin that Ruby may have told Sergeant Dean how he got in the basement, but Sorrels did not remember hearing it nor does it show up in his notes.(196)

(552) There is another dispute concerning whether Sorrels was still on the fifth floor when Sergeant Dean made his inquiry. Sorrels told the Warren Commission that he had left after questioning Ruby(197) and that he left alone, without Dean.(198) Further, Dean's statements have been inconsistent.(199) In 1964, he said that he could not recall whether Sorrels had been present when he asked this question.(200) But in 1977 he stated that Sorrels was present.(201) He also told the Warren Commission that he and Sorrels departed the fifth floor together.(202) Yet during a 1964 meeting of Dean, Sorrels, and Dallas District Attorney Henry Wade, Dean refuted Sorrels' statement that he did not hearby Ruby's access explanation by saying that Ruby must have spoken after Sorrels had left.(203)

(553) Detective Archer stated that he heard Ruby recite the ramp theory in answer to Dean's inquiry.(204) Detective McMillon said that he too, heard it when the question was asked, but did not know who had posed the question.(205) Detective Clardy originally remarked that he had heard the response at some point in the proceedings when he personally asked Ruby how he got in (he did not mention Sergeant Dean).(206) On the other hand, Clardy told the committee that he did not ask Ruby any questions. Rather, he only heard Ruby's general remarks made to others on the fifth floor.(207) When FBI Agent C. Ray Hall asked about the entry later that day, Ruby "did not wish to say how he got into the basement or at what time he entered."(208) At least two of the detectives were still present at this time,(209) and they did not speak up to relate what they had heard from Ruby earlier.(210)

(554) Detectives Archer, Clardy and McMillon all failed to report immediately Ruby's Main Street ramp explanation to their DPD s

periors(211) despite its obvious importance. Detective McMillon's original report of November 27, 1963, to Chief Curry did not mention Ruby's statement(212), although his December 4, 1963, FBI interview did.(213) When asked by the Warren Commission why this information was not included in his original report, McMillon said, "Well, I couldn't possibly have mentioned everything that I knew about the deal here. I just didn't mention it, I didn't think anything about it being important at all at the time." (214) Detective Clardy did not report Ruby's statements until November 30, 1963;(215) no explanation has come forward for his belated action. Detective Archer first mentioned Ruby's statements on December 1, 1963.(216)

(555) Sergeant Dean told the Warren Commission that he notified Lieutenant Pierce of what Ruby had told him sometime Sunday afternoon,(217) and that Pierce informed Capt. Cecil Talbert.(218) Dean also stated that he did not talk with Patrolman Vaughn the rest of the day,(219) but moments later, when asked the same question, he stated that he did speak to Patrolman Vaughn on the second floor of headquarters, with Lieutenant Pierce present and possibly Captain Talbert.(220)

(556) Although these factual inconsistencies may be insignificant, Griffin, among others,(221) was greatly disturbed by the entire situation involving Ruby's story—when he told it and to whom—and let his feelings be known, particularly when questioning Dean.

(557) In 1977, Dean described the issue with Griffin to committee investigators. He remarked that at one point while Griffin was questioning him, they went off the record, and Griffin told Dean that two reports he had submitted to the DPD were not true(222) and that Ruby had not told him that he had come in via the Main Street ramp.(223) Dean had expressed shock to Griffin and said he would not answer any more questions. He also stated that when he went to Washington, D.C., Chief Justice Warren personally apologized for Griffin's conduct and vindicated Dean.(224)

(558) It is clear that Dean is a key figure. He seems to have appeared every time something important was taking place. In addition to being in charge of basement security, he was at Parkland Memorial Hospital on Friday (Ruby was reportedly there) and on the fifth floor of headquarters during Ruby's initial interrogation. A Texas appellate court ruled that his testimony should not have been admitted in Ruby's trial and resulted in his conviction being overturned.(225) His confrontation with Griffin created serious problems within the Warren Commission and was partially responsible for the curtailment and restriction of the Ruby part of the investigation.(226)

(559) On May 28, 1964, Dean sent a letter to Chief Curry requesting that he be allowed to take a polygraph examination and suggesting 16 questions.(227) Sometimes later, Dean was administered a polygraph test by Officer P. L. Bentley. Dean admitted in 1978 that he had failed the examination.(228) This information had never been transmitted to the Warren Commission. Nor was the committee able to find a copy of the actual questions and results or a copy of the DPD polygraph report for 1964.(229).

(560) The committee was unable to arrange a convenient date for deposing Dean, and he refused to respond to written interrogatories sent him in the form of a sworn affidavit.(230).

(561) Some of Griffin's concerns seemed to emanate from two inquiries: 1) Why did Ruby initially explain his access and then subsequently refuse to do so? 2) Could aspects of Ruby's story have originated with things said to him by others? (231)

(562) Ruby may have become silent on the fifth floor after his initial statements because he was suddenly in the presence of strangers, particularly Hall of the FBI. (232) When he was apprehended in the basement, transported via the elevator and initially questioned on the fifth floor, he was among his best friends, "Dallas police officers," and there would be no reason not to explain what had just occurred. Tom Howard, the first of many attorneys to counsel Ruby, said that his hesitancy was the result of his not wanting to get a Dallas police officer and friend in trouble. Ruby himself gave this explanation to Lieutenant Revill on December 1, 1963. (233) Griffin suggested that Ruby did not wish to finger anybody on the force out of fear of possible revenge. (234) At some point, Ruby may have also been advised by legal counsel not to discuss how he entered the basement, a reason which he also mentioned to Lieutenant Revill. (235)

(563) Clearly, Ruby's story contained details that indicated a knowledge of activity on Main Street landscape that morning. He knew that a patrolman was guarding the ramp entrance, (236) he recognized the driver of the police car as Lieutenant Pierce, and he stated that the patrolman had to guide this car into the traffic. These facts were undisputed, and Ruby was aware of them. Therefore, even if the conclusion of the Warren Commission is not believed, it appears that Ruby was either near the Main Street ramp entrance less than a minute before the shooting or he was apprised of these details by someone else.

(564) Both of these possibilities are supportable. Shortly after leaving the Western Union office, Ruby would have been close enough to see the activities at the top of the Main Street ramp (237) and then take another route to the basement. He would have been close enough if he were within the basement, positioned on or just off the ramp when Lieutenant Pierce's car drove up, to see, even if only partially, the events taking place at the top of the ramp. Further, amid the incredible confusion following the shooting, bits and pieces of names (i.e., Lieutenant Pierce) and events may have come to his attention.

(565) One possibility, suggested by Griffin, (238) is that Dean told Ruby what to say in order to protect his reputation and esteem, since he was one of the men in charge of security in the basement and Ruby's entrance might have been blamed on him. Dean stated that as Ruby was being subdued he (Dean) first said, "Jack, god-dam." Ruby then said, "Dean, I'm sorry, I'm sorry." Dean's rejoinder was, "Man you got me in one hell of a shape," (239) inferring that Dean was immediately aware of his personal predicament.

(566) It is possible that Dean went to the third floor (where he met Chief Curry and Sorrels) to find Ruby, as Griffin has suggested. (240) Dean explained that he went there because he wished to speak to a superior officer about the extent of the information concerning Ruby's identity which would be proper to disclose to the media. (241) Subsequently, he found Ruby on the fifth floor and had

an opportunity to talk to him. According to Griffin, "Ruby, being a cultivator of police favor and not being desirous of incurring the wrath of the police department, might well have taken the hint from Dean." (242) At least one person on the fifth floor indicated that a Ruby-Dean conversation could have taken place privately. (243)

(567) Other theories of how Ruby could have gotten into the basement have been voiced. Of these, four can be supported to some extent.

(568) The first is the obvious possibility that some officer let Ruby in the basement, as had been done normally at other times that weekend (244) and over the years. (245) Jack Ruby's relationship with the DPD would have distinguished him from most other citizens, and until Oswald was shot, his presence would have been innocuous and could have been ignored. Theodore Fleming, a DPD officer for 8 years (he left in March 1963), told the FBI that there was a "good likelihood" that any officer acquainted with Ruby would have allowed him in the building if Ruby had requested permission to do so. (246) There was, however, no evidence to support this theory although the committee reasoned that no one would be likely to admit letting Ruby in if he had done so.

(569) A second theory involves a press pass—Ruby might have gotten through a security checkpoint by flashing media identification.

(247) This theory has been fueled by Eva Grant's comment that Ruby had some sort of press card, (248) by Ruby's own comments during the weekend (particularly on Friday night when he was seen at headquarters with a note pad and pen) (249) that he was covering the assassination for the Jewish press, (250) and by the testimony of DPD reservist Harold B. Holly, Jr.

(570) Holly was assigned to Parkland Hospital following the shooting to assist with the handling of traffic there. He stated that he had met another reservist there, identity unknown, and that they had engaged in conversation. The unknown reservist said that either he had let Ruby in the basement or had seen someone else do it, and that Ruby was wearing press identification on his jacket. (251)

(571) Holly's story contained a number of inconsistencies. In a December 1, 1963, interview with Lieutenant Revill, Holly declared that the unknown reservist let Ruby in and did not mention that the reservist had also said he might have seen Ruby being let in by someone else. (252) Then, in a December 7, 1963, FBI interview, Holly added a third possibility: that the reservist merely said that he had seen Ruby in the basement. (253)

(572) During his December 1, 1963, DPD interview, Holly was shown photographs of several reserve officers. The report on this interview stated that he was not able to identify the unknown reservist.

(254) Yet Holly told the FBI that he had picked out one of the photographs as possibly being a good likeness. (255) The most likely prospect for the unknown reservist was W. J. Newman, because he had recalled the man coming down the Main Street ramp. (256) In addition, he was at Parkland Hospital on Sunday afternoon and might have been there at the same time as Holly. In fact, Capt. J. M. Solomon, who displayed the photographs to Holly, stated that Newman's picture was chosen by Holly. Yet Captain Solomon told the Warren

Commission that "he [Holly] is confused * * * his statements were so general, such a general nature, and when I showed him the pictures he was unable to positively identify them." (257)

(573) Newman stated that he did not tell anyone at the hospital of what he saw, since he believed it to be insignificant. (258) To add to the confusion, Lieutenant Revill said that Holly did choose one picture, but that the reservist he chose, when interviewed, was out fishing on Sunday and not at Parkland Hospital. (259)

(574) Besides Holly's lack of credibility, (260) the basic problem with the press theory is that Ruby did not have any press passes on his person when apprehended, (261) and he told the FBI he did not have any sort of press card or other identification on the outside of his coat, nor did he show any identification to gain entry to the basement. (262) No discarded press badges were found within the basement, (263) and since many officers knew Ruby, the ruse of a reporter would not have worked with them.

(575) The third theory—that of the television camera—states that Ruby assumed the disguise of a television technician or helper and entered the basement by helping to push a camera into place. Two DPD members, Detectives Roy Lee Lowery and Wilbur Jay Cutchshaw, have mentioned this possibility.

(576) Detective Lowery stated that approximately 3 to 5 minutes before the shooting, he was not sure if it was before or after Lieutenant Pierce's car went up the ramp, although Detective Harrison recalled hearing Lowery say that it was just prior to Pierce's departure, (264) he saw three men, with their heads down, coming through the double doors in front of the jail office with a television camera on a tripod and dolly (it was from WPAB, Dallas). The camera was never actually used, and after the shooting Lowery noticed that only two men were moving it away. Detective Cutchshaw had independently noticed the same thing. Both detectives talked to the two known members of the television crew, who said that there had only been two men pushing the camera originally and that they knew nothing about a third. Lowery and Cutchshaw therefore inferred that Ruby had been the third man. (265)

(577) Joseph Goulden, a reporter, wrote an article in a Philadelphia newspaper stating that he was told by an "unimpeachable" law enforcement source that Ruby got in the basement with the assistance of a local television cameraman, while carrying television equipment into the basement. (266) When interviewed by the FBI, Goulden said that his source got the story from Ruby himself and that the cameraman in question was Jack Renfro, also of WBAP-TV. (267)

(578) Both cases seemed to be implausible. The explanation for the trio seen by Lowery and Cutchshaw is that the two men who were originally moving the camera (identified as Dave Timmons and John Tankersley) were having difficulty balancing the equipment. Another WPAB employee, the aforementioned James Turner, who was stationed with a second WPAB camera already in place in the basement, came over to help. (268) Further, Detectives H. L. McGee and D. G. Brantley were with this camera coming down in the elevator to the basement, and they said that Ruby was not present, that only Tankersley and Timmons were moving the camera. It is also unlikely that

Ruby would have used this route because the camera was moved approximately 4 minutes before the shooting, which would correspond with the time at which Ruby was leaving Western Union.(269) Finally, and most important, Kenfro, the cameraman, stated that Goul-den was at Parkland Hospital at the time of the Oswald shooting.(270)

(579) Last is the alley theory. The alley in question is situated between the Western Union office and the DPD headquarters, running from Main Street to Commerce Street.

(580) In the middle of the alley is a door leading to the first floor of the municipal building.(271) (The municipal building contains both the city hall and the police building. At the street level, the building is divided, although on all other floors it is solid.) Once inside the door off the alley and in the first floor corridor of the municipal building, a person would normally be able to reach the DPD basement parking lot by either elevator or a fire escape stairway. The stairway has doors at the first floor and the basement. If Ruby had left Western Union and started to walk down Main Street toward Patrolman Vaughn's position, he would have passed the alley and had access to the building.

(581) Although Commission counsels Hubert and Griffin indicated an awareness of the alley in questioning the witnesses,(272) the Warren Commission Report does not mention this possible route.(273) Further, the special DPD investigative unit did not consider it at all.(274)

(582) The possibility that Ruby entered via the alley, went down the stairs,(275) and through the basement door is logistically attractive. Through his knowledge of Dallas police headquarters, Ruby may have been aware of the alley, the stairs and the door, and this mode of entry would have been much less conspicuous than the others. It would have enabled Ruby to get in position without having to pass very many persons, since the route went through a fairly empty parking lot in the basement.(276) Further, most, if not all, people were probably focusing on the area nearest to the jail office and ramps, awaiting Oswald's appearance. This path would also have taken Ruby across the garage area and through a railing at a point near the bottom of the Main Street ramp.(277) With respect to timing, Ruby could have entered the basement via this route in the 4 minutes that elapsed between his visit to Western Union and the shooting.(278) On June 26, 1964, an FBI agent walked through the route (including going through the railing near the bottom of the ramp) in response to a request from the Warren Commission; he found that it required 189 steps and 2 minutes and 25 seconds.(279)

(583) Although there were at least three doors along this route, it was possible that they were not or could not be secured. The Warren Commission noted that there were doubts about whether the door at the bottom of the fire escape was secured.(280) John O. Servance, the head porter for these buildings in 1963, said that even when the door at the bottom of the fire escape is locked in such a way as to prevent egress from the basement, a person could still open it from within the stairwell.(281) This was corroborated by two other maintenance employees, Edward Pierce and Louis McKinzie.(282)

(584) Sergeant Dean stated that both he and Sergeant Putnam checked this door and found it to be locked from the basement side. When asked by Griffin if he knew that it could still be opened from the inside, Dean at first had no response. (283) Then he said he believed that he and Sergeant Putnam had asked a maintenance man (identity unknown) about this door, and this individual locked it so that a key would be necessary regardless of which side it was to be opened from, (284) contradicting the testimonies of McKinzie and Servance.

(585) Capt. Cecil Talbert's Warren Commission testimony indicated that he did not check this door while he was checking other doors in the area, since the usual procedure was to have this door locked at all times after 6 p.m. and always on weekends, and he assumed this was the case. (285)

(586) Edward E. Pierce, also a building maintenance employee, stated that the door leading from the alley into the first floor was constructed in such a manner that it had to be locked from the outside every time an individual left the building in this fashion. Otherwise it would remain open. Pierce said that on Sunday morning the door was probably opened and closed several times prior to the shooting because the porters were working and needed to get into the alley. (286)

Capt. William Westbrook, a member of the DPD special investigative unit, indicated in 1978 that the alley door was not checked that morning (287) (although his basis for this statement was not clear).

(587) Servance reiterated the mechanics of the alley door to the Warren Commission and added that the third door at issue—the one leading from the first floor corridor to the fire escape stairwell—was also unlocked all the time. (288)

(588) At the very least, this information raises the possibility that the alley door was left open, albeit inadvertently, and that if Ruby had gone through this door, he would then have been able to continue to the basement without locked barricades. Additionally, security at the relevant point in the basement was not airtight. Patrolman Alvin R. Brock had been assigned to watch the door leading from the fire escape and the nearby elevator doors, but he was reassigned by Sergeants Putnam and Dean at 10:45 a.m. (289) Brock had assumed that a reservist located in the immediate vicinity would watch these spots. (290)

(589) Brock's reassignment was not unique; other basement personnel, as well as previously unassigned officers and reservists, (291) were given new traffic duties around this time. For instance, Reserve Patrolman G. E. Worley, Jr., was originally assigned to the garage area and was supposed to keep cars from parking in the first two places on the north side of the parking area. He was reassigned between 10:45 and 11 a.m., (292) which took yet another man out of the area.*

(590) The reassignments were the result of a change in the transfer plans. The idea of transporting Oswald in an armored car via Elm Street was dismissed in favor of a route along Main Street, with Oswald in a regular police car. Traffic reassignments became necessary, (293) and Sergeant Dean was so notified by Capt. Talbert. (294)

*See fig. 2, par. 602.

The men originally assigned along Elm Street were reassigned, and several other policemen, such as Officers Brock and Worley, were moved out of the basement, even though nobody knew when Oswald would be transferred.

(591) During its investigation of the Oswald shooting, the Dallas Police Department drew up a schematic diagram of the basement, with each person labeled with a number. (295) On this chart, a notation shows that Worley was reassigned at 11 a.m., Brock at 10:15 a.m. An individual labeled as number 57 is depicted as being at the top of the Main Street ramp (along with Vaughn and Daniels); another notation states that this person was reassigned at 11 a.m. The key for the diagram does not include a number 57, and the committee did not know who this individual was.

(592) Reservist Newman told the Warren Commission that immediately prior to the shooting, there were only two security men in the garage area: himself, located on the far side of the railing next to Chief Curry's parking area, and a regular officer nearby the first aid station in the basement. (296) Patrolman Brock stated that when he left the basement at 10:45 a.m., he noticed the reservist that he had mentioned previously and another reservist in the garage area nearby the bottom of the ramps. (297)

(593) Although Ruby denied the use of the alley when given a polygraph examination, (298) the question was ambiguous as to exactly what "alleyway" meant. The Warren Commission stated that it did not rely on the results of this examination, (299) and an expert committee panel refused to make any conclusions concerning the test because the procedures used in 1964 were of such poor quality. (300)

(594) While other theories are possible involving other entrances to the building, the evidence seems to indicate that they should be judged unlikely, (301) given the timing and the lack of witnesses with information to support them. (302)

(595) Several miscellaneous considerations concerning the "above transfer" (303) should be mentioned. The number of media persons, with their investigative curiosities and aggressiveness, compounded by their equipment, created mass confusion in the basement that Sunday morning. Captain Fritz characterized the news media as a mob, (304) Detective C. N. Dhority's term was "bedlam." (305) They had disregarded Dallas Police Department instructions to stay behind the railings on the far side of the ramps (from the jail office); they had moved forward in a "general surge" (306) when Oswald's appearance was imminent. This situation might have aided Ruby's entry providing a distraction. It would also have given Ruby "some consolation after he entered the basement," (307) essentially precluding his being stopped before the shooting.

(596) Additionally, the large number of media necessarily blocked the vision of some Dallas Police Department personnel, (308) as did the lights needed by the television cameras to insure a clear picture, (309) lights described as "blinding." (310) Detective Harrison specifically remarked that it would have been difficult to recognize a man coming down the Main Street ramp due to the glare in your eyes. (311)

(597) The evidence available indicates that Jack Ruby did not come down the Main Street ramp when Lieutenant Pierce's car exited. The weight of the eyewitness evidence belies this route, and the testimony of various witnesses who supported this route was often inconsistent and inconclusive. Further, the fact that 55 seconds had elapsed between the time the police car cleared the crowd at the bottom of the ramp and the moment of the shooting militates against the Main Street ramp route. This interval would had to have included driving the car up the ramp, hesitation at the ramp entrance before pulling out into the street, Ruby's walk down the ramp (312) and his momentarily positioning himself behind Detective Harrison's shoulder before darting out to shoot Oswald (a movement which is evident from the video tapes and photographs of the incident). (313) While this amount of action is possible in that time, it is improbable.

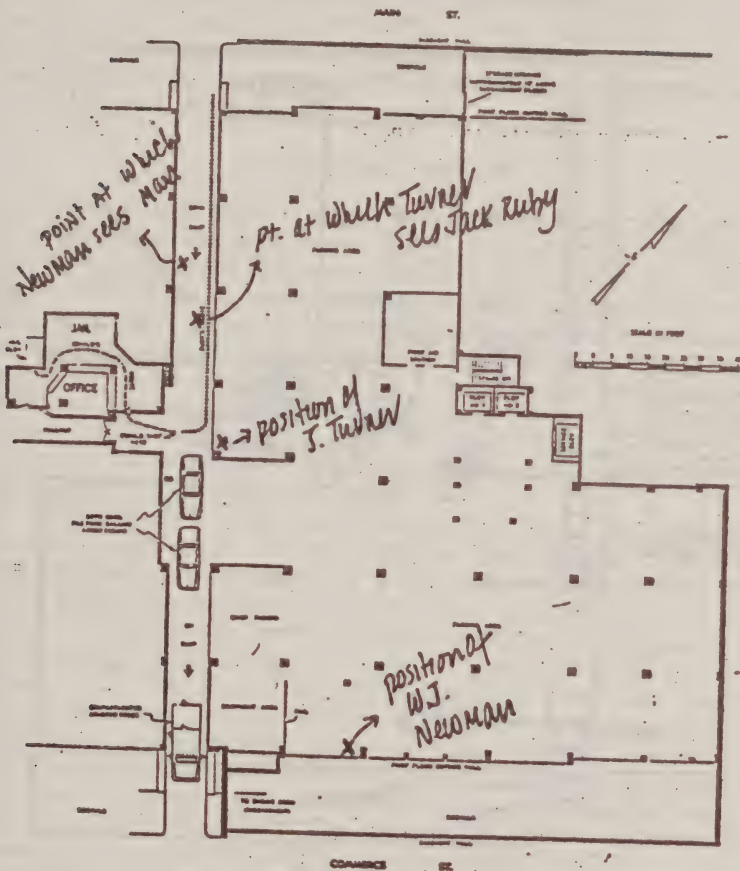
(598) The alley route was the most likely alternative because of the factors of time and distance, the lack of security in the garage area and along the entire route, and the testimony concerning the security at the doors along the route. This possibility was not considered or investigated by the FBI or the Dallas Police Department and was virtually ignored by the Warren Commission.

(599) However Ruby got into the basement, there was no concrete evidence to show that he received any assistance in doing so from a Dallas Police Department member (314) or anyone else. Ruby himself denied receiving any assistance. (315) The coincidence of the timing of his visit to Western Union and the shooting seems to preclude any of the assistance theories, (316) as did the uncertainty of officials as to exactly when and how Oswald would be transferred. Chief Curry said that there was no possible way for anyone to have known when Oswald was to be moved, including Chief Curry himself. (317) These factors made warnings or signals highly improbable.

(600) Nevertheless, the timing was so perfect that it made it difficult to accept mere coincidence, and it is unlikely that Ruby entered the basement without some sort of assistance. This might have been in the form of knowledge of the Oswald transfer plans, direct help in entering the basement, or direct help in both entering and shooting Oswald. (318)

(601) FIGURE 1

BASEMENT DALLAS POLICE DEPARTMENT, DALLAS, TEXAS



COMMISSION EXHIBIT No. 2179



- A. When Brock leaves his position (marked) at 10:45 a.m., he places Reservist 1 and Reservist 2 in the areas shown.
- B. When Worley leaves his position (marked) shortly thereafter, he places McCoy (marked) and Reservist 3 (who would have to be Newman).
- C. Just prior to the shooting Newman says there are two men in the garage area: himself (marked) and regular Officer (marked Off).
- If Off, Res 1, and McCoy are one and the same, then these three accounts are reconcilable (and indicate a scarcity of security men in the garage area): The problem is that McCoy places himself close to the site of the shooting (marked) just prior to it.

B. ORGANIZED CRIME'S MOVE TO DALLAS, 1947*

(603) It has been alleged that in 1946 Jack Ruby was involved in an attempt to bribe Dallas Sheriff-elect Steve Guthrie. This bribery attempt did in fact occur and involved several Chicago organized crime figures, but Ruby's involvement has never been established. The committee believed it important to reexamine the documents and files relating to this event to determine if Ruby had been involved and if he was associated with the participants.

THE BRIBERY ATTEMPT

(604) In June 1946, Steve Guthrie won the Democratic primary election for Sheriff of Dallas County and was to take office in January 1947.(319) The District Attorney also was retiring, and a "reform" candidate, Will Wilson, was taking office.(320) According to Paul Roland Jones,(321) prior to this time illegal operations had been carried on with the consent of Sheriff Smoot Schmid and various members of the Dallas Police Department.(322) Jones stated that it would be impossible to operate illegal operations under the new administration, so he made plans to discontinue his activities.(323) Prior to this he had, however, made an effort to arrange the continuation of his illegal activities under the new administration.

(605) On October 29 or 31, 1946, Jones called Dallas Police Detective George Butler and asked him to arrange a meeting with Sheriff-elect Steve Guthrie.(324) Subsequently Butler asked Guthrie if he would assist the police department with its investigation of Jones' activities.(325) Guthrie agreed, on the condition that recordings be made of his conversations with Jones.(326) Butler agreed, and arrangements were made with the Texas Rangers to have the meetings recorded. Thereafter, Guthrie and Butler met with Jones on several occasions. Some of Jones' associates also were present at several of the meetings.(606) The committee obtained the original recordings of these meetings. It also acquired partial transcriptions of the recordings and Butler's detailed notes.(607) The following sequence of events has been developed from the review of these documents.**

(608) Jones and Guthrie met for the first time on November 1, 1946.(327) During their conversation, Jones mentioned some people from Chicago who had moved to Dallas—Marcus Lipsky, James Weinberg, Paul Labriola, Julian Breakstone, Lou Schneider, and Jimmy Marcella. Jones also discussed the opening of a club in Dallas and stated:

Here is my proposition to you. You pick a man, a local man, we will put him in business. We will rent him a building but we will finance it. We will put in some juke boxes, some marble tables, some sort of slot machines. We will get him a mechanic and a pickup truck. We will start hustling getting

*Prepared by Donald A. Purdy, Jr., senior staff counsel, and Leslie H. Wizelman, staff researcher.

**Jones and Butler had several meetings during this period which offered thing pertinent to the resolution of this issue, and they, therefore, are not discussed.

him some locations, legitimately, no muscles attached. Somebody that you trust. If you trust him, I trust him. We will furnish him all the slot machines, marble tables, punchboards, et cetera. We will operate and there will be only one gambling house in the county. (328)

Jones also stated they would bring in only one man from Chicago, "who is capable of stopping the money." (329). Jones described the man as looking like a preacher and being neither a "dago" nor a Jew. (330) The other people would be local people, naming as examples Bob Fletcher, Tom Cooley, and Sherman Little. (331)

(609) On November 3, 1946, Jones called Butler from Chicago and told him that two headmen from the syndicate and two others from Las Vegas, Nev., would be arriving in Dallas on November 5, 1946. (332) on November 5, 1946, Jones and Jack Knapp registered at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas. (333) Jones introduced Butler to Knapp and informed Butler that his other men, including "their big lawyer from Chicago," would be in Dallas the next day. (334) According to Butler's notes:

Jones talked about buying the Chicken Bar at Fort Worth cutoff and Industrial Boulevard for \$185,000. The money to come from his people and the place to be converted into a gambling club and night spot. He said other locations were discussed but this was the perfect location. (335)

Jones also stated that:

After things were going smoothly he would take off and leave the operation in the hands of an equally experienced man who has been here for some time [Harry Hornstein]. (336)

(610) On November 6, 1946, Jones and Knapp met Guthrie and Butler at Guthrie's home; this meeting was also recorded. (337) That evening, Pat Manning arrived in Dallas, and another meeting was arranged for November 7, 1946. (338) Jones, Knapp, Manning, Guthrie, and Butler were present at the November 7 meeting. Manning identified himself as being involved in the policy business in Chicago. (339) A teletype, dated November 8, 1946, from the Chicago FBI office, advised that Manning was believed to be Pat Manno, "who is in actuality a member of the Chicago syndicate and close friend of Joe Batters," also known as Anthony Accardo, a leader in the Chicago syndicate. (340)

(611) According to Butler, the November 7 meeting included discussions of:

various problems in connections with fixing the various people involved. . . . It was indicated that already in the bag were: Al Templeton, Gonzales, Will Wilson and that the city would be an easy changeover, come the April election. (341)

(612) The subject of the "local man" who would serve as a front man came up again during the conversation. Manning asked Jones if the man had been chosen. Knapp responded, "Well, we've got a lot of prospects. We have got a half dozen." (342) Later in the discussion Manning said they were not going to bring any people from Chicago

into this arrangement, relying instead entirely on "local fellows." (343) Specific names of the local participants were not mentioned. There was also some discussion of undesirable characters in Dallas, including Lois Green, Johnnie Grissaffi, Junior Thomas, Mac Barnes, Monk Wright, Bennie Binion, and Al Meadows. (344)

(613) Jones and Knapp left Dallas for Chicago on November 8, 1946. (345) On November 14, 1946, Jones called Butler from Syracuse, N. Y., and advised he was going to New York City and then to Chicago, where a meeting of the Chicago syndicate was planned for November 18, 1946. (346) This meeting was allegedly for the purpose of formulating plans for moving into gambling activities in Dallas. (347) Toll records indicate Jones was in Syracuse from November 13, 1946 to November 24, 1946. (348) On November 20, 1946, Jones again called Butler from New York City and advised he had been in Chicago but had since returned to New York. (349) He said he was leaving New York for Chicago and would be in Dallas in 1 or 2 days. (350)

(614) On November 23, 1946, Jones and Knapp arrived in Dallas. (351) Butler met them at the Adolphus Hotel. (352) Butler again met with Jones on November 25, 1946. (353) Jones informed Butler that the man with him at the Adolphus Century Room on November 23 was Bob Fletcher and that "Bob was ready to go. So were Johnny Andrews, Chilton, Day, and Little." (354) Jones returned to Chicago on November 26, 1946. (355)

(615) On December 2, 1946, Jones returned to Dallas and again met with Butler. (356) He told Butler that Knapp would be in Dallas the next day. (357) He also said that Pete Strance and Bill Bundy, local Dallas characters, had recently been in Chicago and contacted Eddie Vogel, stating that they had "put up \$168,000 to elect Jester for Governor and Guthrie for Sheriff and they had been given Dallas County." (358) They offered Vogel part of the "take" if he would finance them and return their \$168,000. (359) According to Butler:

This declaration by these men was made at about the same time Paul Jones made his. Paul was with Vogel and Manning at the time he last called Butler from Chicago. As a result of this other proposition, coming from a fairly reliable source, Paul says his people are a little cold and willing to wait until Steve gets set before they start moving. (360)

(616) On December 4, 1946, Butler told Jones to keep away from Dallas until after "the round up of the outside racketeers in Dallas," at which time Jones decided not to leave Dallas. (361) On December 12, 1946, Butler visited Jones and was introduced to two men identified as Murray Humphreys and Jake Guzik, Chicago syndicate leaders. (362) Handwritten notes next to Butler's notes stated that these two individuals were not actually Humphreys and Guzik. Later in his notes, Butler said that Dominic Joseph Blasi was the man introduced to him as Murray Humphreys. (363)

(617) Jones, Butler and Guthrie met again on December 13, 1946. (364) Jones said Pat Manning's real name was Pat Manno, Jack Knapp's real name, Jack Nitti. (365) According to Butler, Jones gave Guthrie some money and stated that Knapp and some of the other people would be in Dallas next week and there would be "one last meeting." (366)

(618) On December 18, 1946, Butler contacted Jones who advised that Knapp and "another man from Chicago" were in Dallas. (367) Jones also stated he was going to bring his local representatives, Jesse Chilton, to the meeting with Guthrie in the afternoon. (368)

(619) During the evening of December 18, Jones was arrested along with Don Blaski, alias Dominic Joseph Blasi, and Knapp, alias Romeo Jack Nitti. (369) Jesse Chilton was also arrested. (370) According to Butler, charges were filed against everyone but Blasi. (371) They were charged with attempted bribery of elected officials and held without bond. (372) In 1947, Jones was convicted of attempted bribery and released on appeal bond. (373)

RUBY'S ALLEGED INVOLVEMENT

Treatment by the Warren Commission

(620) The FBI reviewed the transcripts of the recordings of the meetings, but not the actual recordings. (374) It was noted in the FBI report that some of the recordings had been inaudible and a detailed transcription had been impossible to make. (375) Consequently, the recordings had not been fully transcribed, but merely summarized. (376) Following its review of these transcriptions, the FBI concluded that they failed to disclose any mention of Jack Ruby. (377)

(621) The FBI also interviewed George Butler, who stated, according to the FBI report of the interview:

Ruby was not involved in the bribery attempt. In fact he had never heard of Ruby until after the investigation and trial had been completed. He [Butler] stated the way Ruby came into the picture was a number of individuals who were involved in the bribery attempt and in particular Paul Roland Jones began "hanging" out at Ruby's club after the sentence. (378)

(622) Carl F. Hansson, who was chief of police in Dallas during 1946, was also interviewed. He stated that during the Jones investigation he had "on several occasions" read the transcripts of the recordings taken of the various interviews, and he did not recall the name Ruby ever being mentioned. He stated that "he positively does not think that the name of Jack Ruby ever came up in the recorded interviews of Jones by Guthrie and Butler." (379)

(623) The FBI report of Steve Guthrie's interview provides the following version of Ruby's involvement:

Jack Ruby at that time was a "small time peanut" with this group who were going to bribe Guthrie. Ruby's name came up on numerous occasions, according to Guthrie, as being the person who would take over a very fabulous restaurant at Industrial and Commerce Streets in Dallas. The floor of that building was to be a regular restaurant and the upper floor would be used for gambling. Ruby was to run this club. Jack Ruby never in person talked with Guthrie about this matter and, in fact, Guthrie and Ruby had no conversation during this investigation. However, according to

Guthrie, Ruby's name constantly came up as being the person who would run the restaurant and Guthrie said if the records can still be heard, Ruby's name will be heard on numerous occasions. (380)

(624) Two Chicago reporters also indicated they had information that Ruby was involved in the bribery case. Frank Kiernan, special assistant to the U.S. attorney in Chicago, received the information from Jack Wilner, a crime reporter for the Chicago Daily News. (381) Wilner had stated that Ruby was reportedly involved in 1947 with Nick de John, Paul Labriola, Marcus Lipsky, and Jones in an effort to take over gambling in the Texas area. (382) Morton William Newman, also a reporter from the Chicago Daily News, stated he had heard from George Butler that Ruby was involved in an attempt to bribe Guthrie. (383) He was also advised that Ruby was a particularly close friend of Jones. (384)

(625) When interviewed by the FBI, Jones stated, according to the interview report:

* * * He had never mentioned the name of Jack Ruby, and that he could be sure of this, because he had never heard of Jack Ruby at this time. He said that he is sure that neither Manno nor Nappi had mentioned Ruby during the conversations and negotiations with Butler and Guthrie, as Jones was present at all of them. He stated in addition the conversations had not had to do with exactly who would be operating in the Dallas area, and thus there would have been no occasion for discussion of Ruby or anyone else as the person who was to operate a restaurant at Industrial and Commerce Streets. (385)

(626) Jack Ruby did, in fact, know Jones. The Warren Commission states that Ruby was friendly with "numerous underworld figures" and included Jones among them. (386) It appears, however, that Ruby did not meet Jones until after Jones was arrested for the bribery attempt and released on appeal bond.

(627) When Jack Ruby was interviewed by Federal narcotics agents in October 1947, he stated he had known Jones for the past 4 or 5 months. (387) He had been introduced to him by his sister, Eva Grant, but had never spoken to him in Chicago. (388) In a 1963 interview, Ruby stated he met Paul Jones in 1947 "at the Silver Spur, it was the Singapore Club first, on Ervay Street here in Dallas." (389)

(628) Eva Grant stated in her testimony before the Warren Commission that she was introduced to Jones by Dr. Weldon Duncan. (390) When asked by the Warren Commission if Jones knew Ruby, she responded, "If he did—no; I doubt if he ever even heard of him * * *" and "I don't think he has ever seen him—well, wait a minute, he may have seen the man or heard about him." (391) Grant was then asked if Ruby knew Jones at the time of Jones' narcotics case (fall of 1947). She responded:

I don't think he ever saw him as far as I know, but I want to tell you that Paul Roland Jones went to Chicago during

the period of those 6 months and he did meet my brother Hyman. I don't know what conversation my brother had—my brother thought he was a nice guy—we didn't know anything about his background. (392)

(629) When Hyman Rubenstein was asked if Jack Ruby knew Jones, he replied, "He never met Jones. I met Jones through Eva." (393)

(630) Jones provided yet a different version of his introduction to Ruby. He stated that following his conviction in 1947, he was released on appeal bond and met Dr. Duncan and Eva Grant in Dallas. (394) A short time later, he went to Chicago and was in the company of Paul Labriola, James Weinburg, and possibly Danny Lardino. (395) The FBI report on the interview with Jones contains the following:

They had been in the Congress Hotel to see a man there and met Ruby, whom Jones did not at that time know, coming across the lobby of the hotel. Those with Jones had addressed Ruby by name and introduced him to Jones. (396)

(631) According to Jones, Ruby asked him about the doctor with whom Eva was associating. (397) The report states, "The others accompanying Jones had told him that Ruby was 'OK.'" (398) Jones therefore told Ruby the doctor had a bad reputation, and Ruby said he planned on going to Dallas to straighten his sister out and asked if Jones would help him. The FBI report notes that, "One of those accompanying Jones had again replied that Ruby was all right and urged Jones to help which Jones had agreed to do." (399) A "few days later" Jones returned to Dallas, and about the same time Ruby also appeared in Dallas. Ruby contacted Jones and asked him for assistance in locating an apartment. (400)

(632) Jones related substantially the same version of his first meeting with Ruby in an interview on December 17, 1963. (401) He added, however, that Eva Grant had arranged the meeting between Jones, Labriola, and Weinberg. (402)

(633) In interviews after the assassination, Ruby stated he had moved to Dallas in June 1947 and opened a nightclub with his sister. (403) Late in 1947, he had returned to Chicago for a few weeks, but his sister asked him to come back to help her with the club. (404)

(634) Ruby was having some difficulty in various "merchandizing deals" in Chicago,* so he agreed to return. (405)

(635) The Warren Commission concluded on the basis of the above investigation that Jack Ruby was not involved in the 1946 bribery case. (408) The report states that "the Commission finds it difficult to accept" the report by Steve Guthrie that during the bribery meetings the "criminals frequently mentioned that Ruby would operate a 'fabulous' restaurant as a front for gambling activities." (409)

*Ruby was probably referring to the disputes he was having with his brothers about the operation of Earl Products. (406) The Warren report states that Jack Ruby "stayed with the company through most of 1947" and that he "had many disputes with his brothers because he insisted on selling the products of other companies, such as costume jewelry, and he did not like traveling outside of the Chicago area." (407)

Treatment by the Committee

(636) The committee obtained the original recordings of the various meetings between Jones, Butler, and Guthrie. These were sent to Bolt Beranek and Newman, Inc. to be recorded onto cassette tapes which were then reviewed. The original recordings were of such poor quality, however, that it was impossible to determine on the cassettes if Ruby's name ever came up during the conversations. It also appeared that two recordings were missing. An FBI report from Ruby's FBI file refers to 22 phonograph records; (410) the committee only required 20. They were in the possession of George Butler.

(637) The committee reviewed the partial transcriptions of the recordings that had been reviewed by the FBI. It looked for any reference to or mention of Ruby. The review failed to reveal any references to Ruby or Rubenstein, Hyman Rubenstein, Eva Grant, Earl Ruby, the Silver Spur or the Singapore Club.

(638) The Chicago Crime Commission provided the committee with two memoranda concerning organized crime in Dallas. One, dated "about 1946," contained background information about "Chicago hoodlums who have been operating in the Dallas area for the past several months." (411) They were James Weinberg, Paul Ross, Paul Labriola, Martin Ochs, Julian R. Breakstone, Charles R. Coy, Nick de John, Jake Guzik, Harry Hornstein, Paul Mann, Louis Snyder, Jake Keller, Marcus Lipsky, Sam Yaras, and Paul Jones. (412) Attached to this memorandum was a list of names not of record in the Dallas Police Department. (413) Neither the memorandum nor the list made any reference to or mention of Jack Ruby or Rubenstein, Eva Grant, the Silver Spur or the Singapore Club.

(639) The other memorandum is a general background report of "rackets in Dallas." (414) It discusses generally the background of organized criminal activity in Dallas and the Jones bribery case. Again, there was no reference to or mention of Jack Ruby, his relatives or business interests. (415)

(640) The committee also obtained some of Butler's original notes. They contained no reference to Jack Ruby during the relevant time period of the fall of 1946. Butler's notes, dated October 21, 1947, did, however, mention Jack Ruby and Eva Grant. (416) On this date, Butler had interviewed Homer Raymond Padgett, who told him:

* * * he had worked as manager of the Singapore Club for several months. Padgett stated he became very curious about the people and characters who hang around the place and about 3 months ago, when he tried to overhear what some of the bunch were talking about, one jumped up and started beating him with a blackjack. Sitting at the table that night were Paul Jones, Abe Schepps, Jack Ruby, and two more characters known to him as Tony and David. They accused him more or less as a stool pigeon, one grabbed him arms behind his back and Jack Rose [sic] started on him with a sap. Padgett said that the Chicago bunch is gradually moving in, a few at a time. Two men have been placed in the shoe department at Neiman Marcus Co. They were placed there

under orders by a man named Max, who operates the Earl Products, Co. in Chicago. Max seems to be the big man who gives the orders * * * Mrs. Eva Grant is the front for the Singapore Club * * * When Grant died [Eva's husband], apparently of natural causes, she inherited about \$100,000 in cash. Her brother Jack Ruby [whose real name is Rubenstein] and two others "beat" Mrs. Grant for nearly all her money. (417)

(641) When Eva Grant was asked about this allegation, she confirmed that Padgett, known to her as "Pat," was a floorman and bouncer for the Singapore Club. (418) She said that Jack Ruby beat Padgett because Padgett had cursed Ruby. (419) Grant also knew Abe Schepps but could not remember anyone by the name of Tony or David. (420) She stated that her husband did not work most of the time and did not leave her any money. (421) Grant did not recall anyone by the name of Max who was associated with Earl Products. (422) (642) Both Grant and Sam Ruby were questioned regarding their knowledge of or association with the individuals involved in the bribery attempt. Grant stated in one interview that in 1947, just prior to the opening of the Singapore Club, she was visited by Captain Reeves and an officer named Swanson or Hansson from the Dallas Police Department. They had asked her questions about knowing Al Capone and gangsters from Chicago who were visiting her club. At that time, she stated, she had been keeping company with Dr. Duncan, who introduced her to Jones who subsequently offered to buy her club, but without success. Jones, however, did use the phone in the club on several occasions. (423)

(643) In a subsequent interview, Grant said it was possible she first met Jones in the fall of 1946. (424) Grant was not sure whether she had introduced her brother, Jack Ruby, to Jones. She noted that it was shortly after her arrival from the west coast that she first met Captain Reeves and Chief Hansson. (425) She stated that subsequent to her meeting with Hansson in 1947, he asked her for and was given two cases of beer. (426) She said the last two times she saw Jones were just after he got out of jail in the late 1940's and in 1960, when he visited the Vegas Club. (427) Grant said that Nick de John was a friend of Jones and Dr. Duncan, and she implied she knew de John through them. (428)

(644) Neither Grant nor Sam Ruby had any personal knowledge of Benny Binion, James Weinberg, Martin Ochs, Jake Guzik, Marcus Lipsky, Tony Accardo, Pete Strance, Bill Bundy, Eddie Vogel, Gus Alex, Lou Schneider, Paul Ross, Charles Coy or Julian Breakstone. (429) Grant, however, did recall that Sam Yaras ran a slot-machine business in Dallas and also did a lot of business with Jones in connection with juke boxes. (430) She indicated that she had juke boxes in the club from 1945 to 1948. (431)

(645) The committee interviewed and deposed George Butler regarding Ruby's involvement in the bribery case and relations with Chicago gangsters who were in Dallas. Butler stated that:

In 1947-48 some members of the Capone organization were trying to move gambling into Dallas and he along with Sheriff

Steve Guthrie, Chief of Police Carl Hansson, Ranger W. E. (Dub) Naylor, and Col. Homer Garrison set them up where they either went to jail or left town (432)

(646) Butler said he had a "snitch" in the Capone outfit who told him Ruby had been considered too emotional and erratic and that the syndicate had no use for him and did not want anything to do with him. (433) Butler's informant was later identified as Jones. (434)

(647) When asked if Ruby's or Grant's name ever came up in his conversations with Jones, Butler responded:

Yeah, when—when Paul Jones—you know, we were in the midst of all this session that was going on. He would tell me about all the bigwheels in the syndicate, and he said there was a guy coming in here that—from Chicago, but he's not part of us. He's too emotional. He's too—— He doesn't have the stability that they like in their gangster connections, and he did mention that they had opened a place, I think, called the Silver Spur or the Silver Slipper. (435)

(648) When asked for details regarding the Chicago criminals in Dallas, Butler identified Nick de John, Paul Labriola, Martin Ochs, James Barcella, Danny Lardino, Sam Yaras, Lou Schneider, Jake Guzik, Julian Breakstone, Paul Ross, Charles Coy, and Dave Yaras as being part of the "Chicago group." (436)

(649) Butler stated he used to talk to Jones "every time he'd see him on the street." (437) Jones became Butler's informant shortly after the election in 1946 and at one point told Butler that "Ruby didn't amount to anything, but he was trying to get in with them." (438) According to Butler, Jones' explanation for Ruby's move to Dallas was that Ruby had been run out of San Francisco. (439) Jones told Butler, "He's not part of us. He wants to be, but he's no part of us." (440)

(650) When asked about Steve Guthrie's statement that Ruby was part of the Chicago group, Butler stated he did not "buy it" because:

I was closer to them than anybody. I'd go into their houses and listen to all that stuff, and they'd bring characters in here like Manno from Chicago and some of those other top hoodlums, and Ruby never was around * * * I think Steve had the impression that they were going to use Ruby to run that Venus cafe, a gambling joint, after they opened up, but in these tapes they definitely say they're going to use local people and not going to use any Jews, and I don't know why the Jewish angle came up in this thing. (441)

(651) When Butler was asked if Ruby was part of the Chicago organized crime group that moved to Dallas, Butler replied, "I'd say that positively in my opinion he wasn't." (442) Butler stated that the Chicago group did not trust Ruby "or have confidence in his stability." (443)

(652) The committee reviewed Jones' FBI file. This file contained information about the bribery attempt but made no reference to Jack Ruby being involved in the incident.

(653) On the basis of the above investigation and research, it would seem that there is no substantial evidence linking Ruby to the at-

tempted bribery of Steve Guthrie. Ruby did know Jones and may have known other individuals who were involved in the incident or who were Chicago gangsters who had moved to Dallas. Ruby may also have desired to participate in the bribery attempt or be part of the Chicago group generally, but there is no significant evidence that he did in fact participate. There is also no evidence that Ruby was to be involved in the final setup of the gambling establishment, had the bribery attempt been successful, or that Ruby came to Dallas for that purpose. Jones did state he would bring one man from the outside into the arrangement and that the remainder of the participants would be local people. (444) It is doubtful that Jones had Ruby in mind at that time as the "outside representative," since Jones had not yet met Ruby. (The evidence indicates Ruby did not meet Jones until after the bribery attempt had failed.) Jones mentioned several people who might have been involved in the operation of the gambling club, (445) but apparently he did not mention Jack Ruby. (654) That this incident occurred in 1946 made it difficult, if not impossible, to resolve definitely. The primary participants are dead, including Jones, Labriola, Weinberg, de John, Nitti, and Manno. (446) Memories have faded, and there would have been no reason for people to attach any significance to Jack Ruby's name at that time. It is, therefore, unreasonable to expect witnesses to remember, in detail, Jack Ruby in the 1940's. In addition, the committee was unable to interview Steve Guthrie.

(655) Despite problems with obtaining statements from witnesses the documentary evidence regarding this incident is detailed and comprehensive. George Butler's notes and the FBI reports and transcripts of the recordings provided a surprisingly clear picture of the meetings that occurred in 1946. Because of the comprehensiveness of this coverage, it is logical to assume that had Ruby been involved in any significant way, his name would have appeared some place among these documents. On the basis of a review of these documents and the recordings, it would seem that Ruby knew Jones, but there was no significant evidence of his participation in the the bribery attempt.

C. RUBY'S ACTIVITIES INVOLVING CUBA*

TRIPS TO CUBA

(656) The Warren Commission Report makes reference to a trip Jack Ruby made to Cuba:

In September 1959, Ruby traveled to Havana as a guest of a close friend and known gambler, Lewis J. McWillie. Both Ruby and McWillie state the trip was purely social. (447)

The report explicitly states that there "is no reliable evidence that Ruby went to Havana subsequent to September 1959." (448) Interestingly, it contains no such statement about prior trips, nor even mentions that possibility.

(657) Although admitting some "uncertainty" about Ruby's trip Cuba, the report strongly implies the trip was purely for vacation. It concludes that there was "no substantiation * * * for rumors linking

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Ruby with pro- or anti-Castro Cuban activities.”(449) It does, however, state that Ruby might have been involved as a middleman in a jeep sale to Cuba.(450) Despite this, the possibility that Ruby’s trip might have been connected to organized crime interests was not discussed.

(658) There was evidence that two Warren Commission staff attorneys, Leon D. Hubert and Burt W. Griffin, who were assigned to investigate the Ruby area, had doubts about the report’s conclusions. In a memorandum to the Commission, dated March 19, 1964, they discussed Ruby’s activities with regard to Cuba, specifically stating:

The number and length of Ruby’s stays to Cuba are not entirely clear. Ruby admits to having been in Cuba only once: in 1959 for about 10 days. However, records of the Immigration and Naturalization Service show that Ruby flew to Havana from Miami on the night of September 12, 1959, and returned to New Orleans on September 13, 1959. Ruby has not explained this trip, unless it is the trip to which Ruby admits.(451)

(659) The memorandum also stated that Ruby claimed his trip to Cuba was to discuss with McWillie “gambling opportunities in Cuba.”(452)

(660) Griffin and Hubert further discussed various rumors which they characterized as “possible links among Ruby, Oswald, and various Cuba groups.”(453) These included the possibility that Ruby might have been involved in illegal activities in Cuba.(454) The two men stated that the rumors had not been “sufficiently investigated or substantiated.”(455)

(661) In his testimony before the committee, Griffin stated that the Warren Commission’s investigation did not adequately focus on the possibility that Ruby was involved in illegal activities with Cuban elements who might have had contact with Oswald.(456)

(662) In a letter dated April 3, 1964, the Warren Commission requested the FBI to conduct further investigation so as “to clarify the number of trips which Ruby made to Cuba in 1959 and succeeding years.”(457) This letter also requested that the FBI investigate further several of the allegations raised in Hubert’s and Griffin’s memorandum. The FBI did reinterview several of the individuals they had previously interviewed.(458) Nevertheless, a review of Jack Ruby’s FBI file and Warren Commission documents failed to reveal any resolution of these issues.

(663) In light of its conclusions, the Commission either did not fully investigate the allegations and rumors raised by Hubert and Griffin or, if it did investigate, concluded that these issues did not warrant inclusion in the report. This omission has raised serious questions among critics of the Warren Commission. Allegations have been made regarding both the number of Ruby’s trips and the activities he pursued on them. One critic claimed Ruby “may have traveled to Havana six or more times,”(459) another that Ruby “developed a business interest in Cuba.”(460) It has also been suggested that Ruby was serving

as a courier for organized crime figures.(461) In addition, allegations have arisen regarding possible associations between Ruby and organized crime members who were involved in the CIA Mafia plots to assassinate Fidel Castro.(462) One of the most serious is that Ruby assisted in obtaining the release of Santos Trafficante, Jr., a leading organized crime member, from a Cuban prison.(463) The evidence would seem to indicate that the Warren Commission's inadequate investigation of Ruby's trips was a major reason for the resulting speculation and that the issue warranted further investigation.(664) While the committee acquired additional information regarding some of these activities, the evidence was not sufficient to resolve all the allegations.

Statements by Ruby

(665) *FBI and Secret Service interviews.*—On December 2, 1963, Ruby was interviewed by Secret Service Agent Moore. The report of this interview states:

Ruby admitted to Agent Moore that he did make a trip to Cuba, which was supposed to last for 10 days, on an invitation from Louis McWillie, described by Agent Moore as a gambler who is well known in Fort Worth and Dallas, Tex. McWillie was known to run gambling games in Dallas prior to 1959, according to Moore * * *. McWillie, according to Ruby, wrote Ruby or sent word to Ruby in Dallas that he, McWillie, would like for Ruby to visit him in Havana. McWillie reportedly sent Ruby plane tickets to Havana and Ruby went down as a guest. Ruby told Agent Moore although he was supposed to spend 10 days in Cuba, following his arrival, he found he did not have a good time as he expected, he was not a gambler, and after several days in Havana with nothing to do, he was glad to return to Dallas.(464)

(666) On December 21, 1963, Ruby was interviewed by FBI Special Agent C. Ray Hall.(465) Ruby stated he had visited McWillie in Havana, Cuba, during August 1959.(466) He lived at the Fosca Apartments with McWillie for 8 to 10 days.(467) Ruby claimed he spent all his time in Havana "except to go to a small area on one occasion with one of the Fox brothers who owned the Tropicana.(468)" Ruby also told Hall he had never been in Cuba "since or before."(469)

(667) *Warren Commission Testimony.*—During Ruby's testimony before the Warren Commission, he repeatedly stated he had been in Cuba only once(470) and that this trip was in August 1959.(471) The visit was made at the invitation of McWillie, who sent him his airplane ticket.(472) When asked about his travel route to and from Cuba, Ruby appeared confused. He stated:

I think I told Mr. Moore I stopped in New Orleans. Sometime I stopped in New Orleans, and I don't remember if I stopped in Florida or New Orleans, but I know I did stop in New Orleans, because I bought some Carioca rum coming back. I know I was to Miami on a stopover. It could have been on the way back.(473)

Continuing, Ruby conjectured:

*** here is what could have happened. I could have made—a double stop from Havana on the way back in taking in Miami, and then taking another plane to New Orleans, I am not certain. But I only made one trip to Havana. Yet I know I was in Miami, Fla., and I was in New Orleans. (474)

(668) According to Ruby, when he arrived in Havana, the Cuban customs agents delayed him “for hours” while searching his luggage. (475) Ruby claimed the reason for this delay was the discovery in his luggage of a photograph of one of the Fox brothers. Ruby stated McWillie met him at the airport (476) and that he stayed with McWillie at Volk’s Apartments in Havana for approximately 8 days. (477) Ruby again stated he was bored in Cuba. (478) The only activities Ruby discussed were going to the club every evening with McWillie and swimming at the Capri and Nacional once or twice. (479) He stated he was with McWillie “constantly.” (480) (669) During Ruby’s polygraph examination, he again spoke of his trip to Cuba:

When people ask me—they say, “Jack, you went to Havana, Cuba” and I say, “I went there for a vacation.” They say, “How long did you stay?” When I say, “8 days” you somehow have got to answer specifically that it was a vacation, because a person can be very evasive and say he went for a vacation but yet had other dealings there. (481)

(670) Following this statement, Assistant District Attorney William Alexander asked Ruby if his trip to Cuba was purely for vacation and pleasure; Ruby replied, “That’s right.” (482) During the actual examination, Special Agent Herndon asked Ruby if he did business with Castro and Cuba; Ruby replied, “No.” (483) Herndon also asked if Ruby’s trip to Cuba was solely for pleasure, to which Ruby replied “Yes.” (484) Unfortunately, the conditions under which the polygraph examination was conducted were such that the test has to be considered invalid, and therefore the results cannot be interpreted. (485)

(671) *Other Statements.*—Ruby made several statements to other individuals regarding his trip and activities in Cuba. An FBI interview report on Clarence Rector states:

He [Rector] went to Cuba for 2 days in late 1959 and in early 1960 he was back in Dallas and went to the Vegas Club and saw Ruby. He mentioned he had been to Cuba and Ruby stated he had recently been to Cuba himself, as he and some associates were trying to get some gambling concessions at a casino there but it did not work out. (486)

(672) The FBI also interviewed Tony Otillar, a ticket agent for Delta Airlines in New Orleans. (487) According to the FBI report of this interview:

*** approximately 7 years ago Jack Ruby flew from New Orleans to Havana, Cuba. At that time Ruby was at the New Orleans Airport to catch this flight. Otillar struck up a con-

versation with him and then became acquainted with him. He advised that prior to leaving on the flight, Ruby made a long distance call to Dallas, Tex., and talked with someone who was employed at his nightclub. He told whoever he was talking to that he was going to Havana and that the entire trip was being paid for by someone else and was not costing him anything. He advised the person he was speaking to on the telephone not to disclose his whereabouts unless it was to the police or some other official agency. (488)

(673) Alice Nichols, who dated Ruby during the 1950's, informed the committee that in September 1959 Ruby called her and told her he was going to Cuba on vacation. (489) Nichols believed Ruby was away for 1 or 2 weeks. She provided the committee with a postcard of the Fosca Building as seen from the Nacional that she had received from Ruby. (490) Dated September 8, 1959, it states:

Dear Alice, the Tropicana is beautiful and do wish you were here. These people are the most carefree I've ever seen. They party in the street all nite. This is the building we are staying in. Mac says hello.—Love, Jack. (491)

(674) The committee interviewed Samuel Ruby, Jack's brother, on December 27, 1977. (492) He stated that some time in 1960 Jack Ruby had told him that McWillie had sent him a ticket to visit him in Cuba and that while there he had met George Raft. (493) Jack Ruby also told his brother that he had only spent a weekend in Cuba. (494)

(675) Wally Weston, a comedian and emcee who worked for Ruby, informed the committee that while visiting Ruby in jail some time after Ruby was convicted, Ruby mentioned Cuba:

When I went to see him [Jack Ruby] that one time he was shook he said gez, Wally, now they're going to find out about Cuba, they're going to find out about the guns, find out about New Orleans, find out about everything. (495)

(676) Robert Ray McKeown told the committee that Ruby had visited him in 1959 to discuss selling equipment (i.e., jeeps) to Castro. (496) McKeown claimed Ruby told him he knew some members of the Mafia in Cuba and had visited the country once while on vacation. (497)

Statements by Lewis J. McWillie

(677) *FBI and Warren Commission investigation.*—McWillie was first asked about his relationship with Jack Ruby on November 25, 1963, when he was interviewed by the FBI. (498) According to the report of this interview, McWillie said that "some time in 1959, Ruby had been in Cuba for about a 1-week vacation and he had seen Ruby there at that time." (499) McWillie disclosed no additional information about Ruby's trip.

(678) During this initial interview, the FBI also asked McWillie about a statement made by Elaine Mynier, a mutual friend of Jack Ruby and McWillie. (500) Mynier had advised the FBI that shortly after Castro took over, she took a vacation to Cuba. Ruby had given her a "short-written message in code consisting of letters and numbers

and including the word 'arriving' " and asked her to convey this message to McWillie. (501) In a later FBI interview, Mynier said Ruby gave the message to her in Dallas and told her to "tell McWillie that Sparky from Chicago is coming." (502) She delivered the message that said McWillie made some comment about Ruby to the effect that "he is nuts." (503)

(679) When asked about Elaine Mynier, McWillie advised that she was a resident of Dallas who worked for the Avis rental agency at the Dallas airport, and that she was acquainted with Ruby. (504) McWillie remembered that she had visited Havana and stayed for approximately 2 weeks. He denied that he had used her as a courier between Ruby and himself. (505)

(80) The FBI reinterviewed McWillie on June 8, 1964. McWillie supplied additional details about Ruby's trip. (506) The report of this interview states:

In 1959, date unrecalled, he wrote to Ruby and asked him if he would like to come to Havana for a week. He stated there was no ulterior motive and that he had been a close friend of Ruby's and extended this invitation as one would to a brother. He realized Ruby was working hard with his Dallas nightclub and felt that Ruby needed a rest. Because the cost of plane tickets in Havana could be paid for by pesos for approximately one-fifth of a cost of a ticket in the United States, he purchased a round trip ticket for Ruby at his own expense and mailed it to Ruby in Dallas, after which Ruby boarded a plane and flew to Havana for a visit. (507)

McWillie believed that Ruby did some sightseeing while in Cuba and visited the Tropicana. (508)

(681) The FBI also interviewed Meyer R. Panitz, (509) a Miami resident and friend of McWillie's and Ruby's. (510) McWillie had stated that Panitz was a bookmaker active in the gambling trade. Panitz advised that in the summer of 1959, he was working at the Booker T. Lounge in Miami Beach, Fla. During this time, he received a phone call from McWillie who was in Cuba. (511) According to Panitz, McWillie told him that Ruby had visited him in Cuba and was then in Miami Beach. Panitz subsequently contacted Ruby at Wolfie's Restaurant, 21st Street and Collins, in Miami Beach. (512) Panitz stated he visited Ruby on two occasions over a couple of days. (513) He could not recall the month of these visits but was somewhat certain it was in the summer of 1959. (514) There is no evidence that the FBI questioned McWillie about the phone call to Panitz.

(682) Another FBI report, dated March 26, 1964, provides additional information about McWillie's associates. (515)

As of May, 1960, McWillie was pitboss at the Riviera Casino, Havana, Cuba. Report reflects that it would appear McWillie solidified his syndicate connections through his association in Havana, Cuba, with Santos Trafficante, well-known syndicate member, Tampa, Fla.; Meyer and Jake Lanski; Dino Cellini and others who were members of or associates of "the syndicate." (516)

(683) McWillie was not interviewed by members of the Warren Commission staff, and he did not testify before the Commission.

(684) *Statements to the committee.*—The committee first interviewed McWillie on May 21, 1977. (517) In this interview, McWillie stated "that to his knowledge Ruby was in Cuba only one time as his guest." (518) He gave an explanation for Ruby's visit that he had never mentioned previously—he wanted Ruby to contact Tony Zoppi, a Dallas columnist, in the hope that Zoppi would come to Cuba and write a favorable story about the casino in which McWillie worked. (519) McWillie explained that Zoppi could not come to Cuba that that he gave Ruby a free trip. (520) In a later statement, McWillie said Ruby never told him before his arrival in Cuba that Zoppi was not coming. (521) According to McWillie, Ruby stayed in Cuba 6 days. (522)

(685) McWillie was also asked about an allegation made by John Wilson Hudson, a British journalist. A State Department cablegram from London, dated November 26, 1963, states that Hudson gave information to the American Embassy in London which indicated that Hudson was detained in Cuba in 1959 and that he knew "an American gangster named Santos while in Havana." (523) Hudson also stated that "while in prison individual named Ruby would come to prison with person bringing food." (524) A CIA release dated November 28, 1963, states that Wilson said while he was in prison, "Santos" was visited frequently by an American gangster-type named Ruby. (525)

(686) The "Santos" referred to by Hudson was probably Santos Trafficante, Jr., a powerful organized crime member detained in Cuba during the summer of 1959.

(687) When asked about Trafficante in his first committee interview, McWillie stated Ruby did not know Trafficante. (526) McWillie added that he also did not know Trafficante, acting as if he did not even recognize the name. (527)

(688) The committee deposed McWillie on April 4, 1978. (528) At that time, McWillie reiterated his new explanation for Ruby's trip stating:

When I was in the Tropicana, they [the Fox brothers, owners of the Tropicana] were hunting for business, trying to get business, and I suggested that I call Jack Ruby and have him get a hold of Tony Zoppi. Tony Zoppi is a well known columnist like Bishop, Earl Wilson, people like that. That's the kind of a man he was in Dallas and all society people read his column. He wrote me back that they'd come over on a certain date. So I sent him two tickets, which the place paid for. Then I explained to him we would pay for their room. We figured he would get a lot of publicity from it and people from Dallas would come to Cuba. Later on, if I remember right, Jack came and said that, what's his name, Tony couldn't make it. That's the cause of all my problems. (529)

(689) McWillie also stated he asked Ruby to get in touch with Zoppi because he did not know Zoppi too well and Ruby did. (530) Zoppi was an entertainment columnist for the Dallas Morning News whom Ruby visited frequently to obtain publicity for the acts at his club. (531)

(690) In an effort to substantiate this version of events, McWillie supplied the committee with a letter, postmarked August 18, 1976, written by Zoppi to Matty Brescia, who had given it to McWillie's brother. When McWillie first received this letter, it refreshed his memory regarding Zoppi. This letter states:

Give my regard to McWillie next time you are in touch. Jack Ruby and I were supposed to visit him in Havana but I got sidetracked. Jack went on ahead and it caused Mack a lot of trouble over the years. The quick buck artists are saying Jack went down there to plan the assassination. He couldn't have planned a gas station holdup in those days. All of a sudden he's a CIA agent, a Mafia don, etcetera, etcetera, sickening. (532)

(691) When McWillie was asked why he did not tell the FBI about Zoppi, he replied:

I had just forgot about it, to tell you the truth. I was all shook up about the darn thing happening and it just slipped my mind. (533)

(692) McWillie said Ruby visited Cuba sometime in 1959, perhaps in August. (534) When McWillie was informed that an article by Zoppi stated that the proposed trip was in December 1958, McWillie stated:

Maybe I did call him before 1959. But I did call him in 1959 again. If I did make a call in 1958, then I did make a call in 1959. (535)

(693) Regarding Ruby's stay in Cuba, McWillie stated Ruby stayed at a "little hotel" which he could see from his apartment window in the "Foxa" building. (536) When asked about Ruby's activities in Cuba, McWillie stated:

He was right out there where I worked. Every morning when I got up he was there. When I left the place, he went with me to eat and went to bed. (537)

McWillie also indicated Ruby might have gone to a show at the Capri once or twice, but added, "I don't remember a darn thing he did but bug me all week." (538)

(694) During his deposition, McWillie was again asked about Santos Trafficante. This time McWillie stated:

* * * he knew who I was and he shook hands with me when he saw me, but that was it. I've been asked that a lot of times, too. But I didn't know Mr. Trafficante intimately, no. (539)

(695) McWillie could not recall if he had ever met Trafficante in the United States. (540) When asked if he visited Trafficante in a Cuban prison, Trescornia, McWillie said:

I didn't visit him. I went out there once or twice to visit a fellow, he was a dealer. He had a young son and a wife and he gambled all his money away. At times we would take up a collection amongst dealers and give him money. I went out there once or twice to see him. (541)

Continuing later:

I saw everybody out there. Trafficante, I think he was in there * * * I saw him but I didn't talk to him * * * I don't know him that intimately. (542)

(696) McWillie stated that he did not believe Ruby was visiting him at the time of his prison visits, but indicated he could have been. (543) When asked if Ruby visited the prison with him, McWillie stated:

I really don't know. It's possible he could have but I don't think, if he did, he went with me and I don't recall it but he could have. I don't know for sure * * *. (544)

(697) In his deposition, McWillie was also questioned about both Meyer Panitz and Elaine Mynier. (545) McWillie believed Panitz was in Cuba when Ruby was there and could not recall telephoning Panitz in Miami to tell him Ruby was also in Miami. (546) McWillie stated he had dated Mynier but denied receiving a message from her that Ruby had sent from Dallas. (547)

(698) McWillie also stated in his deposition that he had traveled to Miami on many occasions to deposit money in a Miami bank for the Fox brothers, the owners of the Tropicana. (548)

(699) On August 16, 1978, McWillie was contacted by the committee. He repeated his statement that Ruby's 1959 trip was to involve Zoppi. (549)

(700) McWillie was next subpoenaed to appear before an open session of the committee. He testified on September 27, 1978, at which time he repeated the Zoppi explanation for Ruby's trip to Cuba. (550) On this occasion, McWillie stated he called Ruby in 1958 and asked him to get Zoppi to come to Cuba, but Ruby "couldn't bring him or something." (551) He then called Ruby again in 1959 and repeated his request. (552) He sent Ruby two tickets, but only Ruby made the trip. (553) Again, McWillie stated Ruby was there a week or 6 days. (554) When asked if Ruby might have stayed longer, McWillie stated, "no, I think I took him to the airport." (555) McWillie also denied that Ruby left Cuba during his visit, returning later: (556)

If he [Ruby] did make a trip I would not know it, sir, and I would think I would know it, and I didn't see Jack Ruby after he left that one time. (557)

(701) When asked about Panitz, McWillie at first denied calling him, (558) but when confronted with Panitz's FBI interview, stated he could not "recall" telephoning Panitz. (559)

(702) McWillie's testimony regarding Ruby's activities while in Cuba was substantially the same as his prior statements. (560)

(703) When asked again about his visits to the prison, Trescornia, in which Trafficante was detained, McWillie stated he had visited there twice to visit Guiseppe de George (a dealer friend). (561) He may have also visited Dino Cellini, who was detained there. (562) He also recalled that Jake Lansky and Trafficante were at Trescornia. (563) McWillie recalled seeing Celline, de George, Trafficante and Lansky (564) on his first visit to the camp. In fact, he spoke with Cellini, de George and Lansky. (565) McWillie stated, however, "I didn't

talk to Trafficante because I didn't know him that well to speak to him." (566)

(704) McWillie indicated the same people were at Trescornia on his second visit. (567) With regard to Trafficante, McWillie stated, "I probably said hello to him the second time I was there." (568) When asked if Ruby could have accompanied him to Trescornia, McWillie stated:

Jack Ruby could have been out there one time with me. I don't think he was. I went out there, I think, by myself * * * I don't know if he was there at that time or not. If he was, I could have taken him out there with me, yes. I'm not positive about it. (569)

Statements by Tony Zoppi

(705) With respect to McWillie's explanation of Ruby's trip to Cuba, the committee interviewed Tony Zoppi on several occasions. The report of the first interview on March 13, 1978, including the following:

* * * one day in December Jack Ruby called me and asked me how I would like to go to Cuba and write about the clubs there. When I agreed that it would suit me fine, Ruby said he had a friend, Lewis McWillie, who managed the Casino in the Tropicana, and he would arrange for McWillie to send us two tickets. About a week later Ruby called Zoppi to inform him that he had received the plane tickets from McWillie and that they would leave in several weeks. Zoppi stated that he never made that trip because 1 week prior to leaving he had received a call from the Sands Hotel informing him that Frank Sinatra, Sammy Davis, Jr., Joey Bishop, Dean Martin, and Peter Lawford were to appear there in what was ballyhooped to be one of the greatest acts in show business. It was to be called the summit meeting. Of course, Zoppi had to accept this invitation and informed Ruby that he was unable to accompany him to Cuba but perhaps would join him at a later date after he had completed his assignment at the Sands Hotel. Ruby did proceed with his plans and went to Cuba and he was to join him after the holidays. Needless to say, Zoppi remarked that he never did join him because on December 31st, Fidel Castro's revolution was a success and he came into power. (570)

(706) Zoppi was reinterviewed on March 31, 1978, and on April 5, 1978. (571) The report of the March 31 interview states:

His best recollection was that during September or October of 1958 Ruby offered to write McWillie at the Tropicana to get them airplane tickets so Zoppi could review the acts at the Tropicana to help McWillie's business. The OK for the trip was received approximately December 8 or 9 (or 10-12) and the trip was to last 4-5 days. Zoppi wanted to be back for the holidays. They would pay their own way down and be reimbursed: this was the common practice for journalists reviewing acts. In late November, Jack Entratter and Al

Freeman called inviting Zoppi to review a big anniversary show at the Sands in Las Vegas. Zoppi said (as he had written in his article) the show was a "summit meeting" show featuring Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Sammy Davis Jr., Joey Bishop, and Peter Lawford. Zoppi figured there wouldn't be anything "like this" in Cuba so he decided to postpone the trip and told Ruby he would meet him down there after the new year on approximately January 4. Ruby told Zoppi he would go down, stay down there and meet Zoppi in Cuba. Zoppi then states he never went down due to Castro's takeover in January. He vaguely remembers Ruby told him he had a good time in Cuba. He doesn't know if Ruby had been there before or not. (572)

(707) On April 5, 1978, Zoppi was questioned further about the dates of the proposed trip to Cuba. He was also shown the letter which McWillie had given the committee, which had reminded McWillie of Zoppi's role in Ruby's Cuba trip. Zoppi authenticated his signature on this letter. (573) It was pointed out to Zoppi that Castro's takeover did not immediately prevent travel to Cuba. (574) Zoppi then called the Sands Hotel to obtain information about the big shows during the 1958-61 period in order to determine which show he had reviewed. (575) He stated it could have been the December 1958 show with Rowan and Martin, the December 1960 show with Marty Allen and Steve Rossi, or the December 1959 show with Dean Martin. (576) He thought it was the big show with Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, and Sammy Davis which he had referred to in his initial interview; it had taken place from January 20 to February 16, 1960. (577) After reviewing all the shows, Zoppi admitted he was very unsure about the date of the scheduled trip to Cuba. (578) Zoppi recalled that the alternative trip on January 4 was probably prevented by Castro's takeover. (579) Castro assumed power in Cuba on January 1, 1959; he severed diplomatic relations with the United States on January 1, 1961. Zoppi agreed that perhaps Ruby had gone to Cuba in August 1959 on vacation and the trip Zoppi and Ruby were to take was an entirely different trip. (580)

(708) The committee again spoke with Zoppi on September 15, 1978. (581) Zoppi repeated that the trip to Cuba was originally scheduled for December 11, 1958, but he postponed the trip so he could attend and review the December anniversary show at the Sands. (582) He also said that when Castro took over on the first of the year, he decided not to visit Cuba. (583) Zoppi stated it was possible the trip was cancelled because of the break in diplomatic relations on January 1, 1961, but believed the trip was cancelled as a result of the Castro takeover on January 1, 1959. (584) Zoppi also stated that Ruby did not give him an airline ticket. (585) He indicated that sometime later, Ruby asked Zoppi why he did not go to Cuba and Zoppi told him it was "because of all that trouble." (586)

(709) Zoppi also supplied the committee with an article he wrote in 1973 called "Ruby in Retrospect." In it, Zoppi stated:

Jack had a good friend named Lewis McWillie who was a casino executive at the Tropicana in Havana. He asked McWillie if he would like me to fly to Cuba and do a story on

the Tropicana's show. Lew agreed and said he would send a pair of plane tickets. The date was set for December 17, 1960. By coincidence, I received a call from Jack Entratter at the Sands Hotel in Las Vegas inviting me to "the summit meeting"—an unprecedented show featuring Frank Sinatra, Dean Martin, Sammy Davis, Joey Bishop and Peter Lawford. I called Ruby and told him I would have to postpone the trip to Cuba until early January because I wanted to see the Sands show. He said he would depart as scheduled and see me in Havana "right after the first of the year." (587)

Statements by Santos Trafficante

(710) Trafficante testified before the committee on September 28, 1978. He stated he was detained at Trescornia, (588) but could not remember the exact dates he was there. (589) He recalled Dino Cellini, Jack Lansky, Chuck White (Charles Tourine, Jr.) and Guisepppe de George as being other people held at Trescornia. (590) When asked about visitors and people who might have assisted him in being released from Trescornia, Trafficante stated:

I had a lot of people come and see me trying to help me to get out, and the attorney that I had was a fellow by the name of Mr. Bango, and I think Mr. Gener was interested in getting me out and a lot of other people that were in the casino business, native people, like Mr. Fox and Mr. Petere and Mr. Alfred Gonzalez and Raoul Gonzalez. We had a good relationship and they all tried their best to get me out. (591)

Later, Trafficante testified:

Let me tell you, Mr. Stokes, this was like a camp. There was no—it was a minimum security place. They would let anybody come in. They would let anybody stay with us until 12 o'clock at night. We would coo [sic], we would have food brought in, we would eat, we would drink and there would be, sometimes, the guards would come and sit down with us and eat. Some meal it was like one big happy family. (592)

(711) When asked about McWillie, Trafficante stated he had seen him "around Havana a lot,"; (593) however, he could not recall him visiting Trescornia, but acknowledged that he might have come. (594) Regarding Ruby, Trafficante stated:

I never remember meeting Jack Ruby * * * There was no reason for this man to visit me. I have never seen this man before. I have never been to Dallas; I never had no contact with him. I don't see why he was going to come and visit me. (595)

Regarding John Wilson Hudson, Trafficante testified:

Let me tell you what used to happen. I vaguely remember some guy there that was kind of a little bit of a screwball. I don't know if it's him or not. Because there used to be all kinds of people they would bring into there; people that they would bring into there; people that would have difficulty with

the traveling papers * * * So it would be possible that he was there, but I was to see him how, I wouldn't remember none of these people. (596)

(712) A confidential source available to the committee previously reported Trafficante as saying:

Another guy which I read in the paper was supposedly a journalist * * * I remember him vaguely. I didn't even know he was a—they used to come and go. It was not a matter that they would stay. (597)

Trafficante is reported to have described this man as "a kook, a funny guy, for me he was a mental case." (598); and stated:

When he came in there they made him like a joke, he was supposed to fill out his food for the next day, the night before, like * * * Like breakfast and dinner and supper and he had to order it the day before. And that was all in fun, he never would get—until we finally had to give him some of our food. (599)

Paskin Allegation

(713) In a memorandum, dated January 27, 1964, investigator Albert L. Tarabochia, then working in Miami for the Senate Internal Security Subcommittee, wrote that on January 24, 1964, he was advised by José A. Gonzalez Lanuza of the Cuban Student Directorate (DRE) that there were "indications of a trip to Cuba made by Jack Ruby in 1963." (600) Tarabochia wrote that further investigation "revealed that Jack Ruby had visited Solomon Pratkan or Paskin in Havana. Paskin owns and operates a curio shop in Havana across from the Hotel Seville." (601) Further,

Mr. Carlos Valdes-Fauli reported to the writer that he had received a letter from a relative in Havana in which the above information was related. Mr. Valdes-Fauli, when contacted on the evening of January 27, stated that he had surrendered the letter to Agent James O'Connor of the Federal Bureau of Investigation after the agent contacted him at his place of employment that same afternoon. Mr. Valdes-Fauli added that the letter was dated December 1963 and the reference to Ruby's trip to Cuba was "last year the assassin of President Kennedy's assassin visited Paskin last year at his home. Paskin is a friend and client of Ruby."

(714) An FBI report (602) states that Gonzalez Lanuza said he had received the information about Jack Ruby from a fellow member of the DRE, Juan Manuel Salvat. (603) When the FBI interviewed Salvat, he stated he had received the information through a contact of Carlos Valdes-Fauli. (604) The FBI interview report of Valdes-Fauli states:

Mr. Valdes related that in approximately the beginning of January 1964, he received a letter from his sister-in-law, Graziella Rubio, age 45, who lives in Marianao, Cuba. Mr.

Valdes made available the section of the letter pertaining to Jack Ruby, and a translation from the Spanish is as follows:

Ruby, the assassin of Oswald, was in Havana a year ago. He is a friend and a client of an individual named Praskin, who owns or manages a souvenir shop located on Prado between Animas and Trocadero Streets in front of the Sevilla Hotel.(605)

This report also says that Valdes-Fauli "stated his sister-in-law very probably learned the information concerning Ruby through hearsay."(606)

(715) The committee contacted Lanuza Gonzalez on August 2, 1978.(607) He said he had no recollection of talking with Albert Tarabochia about a visit to Cuba by Jack Ruby.(608) He also did not recall reporting such a visit to the FBI. He said, however, that "if Al Tarabochia wrote it, it must be true because he was a very honorable man."(609)

(716) Valdes-Fauli was contacted on August 4, 1978.(610) He acknowledged that Graziella Rubio was his sister-in-law. He was asked about the letter sent to him in 1964 by his sister-in-law concerning Jack Ruby. He replied, "I don't recall it." He was asked if he ever spoke with Al Tarabochia. He said, "No, I don't recall it." He was then asked if he was ever questioned by the FBI, and he responded, "Never."(611) Finally, he was asked if he was ever questioned by FBI Agent James O'Connor. He replied:

Never. I don't recall it. I don't recall anything about that.

I have never been questioned about the assassination of Mr.

Kennedy. I am absolutely sure.(612)

Valdes-Fauli was then read a portion of the Tarabochia memorandum dealing with his reporting his sister-in-law's letter to him. His response was "I am absolutely sure that I have never been in touch with that agent. I have never received that letter. I am absolutely sure."(613)

(717) Valdes-Fauli was interviewed on August 7, 1978. At that time, he stated that from the time of the telephone interview concerning his sister-in-law's letter, he had since recalled that he did receive a letter from her concerning Jack Ruby.(614) He could not recall what the letter said specifically, but thought it said something about "Ruby being in Cuba at the Hotel Hilton and that he personally talked to Castro."(615) Valdes-Fauli also informed the committee that his sister-in-law had since moved to Miami and suggested she be interviewed.(616) He said her name was then Graziella Guerra.(617) (718) Guerra was interviewed on August 9, 1978.(618) She said she recalled sending the letter about Ruby to her brother-in-law, but she did not remember the details. "The way it was then," she said, "was that I sent the information and then as soon as I write it I try to forget it. It was too dangerous to remember information." (619) She stated she had no personal knowledge of Ruby's being in Cuba or meeting with Praskin, but had been given the information by some individual(620) whom she could not recall.

(719) She related that she did not know Praskin (621) and that she had been given the information "maybe 3 or 4 days before" she wrote

the letter. (622) When asked how reliable she considered the information about Ruby, she stated:

Ruby was definitely in Cuba. I know that. Someone else told me that he was there and that he went to visit Fidel at the place where Fidel had his vacation home. (623)

Again Guerra could not recall who told her this. (624)

(720) Guerra also informed the committee that she was affiliated with the anti-Castro group, the Movimiento Recuperación Revolucionario (MRR), headed by Manolo Artime, and she was sometimes given information by Cuban anti-Castro underground operatives to send out of Cuba. (625)

Information provided by the Cuban Government

(721) On March 31, 1978, the committee met in Cuba with representatives of the Cuban Government. At this meeting the committee was given two Cuban tourist cards. (626) They bore the name of Jack Ruby. (627) One indicated Ruby had departed from New Orleans for Cuba on August 8, 1959, and left Cuba on September 11, 1959. (628) The other indicated that Ruby had left Miami for Cuba on September 12, 1959, and left Cuba on September 13, 1959. (629) Ruby's home address was listed as Dallas, Texas on one card and 4727 Homer, Dallas, Tex., on the other. (630) In the space for "Address during stay in Cuba" was written "Capri Hotel." (631)

(722) Captain Filipe Villa from the Cuban Ministry of the Interior informed the committee that:

The only reason we still have these cards is because in 1963 Ruby is converted into an important person when he participates in the assassination of JFK by killing the alleged assassin Oswald. (632)

Captain Villa made the following statement about Jack Ruby:

Concretely on Jack Ruby. The information that we have about him is that an individual who have that name or with that name filled out arrival airport cards whose photographs we gave you this morning. This man was in Cuba on two occasions. The first in August 1959, he remained in Cuba until September 11, 1959. The 12th of September he entered Cuba once again and he leaves the following day. The reason we got this information is because we kept records of who entered our country and on those cards the dates appear.

We will be glad to show you the original documents tomorrow. This is practically all the information of Ruby possessed by the Cuban Government. The cause of this: Ruby came to Cuba in 1959. There was no reason to monitor his visit to Cuba. He traveled as a tourist. We unfortunately do not know what his activities were during the period he was in Cuba. We could not tell you if he interviewed with Santo Trafficante or not. It is true that at that same period of time Trafficante was being detained in Cuba. But we cannot unite both facts.

Trafficante was really not a prisoner. He was a foreigner being detained. That is to say, that he was at a camp in

Havana named Trescornia where foreigners with certain problems were detained for a period of time. But there were no controls as to visitors, and because of this we unfortunately don't know whether the Trafficante-Ruby visit occurred. This link between the two of them which we also consider extremely important we cannot establish.(633)

(723) When McWillie was confronted with the information supplied by the Cuban Government, he denied that Ruby was in Cuba from August 8 to September 11, and he also denied that during that period Ruby left Cuba and returned on a 1-day trip.(634) Referring to the tourist cards, McWillie stated:

That is clear all right but that is not right, because when he came to visit me he stayed 6 days at the most, he stayed 6 days and there is one foul-up with that ticket or something. If he had stayed there a month, I would say a month, I wouldn't be ashamed to say it. Jack Ruby was that kind of fellow that 6 days would be long enough to be around him. I am sure he wasn't there a month.(635)

(724) Regarding Trafficante, Captain Villa stated Trafficante was detained in Cuba on June 6, 1959,(636) as a result of a request from the Bureau of Narcotics of INTERPOL.(637) The Cuban authorities held Trafficante for investigation of a violation of article 19B of the Cuban laws, which covers the expulsion of foreigners who engage in immoral or anti-government activities.(638) Trafficante was put in Trescornia as a preventive measure while an investigation was being conducted.(639) No proof was produced, and he was released on August 18, 1959.(640) Sometime after August 18, 1959, Commandante Manuel Piniero interviewed Trafficante and gave him 24 hours to leave the country.(641) The Cuban Government had no records of when Trafficante actually left Cuba, but estimated it could have been a few days after August 18 or a month later.(642) Captain Villa informed the committee that Trafficante's associates during 1959 were probably Giuseppe de George, Charles Tourine, Jr., Jake Lansky, Lucien Rivard, Dino Cellini, and Henry Saavedra.(643) Captain Villa stated that there was no information that John Wilson Hudson was ever a detainee in Cuba.(644) The committee also interviewed José Verdacia. Verdacia was the Chief Warden of Trescornia in 1959.(645) He provided a detailed description of the camp, along with a sketch of its layout.(646) He explained that all of the individuals connected with gambling casinos were detained in one "pavillion." (647) They were permitted to have visitors at the camp,(648) but there was no visitor's log.(649) Verdacia remembered Trafficante, Dino Cellini, Charles Tourine, Jr. and Jake Lansky as being present at the camp.(650) He was not familiar with the name McWillie or Ruby.(651) Verdacia did not recognize the name John Wilson Hudson; however, he did say:

I remember an English journalist who stayed there for some days. He had been deported from Argentina. I remember that he used to tell me stories of his staying in Argentina. That he had problems there with Peron because he used to make funny

stories about Rita Peron, Peron's wife, because there was soap by the name of Riia. * * * I remember the stories that he used to tell me. I don't have any idea of him. * * * I don't have any recollection of him being linked to these other people. I don't remember whether his staying there coincided with the stay of these other people. I don't know his name, but I do remember the man. (652)

(725) Wilson Hudson had in fact been a journalist in Argentina years earlier. Verdacia could not remember if "the British journalist" was at Trescornia at the same time as Trafficante and the others. If the journalist was there at the same time, he would have been housed in the same pavilion as the other detainees connected with the gambling industry. (653)

Handwriting Analysis

(726) In order to determine the authenticity of the two Cuban tourist cards and the postcard sent to Alice Nichols, the committee had them examined by two handwriting experts. The experts were given photographs of the tourist cards and the original postcard. (654) For the sake of comparison, one expert was given a check drawn on the Merchants State Bank, Dallas, Tex., dated July 26, 1962, payable to the Dallas Times Herald and signed, "Vegas Club, Jack Ruby." (655) This expert was also provided with a photograph of a sheet of yellow legal memorandum paper bearing nine specimens of Jack Ruby's signature and three one-sentence paragraphs in his handwriting, dated July 18, 1964. (656) The other expert reviewed the original of the yellow legal memorandum at the National Archives and was provided with several photographs of U.S. income tax returns signed by Jack Ruby. (657)

(727) Both experts concluded that the writing and signature, "Jack," on the postcard and the two signatures, "Jack Ruby," on the tourist cards, were written by the same author of the signatures on the legal memorandum paper and the other samples. (658) One expert, Charles C. Scott, qualified his conclusion regarding the tourist cards by stating that because his examination was based on photographs and not originals, his opinion was subject to modification should the originals be submitted and reveal contradictory information not disclosed by the photographs. (659)

Other Information

(728) The FBI interviewed three individuals who recalled meeting a man named Jack Ruby while they were visiting in Cuba. They were two attorneys and an architect, all from Chicago, who had visited Cuba during the Labor Day weekend in 1959—September 4, 5, and 6. (660) They had all visited the Tropicana during their stay and recalled that a man had introduced himself to them. Sherwin Braun believed the man gave his name as Jack Ruby. Jay Bishov stated the man was identical to the man in a picture he had seen in the papers of Jack Ruby. After introducing himself, the man, believed to be Ruby, stated he was originally from Chicago but now owned some sort of nightclub or gambling establishment in Texas, possibly Dallas. He invited the three men to visit his club.

(729) All three individuals were reinterviewed by the FBI on April 16, 1964.(661) Both Jack Marcus and Sherwin Braun estimated that the date of their meeting Ruby was the third or last night of their stay in Cuba.(662)

(730) The FBI also interviewed William Edward Howard, a friend of Ruby who, according to the FBI report, stated that Ruby made a trip around 1959, "just about the time Fidel Castro took over Cuba." He stated that Ruby went to Cuba to visit "McKinney" (probably McWillie), who operated the Tropicana Club in Havana.(663)

(731) A former employee of Ruby's, Robert Larkin, told the FBI that 4 or 5 years prior to the assassination he had managed the Vegas Club for the summer months, "during which period Ruby vacationed in Cuba."(664)

(732) Regarding Ruby's other activities in August and September 1959, an FBI report of a review of the records of the Merchants State Bank states that Ruby visited his safety deposit box in Dallas on August 21, 1959, and on September 4, 1959.(665) Another FBI report by SA Charles Flynn indicates he met with Jack Ruby in Dallas on August 6, 1959, and on August 31, 1959.(666)

(733) The U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service (INS) provided the committee with records that substantiate the Cuban information that Ruby took a 1-day trip to Cuba on September 12 and 13, 1959.(667) The records consisted of a Xerox copy of the record of departure of Pan American Airways flight 415 of September 12, 1959, from Miami, Fla., destination, Havana, Cuba, and a copy of the record of Ruby's departure as a passenger on that flight.(668) A copy of the general declaration and record of arrival of Delta Airlines flight 750 of September 13, 1959, from Havana, Cuba, to New Orleans, La., was also provided, along with a copy of the record of Ruby's arrival as a passenger on that flight.(669) INS was unable to provide any information about other trips Ruby may have made to Cuba.

(734) A memorandum from the deputy director of plans of the CIA to the FBI provided additional information about John Wilson Hudson.(670) A "usually reliable source" reported on August 8, 1951, that Carl John Wilson Hudson was a Spanish citizen of British descent residing in Chile and a contact of Bert Sucharov, a suspected Soviet agent in Santiago, Chile.(671) Wilson was born in Liverpool, England, on December 29, 1916.(672) After arriving in Chile in 1939, in his capacity of journalist Wilson reportedly began "a one-man crusade against the British Government."(673) Another source described as "usually reliable" and "whose information was evaluated as 'possibly true'" reported in 1952 that Wilson was "very probably an intelligence agent."(674)

(735) It was also reported by a "usually reliable source" that on June 18, 1959, Carl John Wilson, a British journalist, sent a cable to the British Parliament and the British Trade Union Federation claiming he had confirmed that the U.S. military attachés in the Caribbean were providing military advice to dictators. In this cable, Wilson reportedly protested these actions "in the name of humanity."(675) Another report from another "usually reliable source" stated that Wilson was involved in a planned attack from Cuba on

Puerto Cabezas, Nicaragua, during the weekend of June 27-28, 1959. (676) Associated Press reported on July 1, 1959, that the Cuban home of Capt. Paul Hughes was raided, leading to the seizure of:

A large arms cache and air-sea invasion plans and the detention of two other Americans, a British journalist, several Cubans, and nearly 200 would be members of an expeditionary force against the regime of Nicaraguan President Luis Somoza. (677)

The article stated that "the British subject was identified as Carl John Wilson, a freelance journalist who had been in Havana several weeks." (678)

(736) The committee was unable to locate John Wilson Hudson. In response to the committee's inquiries, the Metropolitan Police in London, England, contacted unspecified government agencies, but these efforts were unsuccessful. (679) It has been alleged that Hudson is dead. (680)

Analysis

(737) There is very strong evidence that Ruby made more than one trip to Cuba, contrary to the statements made by both Ruby and McWillie. The tourist cards show that Ruby entered Cuba on August 8, 1959, and left on September 11, 1959, returned on September 12, 1959, and departed again on September 13, 1959. These supplement records the committee obtained from the INS showing that Ruby left Cuba on September 11, 1959, traveling to Miami, returned to Cuba on September 12, and traveled on to New Orleans on September 13, 1959. The Cuban Government could not state with certainty whether these were the only regular commercial flights Ruby made in and out of Cuba. These records, along with Ruby's safety deposit box records and SA Flynn's reports of his visits with Ruby, indicate Ruby made at least three trips to Cuba in August and September of 1959.

(738) The following is a possible scenario for these trips. Ruby met with Special Agent Flynn on August 6, 1959. According to the Cuban tourist cards, he went to Cuba on August 8, 1959. He returned to the United States sometime before August 21, 1959, the date he visited his bank. It is possible that during this period between August 8, 1959, and August 21, 1959, Ruby took the 1-week trip that both he and McWillie mentioned. Ruby again met with Flynn on August 31, 1959, and visited the bank on September 4, 1959. Sometime between the 4th and the 11th of September 1959, Ruby must have gone to Cuba again, because the three Chicagoans had met him there on Labor Day weekend, September 4, 5, and 6, 1959. According to the Cuban tourist cards and the INS records, Ruby left Cuba on September 11, 1959, then returned from Miami on September 12, 1959, departing for New Orleans on September 13, 1959.

(739) This sequence of events contradicts Ruby's and McWillie's statements that Ruby made only one trip to Cuba. The weight of the evidence supports the possibility that Ruby visited Cuba on at least three occasions.

(740) Regarding McWillie's explanation that he invited both Ruby and Zoppi to Cuba, this was a trip entirely separate from the August

and September 1959 visits. Zoppi stated he canceled the proposed trip to Cuba because he wanted to review a show in Las Vegas. Of the several shows Zoppi mentioned, none occurred in the summer of 1959. In fact, all of them were scheduled for the winter months. Zoppi also stated he canceled the trip altogether because of Castro's takeover, which occurred on January 1, 1959. This supports the assumption that this particular trip was originally scheduled for December 1959, which is Zoppi's best guess. It has not been possible to determine, however, if Ruby went on to Cuba without Zoppi. It is possible that Ruby did do so, as he told Zoppi he would depart as scheduled and meet Zoppi in Havana "right after the first of the year." (681) Zoppi also stated that he "vaguely remembers that Ruby told him he had a good time in Cuba." (682) In addition, McKeown stated that in January 1959, Ruby told him he had been in Cuba once on vacation. (683) William Edward Howard also stated Ruby made a trip in 1958 or 1959 "just about the time Fidel Castro took over Cuba." (684) The allegation that Ruby had visited Cuba in 1962 is probably false. The committee was unable to obtain any corroboration for it. This story was conveyed to the United States after the assassination by an individual with substantial ties to the anti-Castro community. It could well have been an effort by anti-Castro elements to link Ruby to Castro and thus to a Cuban plot to assassinate the President. There was no evidence that this was the case.

(741) Based on the curious nature of the 1-day trip to Cuba via Miami and the existence of a third trip to Cuba, vacationing was probably not Ruby's sole reason for traveling to Cuba. The inference seems reasonable that Ruby was at least serving as a kind of courier on behalf of gambling interests in Cuba when he traveled to Miami from Cuba for 1 day and stayed in Cuba 1 day on his way to New Orleans. This inference was supported by a number of facts, including: McWillie's previous trips to Miami on behalf of the Fox brothers, who owned the Tropicana, to transfer funds to a Miami bank; the call from McWillie to gambling figure Meyer Panitz in Miami to inform him that Ruby was coming from Cuba and the resulting meetings between Panitz and Ruby; and the continuing need of Cuban casino operators to protect their assets from possible seizure by the Cuban Government. In dealing with casino operators, Ruby necessarily would have had contacts with organized crime figures and their associates, including possibly some who had suffered detention at the hands of the Cuban Government.

(742) It has not been possible to corroborate the allegation that Ruby visited Trafficante at Trescornia. John Wilson Hudson was not located, and Trafficante denied any such meeting, although he did recall an individual fitting Hudson's description. José Verdacia also recalled a British journalist who was at Trescornia.

OTHER CUBAN-RELATED ACTIVITIES AND ALLEGATIONS

McKeown Incident

(743) *Treatment by the Warren Commission.*—The FBI conducted the investigation of Robert McKeown for the Warren Commission. McKeown initially became a target of investigation when Jack Ruby

stated in an interview with the FBI on December 21, 1963, that "at a time when Castro was popular in the United States," he had read of a person in the vicinity of Houston who had run guns to Castro. (685) Ruby mentioned that he had attempted to contact this person by telephone about the possibility of selling some jeeps or similar equipment to persons interested in their sale to Cuba. (686) Ruby claimed nothing developed from these efforts. (687) He told the interviewers, SA Clements and SA Hall:

When Castro got in, I read in paper where a guy at Bashore sold guns to Cuba when Castro was popular here—going to a new and democratic country and I wanted to sell jeeps and get surplus to make a buck. Tauney, or Elargi, or something * * * I can't recall his name. I called a lawyer in Houston and they said I was too little. (888)

(744) In his testimony before the Warren Commission, Ruby provided a further description of the man he had contacted: (689)

I think his name was Longley out of Bay—something—Texas, on the Bayshore. And somehow he was, I read the article about him that he was given a jail term for smuggling guns to Castro. This is the early part of their revolution. (690)

(745) Dallas assistant district attorney William Alexander told the FBI on January 14, 1964, that while he was attempting to ascertain the identity of this person, a source informed him that Ruby had previously contacted a Davis, (691) an ex-convict believed to be living in Beaumont, Tex. Alexander said that the source thought the Houston FBI office handled an investigation of Davis, which resulted in a conviction for gun-running activities. (692)

(746) On January 17, 1964, the Houston FBI office advised that a Davis could not be identified at Houston or Beaumont, Tex. It did conjecture, however, that Ruby was probably referring to Robert Ray McKeown. (693) This was a logical assumption as McKeown had been arrested by Federal agents in 1958 for conspiring to smuggle guns to Castro, for which McKeown received a 2-year suspended sentence and a five-year probation. (694) In addition, Ruby could very well have read about McKeown in the newspaper because when Castro visited Houston in April 1959, McKeown had met with him at the Houston Airport. A photograph in the Houston Chronicle recorded the event on April 28, 1959; an article accompanying the photograph quoted Castro as saying that when McKeown could move to Cuba, he would be given a post in the government or some franchises. (695) There was also an article in the March 12, 1958, issue of the Houston Chronicle regarding the weapons seized from McKeown's home. (696) McKeown also showed the committee a newspaper clipping dated January 3, 1959, headlined "Gunrunner Hails Castro Victory," which McKeown believed may have been the impetus for Ruby's visit. (697)

(747) When the FBI located McKeown and interviewed him on January 24, 1964, McKeown stated that about 1 week after Castro assumed control of Cuba. Anthony "Boots" Ayo, a patrolman for the Harris County Sheriff's Office, informed him that someone from Dallas, Tex., had been calling the Harris County Sheriff's Office in an effort to locate him. (698) According to McKeown, he told Ayo to give

the caller the telephone number of his place of business, the J and M Drive-In.(699) According to the FBI report, McKeown stated that about 1 hour later, a person called him, identified himself as Jack Rubenstein from Dallas, Tex., affirmed McKeown's connections with Castro, and solicited McKeown's assistance in obtaining the release of three people Castro had detained in Cuba. Rubenstein offered McKeown \$5,000 per person, stating that someone in Las Vegas could provide the money. McKeown said he would accept the offer on the condition that he first received some money. Rubenstein replied by saying he would think about it and call again. About 3 weeks after the call, McKeown stated that a man visited the J and M and offered him \$25,000 for a letter of introduction to Castro. The visitor, who did not identify himself, stated that he had access to a large number of jeeps in Shreveport, La., which he wished to sell to Cuba. McKeown said that he would provide the letter upon a \$5,000 cash down payment. McKeown said that the man "never returned nor did he ever see him again." (700)

(748) McKeown told the FBI his visitor strongly resembled Jack Ruby; (701) McKeown stated, however, "he is not certain that the above-described telephone caller from Dallas or the man who personally appeared at the J and M Drive-In was identical with the Jack Ruby who killed Lee Harvey Oswald." (702) McKeown also stated that he knew no one by the name of Davis who was convicted for running guns to Cuba. (703)

(749) The FBI did not conduct any further interviews of McKeown, nor did they ever confront Ruby with the contention that Ruby had visited McKeown personally. The FBI did interview Anthony J. "Boots" Ayo, who corroborated McKeown's statement that Ayo had contacted him regarding someone calling from Dallas. (704) The FBI provided the Warren Commission with a report revealing that McKeown was under FBI investigation in connection with the activities of Carlos Prio Socarras and that McKeown had been charged, together with various other persons, with conspiracy to smuggle guns and related equipment to Cuba. (705)

(750) The Warren Commission neither interviewed McKeown nor took his testimony. Further, the Commission did not question Ruby about McKeown in either an interview or a hearing. On September 23, 1964, very much later in the investigation, a Warren Commission attorney did telephone Eva Grant, Jack Ruby's sister, and question her about a sale of jeeps to Cuba. (706) The memorandum of this interview states:

*** she had heard about this venture in the spring or summer of 1959 or 1960. She said that she had been present during a conversation with her brother, although it was not clear if anyone else was present. According to Mrs. Grant, her brother was contacted by a person who owned eight jeeps and wished to locate a buyer. She said her brother saw this as an opportunity to act as a broker just as one might be a broker for any conventional item of merchandise. She also was not sure where the prospective buyer or seller was located, although when I mentioned Houston to her, she indicated that there was someone in Houston connected with the transac-

tion. She indicated, although her answers were not specific, that the prospective sale was never completed. She also said that she never considered the prospective sale worthwhile since it was her understanding that Cuba was getting all the jeeps it needed from the United States and would not have any use for eight jeeps. She also was unable to give any specific information about the jeeps although she speculated that they were broken-down jeeps left over from World War II. (707)

(751) *Additional Statements by McKeown.*—McKeown was interviewed on August 27, 1976. (708) He stated that shortly after Castro took over, a deputy sheriff came to the J and M Drive-In and informed him that someone from Dallas was attempting to telephone him. (709) McKeown gave the deputy sheriff permission to provide the caller with his phone number. (710) About 30 minutes later, McKeown received a call from a person who said his name was Rubenstein and that he was from Dallas. (711) After commenting that he thought McKeown's name was Davis, the caller stated that he knew five people being detained in Cuba and wanted to know if McKeown could obtain their release. (712)

(752) This is the first time McKeown ever mentioned Ruby saying anything about "Davis." It was also the first mention that five people were to be released; previously it had been only three.

(753) Rubenstein then terminated the call after saying he would visit McKeown to review the details.

(754) McKeown stated that soon after this call, a person personally contacted him and told him he had access to some jeeps in Shreveport, La., and some slot machines in New Mexico. (713) He desired to sell the equipment to Castro and consequently wanted a letter of introduction. McKeown replied by saying this would cost \$5,000 "up front." (714) The visitor mentioned that he knew some members of the Mafia in Cuba and had visited the country once while on vacation. (715) The visitor also mentioned (first name unknown) Goldberg as the individual who possessed the jeeps in Louisiana. (716) McKeown thought this visit occurred in January 1959 and provided a newspaper clipping dated January 3, 1959, headlined, "Gunrunner Hails Castro Victory." This article may have been the impetus for the visit, according to McKeown. (717)

(755) During this interview, McKeown also commented that his visitor came to see him three times, a statement he claimed he had told the Warren Commission. (718) Further, McKeown said he knew it was Ruby because the person identified himself as "Rubenstein from Dallas." (719) McKeown originally stated that he had received one visit from a man who did not identify himself but who strongly resembled Jack Ruby. (720) McKeown stated that he never gave any letter or assistance to Ruby because he didn't receive any money. (721)

(756) McKeown testified before the committee on April 12, 1978. (722) He said a person identifying himself as Jack Rubenstein (723) called him and said he wanted a letter of introduction to assist in acquiring the return of several people in jail in Cuba. (724) Rubenstein said that he would soon visit him to discuss the matter and

also mentioned that he thought McKeown's name was Davis.(725) A few days later a man visited McKeown and said he was the one who had called. He said he wanted a letter of introduction to Castro for which he would pay \$25,000. McKeown agreed to provide the letter if Rubenstein would furnish \$10,000 up front.(726) McKeown mentioned that Ruby said he had access to various jeeps, slot machines and similar items.(727)

(757) McKeown maintained that Rubenstein revisited him three or four times. He did not tell the FBI on January 28, 1964, that the man never came to see him again.(728) McKeown testified he never received any money and, therefore, never provided the letter.(729)

(758) McKeown also testified that he believed he told the FBI about the Ruby visit some time before the assassination and that he visited the FBI the day after the assassination to inform it about Ruby.(730) The committee, however, was unable to locate any records concerning a personal FBI contact with McKeown before the January 1964 interview.

(759) McKeown's testimony indicates that his close association with Castro prompted many people to ask him to assist them in affairs pertaining to Cuba and Castro. For instance, McKeown said that after the United States broke off diplomatic relations, he contacted Castro to obtain the release of three persons being detained in Cuba who were close friends of McKeown's brother.(731) McKeown also maintained that a Jack Porter, who he says was a campaign manager for Eisenhower, contacted him around 1959 in regard to approaching Castro.(732)

(760) *Other statements regarding McKeown.*—A CBS news special in 1975 entitled "The American Assassins" briefly mentioned that Ruby had come to see McKeown in 1959, offering him \$25,000 for a letter of introduction to Fidel Castro.(733) The transcript then noted that Ruby "never came back" to obtain the letter.(734) During the show, McKeown first publicly acknowledged a contact between himself and Lee Harvey Oswald, stating that a few weeks prior to the assassination Oswald had visited him attempting to obtain machine-guns and bazookas.(735)

(761) The British Broadcasting Corporation also interviewed McKeown.(736) McKeown stated on this occasion that a person identifying himself as Jack Rubenstein had called him from Dallas regarding his association with Castro and requested his assistance in releasing some people from Cuba. McKeown told the caller he could not discuss the matter because of his upcoming trial (McKeown was sentenced in October 1958).

(762) McKeown stated that the following day a person who claimed he was from Dallas, and who McKeown said was Ruby, visited him and mentioned that he wanted to visit Cuba on vacation and wanted a letter of introduction to Castro for which he would pay \$25,000. Ruby also mentioned that he had some jeeps and some slot machines which he wished to sell to Castro. Ruby said he had never been to Cuba. Ruby then left for Houston and said he would return for the letter. McKeown told him that he would provide the letter for \$12,500 up front and \$12,500 later, with the entire transaction contingent on his meeting Castro. Ruby returned the next day, and the two talked and visited some Cuban friends of McKeown's, but Ruby never pro-

vided any cash. (This was the only time McKeown mentioned visiting some Cuban friends with Ruby.) After returning again the following day, Ruby still failed to produce any money. McKeown said that in the end he never provided a letter and that Ruby never returned. (737)

(763) When questioned by the FBI, McWillie was asked if he knew Robert Ray McKeown. He responded that he did not. (738) He also denied any contact with anyone concerning the sale of jeeps or guns to Cuba, smuggling refugees out of Cuba, or obtaining the release of any of Castro's prisoners. (739) McWillie did state he wrote or called Ruby from Las Vegas about obtaining a pistol. Subsequently, Ruby sent the gun, but McWillie did not pick it up at the post office. (740) Ruby, however, indicated that McWillie requested Ruby send four guns to him in Cuba. (741) When McWillie was asked if he had asked Ruby to send some guns to him in Cuba, McWillie stated:

No, sir, I have been asked that a dozen times and I didn't do that. In the first place, Jack Ruby couldn't have sent any guns to Cuba and I couldn't have gotten them in Cuba. If I had, I hate to think what would have happened to me. (742)

(764) The committee also interviewed Ayo, who said he knew McKeown very well in 1959 when he was employed as a patrolman working out of the Harris County Sheriff's office. (743) He stated that while on patrol, he was contacted by the sheriff, who asked him to go to McKeown's place of employment, get the phone number and relay the information back to the office. McKeown gave him the number, and Ayo did as requested. Ayo stated he was not informed by the sheriff of the reason for the request. (744)

(765) *Inconsistencies in the McKeown material.*—In addition to the obvious differences between Ruby's and McKeown's recollections of their mutual association, important, substantive inconsistencies permeate McKeown's accounts. Some of the key ones are:

- (1) How and when McKeown determined that the person who had visited him was Jack Ruby;
- (2) The number of people Ruby wished to get released from Cuba;
- (3) When the Ruby-McKeown contacts occurred;
- (4) How many times Ruby visited McKeown in person;
- (5) The amount of time between the phone call and the personal visit or visits;
- (6) Whether McKeown ever heard Ruby ask about Davis; and
- (7) When McKeown first spoke to the FBI about these contacts.

(766) *Analysis.*—It has not been possible to confirm or refute McKeown's allegations. The most that can be said is that Ruby probably made some kind of contact with someone, possibly McKeown, in Texas regarding something related to Cuba. This statement alone is consistent with the inference that Ruby's trips to Cuba were not merely for vacation. If McKeown's allegations are in fact true, which again the committee was unable to determine, this would lead even more credence to the committee's theory regarding Ruby's trips.

(767) If Ruby did in fact take at least three trips to Cuba and on at least one of these trips was acting as a courier, there is a strong pos-

sibility that he was interested in pursuing other interests, such as selling jeeps or guns to Cuba or obtaining the release of prisoners. This possibility is supported not only by McKeown's statements, but also by Ruby's. Ruby admitted he had contacted someone regarding the sale of jeeps to Castro.(745) Ruby also reportedly told Wally Weston, "They're going to find out about Cuba, they're going to find out about the guns." (746) Ruby's repeated insistence that he only took one trip to Cuba is an additional indication that he was involved in activities not normally associated with vacation. Selling merchandise to Cuba would also be consistent with Ruby's history of involvement with several money-making schemes, e.g., twist boards, razor blades, log cabins and pizza crusts. (747)

Thomas Eli Davis III, Allegation

(768) After Jack Ruby told the FBI that he had contacted an individual in Houston, Dallas assistant district attorney William Alexander reported on January 14, 1964, that he had learned from some source that Ruby had contact with a Davis, described as an ex-convict believed living in Beaumont, Tex. (748) The Houston FBI office reported on January 14, 1964, that they had failed to locate a Davis either in Houston or Beaumont, Tex. (749) In a March 19, 1964, memorandum, Warren Commission attorneys Hubert and Griffin wrote:

Ruby has acknowledged independently that, prior to the time that Castro fell into disfavor in the United States, he had been interested in selling jeeps to Cuba. Ruby stated that he contacted a man in Beaumont, Tex., whose name he recalled was Davis. The FBI has been unable to identify anyone engaged in the sale of arms to Cuba who might be identical with the person named Davis. (750)

(769) Seth Kantor, in his book "Who Was Jack Ruby?," identifies Davis as Thomas Eli Davis III. (751) According to Kantor, Ruby allegedly told his first lawyer, Tom Howard (deceased), that he had intended to begin a regular gunrunning business with Davis. (752) Kantor also alleged that Davis was in jail in Algiers at the time of the President's assassination (753) and was bailed out by QJ/WIN, a CIA employee. (754) Kantor also stated that Davis was killed in September 1973 while stealing copper wire from an abandoned rock crusher site in Wise County, Tex. (755)

(770) A review of Davis' FBI file indicates that in June 1958, Davis attempted to rob a bank in Detroit for which he received 5 years probation. (756) Davis' probation supervision was transferred on October 7, 1958, to the U.S. Probation Office in Fort Worth, Tex., and again on September 20, 1960, to the Probation Office in Beaumont, Tex. (757) His probation was terminated on February 21, 1962. (758) (771) An FBI memorandum, dated June 25, 1963, reports that Davis:

In May 1963 placed ad in Los Angeles, Calif., newspaper offering military-type employment to former military personnel with specialized backgrounds. Investigation instituted to determine if possible neutrality matter violation existed or if matter of intelligence interest to this Bureau. Persons who answered ad interviewed and it was determined subject [Davis] indicated the military-type employment consisted of going to Haiti with an independent group to overthrow the

Haitian President Duvalier. Subject interviewed and it was determined he is employed as a freelance writer who was attempting to develop material for an article he hoped to publish. The article was to deal with the soldier-of-fortune and the method used in organizing an army and the type of men employed in such an army. He was desirous of learning the attitude of the U.S. Government concerning the type of laws violated and possible punishment for any such violations. To determine this, he placed above mentioned ad in the newspaper. * * *(759)

(772) A May 1963 airtel to the SAC in Los Angeles from the Director of the FBI advised that the "CIA through liaison channels" had informed the Bureau "that the matter designated in retel was not a CIA operation." (760) This airtel was probably referring to Davis' actions discussed in the above FBI memorandum.

(773) The FBI file reflects that the Bureau received several State Department telegrams in December 1963 that concerned Davis. (761) An FBI memorandum, dated December 20, 1963, to the Deputy Assistant Secretary of State states:

Reference is made to the incoming telegram received by your Department on December 10, 1963, from Tangier, Morocco, your control number 6690. It was stated therein that Thomas Eli Davis, Jr., was being held by the Moroccan National Security Police because of a letter in his handwriting which referred in passing to Oswald and to Kennedy assassination. (762)

(774) The State Department's passport file indicated Davis applied for a passport on January 31, 1963, in New Orleans. A State Department telegram from Tangier, dated December 10, 1963, states that Davis was arrested on December 8, 1963, for trying to sell pistols. His wife was also with him. The telegram comments:

Moroccan National Security Police [Interpol] claim attempted sale of pistols minor but holding Davis on basis rambling, somewhat cryptic, unsigned letter in Davis' handwriting which refers in passing to "Oswald" and to Kennedy assassination. Letter also suggests intended addressee attorney Thomas G. Proctor donate money to Johnson's campaign. Proctor's address: Hotel Iroquois, 99 West 44th Street, New York. (763)

The committee was unable to locate Proctor.

(775) It was also reported in this telegram that Mrs. Davis told the consulate general that Davis was a "soldier of fortune." She said he worked in Indochina, Indonesia, Algeria, and Cuba, always on the "Western side." (764) She stated they left the United States on November 2, 1963, and arrived in Tangiers via London, Paris, and Madrid on November 28, 1963. (765)

(776) *Analysis.*—Due to limitations of time and resources, the committee did not thoroughly investigate Ruby's possible connection with Davis. It did not interview his wife or other relatives, nor did it determine exactly what Davis said about the assassination. It was not possible, therefore, to confirm Kantor's allegation that the Davis t

whom Ruby referred was Thomas Eli Davis III, or that Ruby was going into the gunrunning business with him. It was also not possible to determine if a CIA employee, QJ/WIN, assisted in the release of Davis from the Moroccan jail. QJ/WIN's CIA file was reviewed but revealed nothing about Davis. The committee made no effort to interview QJ/WIN, whose role in the CIA's assassination planning apparatus, code-named "Executive Action," was detailed in the report, "Alleged Assassination Plots Involving Foreign Leaders," of the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence in 1975.

Meeting with the Fox brothers

(777) During his Warren Commission testimony, Ruby identified the Fox brothers as the owners of the Tropicana. (766) He indicated the Fox brothers came to Dallas "to collect a debt that some man owed the Cotton Gin Co. here" (767) and that he had dinner with one of the Fox brothers at the Luau Restaurant at Love Field in Dallas. (768) Ruby stated:

There is a very prominent attorney in Dallas, McCord. McCord represents the Fox brothers here. They called me because the Fox brothers wanted to see me, and I came down to the hotel. And Mrs. McWillie—Mr. McWillie was married to her at that time—and if I recall, I didn't show them off at the airport at that time. This is when they were still living in Havana, the Fox brothers. We had dinner at—how do you pronounce that restaurant at Love Field? Luau? That serves this Chinese food. Dave McCord, I was in his presence, and I was invited out to dinner, and there was an attorney by the name of Leon. Is he associated with McCord? And there was McLane. (769)

(778) The committee spoke with David McCord on September 28, 1978. (770) When asked about the dinner with Ruby and one of the Fox brothers, McCord stated that the meeting did occur at Love Field at the Luau Restaurant but involved McCord, Ruby, and the Guadano brothers, Robert and Bernie. (771) McCord stated that the Guadanos were businessmen from Great Neck, and had business dealings with McCord in a company operating in Honduras. (772) McCord claimed the meeting was social in nature. (773) The committee did not locate the Guadanos.

(779) In his book, Kantor disclosed some information about McCord which tended to indicate McCord's credibility may be questionable. He stated that McCord:

Gave up his license to practice law rather than face disbarment proceedings when charged with involvement in a shady securities deal. Then, in July 1976, McCord was arrested on numerous other charges, including conspiracy and mail fraud involved in a bogus silver mine investment scheme. (774)

The committee did not confirm this information.

(780) The other attorney who was allegedly present at this dinner, Alfred E. McLane, was killed in a taxi on March 16, 1963. (775) Both the Fox brothers were also deceased.

(781) There is additional evidence that Ruby did know the Foxes. Ruby stated in an FBI interview that while in Cuba he spent all of his

time in Havana "except to go to a small area on one occasion with one of the Fox brothers who owned the Tropicana." (776) Ruby also stated that he was delayed by Cuban customs agents because of the discovery in his luggage of a photograph of one of the Fox brothers. (777) McWillie also stated that, he introduced Ruby to the Foxes. (778)

Earl Ruby Telegram to Havana

(782) An Internal Revenue Service report, dated January 9, 1964, contained an analysis of long distance telephone calls originating from Earl Ruby's (Jack Ruby's brother) residence in Springfield, Mich., and from Cobo Cleaners in Detroit, Mich. (779) On January 9, 1964, IRS Agent Anstett questioned Earl Ruby about the long distance calls he made in 1962. These calls included a telegram sent on April 1, 1962, to Havana, Cuba, from Cobo Cleaners. When asked about the telegram, Earl Ruby stated, "That's a telegram isn't it—I don't remember." (780) Agent Anstett later made the statement in his report that:

Comments were offered easily and freely until the item of the Havana telegram. After a brief pause in the conversation Agent Anstett specifically requested a comment on this item. After another pause the above-mentioned comment was made. (781)

(783) Earl Ruby, in his testimony before the Warren Commission, again was unable to recall this telegram. (782)

(784) The committee deposed Earl Ruby on July 20, 1978. At that time, Earl Ruby indicated that perhaps he had sent the telegram to McWillie because "he is the only one I would have known in Cuba." (783) Later, however, Earl Ruby stated, referring to McWillie, "The first time I ever saw him or talked to him was a year or two ago in Vegas." (784) although he knew of McWillie through Jack. (785) Earl Ruby also stated, "I swear on my oath that I don't know anything about it except that it is possible I forgot and I may have sent McWillie a telegram." (786) Earl Ruby admitted that if the telegram were sent it would have been sent by himself and not one of his employees. (787)

(785) On August 17, 1978, Earl Ruby wrote the following letter to the committee:

Regarding telegram alleged sent to Cuba in 1962. I checked with post office here and learned that there are six Cubans in the United States and now I'm sure the telegram in question was sent to a Cuba here in the United States and not to Havana, Cuba, or any other place in Cuba. I therefore must go on record as stating that at no time did I ever send a telegram to Havana, Cuba or any place in Cuba. There is a Cuba in each of the following States: Alabama, Illinois, Kansas, New Mexico, New York, and Ohio. (788)

The IRS report listing the telegram specifically stated, "Havana Cuba:" however, the committee was unable to obtain the original telegram.

(786) Earl Ruby testified before the committee on September 26, 1978. At that time, he stated:

Again, I wish to state under oath I never sent the telegram. I have no idea what took place. It wouldn't be the first time

that there was an error in billing our telephone. As counsel brought up something that I didn't even think of, he said if it had been a telegram to Havana, Cuba, that it would have been listed as a cablegram. Also, again I wish to state that I had no idea or any thought of sending a devious type of telegram to Cuba for some reason or another. I would be very foolish to send from my own telephone, I could have gone to a local Western Union and done something like that. So, again I wish to state under oath I never sent a telegram to Havana, Cuba. I don't know how it happened. That is about it. (789)

Jack Ruby's familiarity with the Fair Play for Cuba Committee

(787) Another small indication that Jack Ruby was at least familiar with some Cuban activities occurred during the night of November 22, 1963. At that time, there was a press conference involving Oswald at the Dallas police station. Ruby was present. (790) During the conference, District Attorney Henry Wade was asked about Oswald's being a Communist. According to Wade's testimony before the Warren Commission, this is what occurred:

And I said, well, now, I don't know about that but they found some literature, I understand, some literature dealing with Free Cuba movement. Following this—and so I looked up and Jack Ruby is in the audience and he said, no, it is the Fair Play for Cuba Committee. (791)

Nancy Perrin Rich Allegation

(788) Nancy Perrin Rich was first interviewed by the FBI on November 27, 1963. (792) At this time, she claimed that she worked for Ruby in July and August 1961. (793) Rich claimed that following her discharge from Ruby's employment, she attended four meetings in Dallas of a group arranging to sell Enfield rifles to Cuba. Rich stated Ruby was present at three of these meetings, as was a U.S. Army colonel. (794) Rich also stated she made her husband pull out of the operation and did not know if in fact any guns were sent to Cuba. (795) On December 3, 1963, Rich signed a statement which contained substantially the same version of events as in her FBI interview, (796) although she only mentioned two meetings.

(789) Rich was again interviewed by the FBI on December 5, 1963. (797) She said she worked for Ruby for 5 weeks and that "she did not like Ruby and that he had treated her badly and that she quit the job after a quarrel and fight with Ruby." (798) After leaving Ruby's employ, a "Dick C.," a bartender who would arrange prostitution dates for her, arranged a meeting for her and her husband with an Army colonel "in connection with taking Cuban refugees from Cuba to Miami." (799) They met with the colonel, and "it was proposed that her husband pilot a boat to Cuba and pick up Cuban refugees and return them to Miami." (800) She attended a second meeting at which there were 8 to 12 people, including Jack Ruby. (801) Again they discussed the refugees. They also discussed sending Enfield rifles to Castro. (802) Rich claimed that at this meeting she said she did not want to have any part of these activities because she was loyal to the United States. According to Rich, Ruby then "made a speech, banging on the table, getting red in the face, but she could not recall exactly what he said." (803) Rich claimed there was a third meeting about 2

days later at which Ruby stayed 15 to 20 minutes.(804) Rich said she attended no more meetings.(805)

(790) At this time, Rich was given a polygraph examination.(806) She was extremely nervous and indicated she had taken the drug methadrine on the date of the examination.(807) The polygraph examiner concluded the test results were inconclusive based on Rich's past medical history and use of drugs.(808) The FBI report went on to state:

The examiner observed however that significant emotional responses recorded by the polygraph led the examiner to believe Perrin's story regarding Cuban arms meetings is untrue. The examiner is of the opinion she has a tendency to delusions of grandeur.(809)

(791) The FBI also interviewed Cy Victorson, an attorney who represented Rich when she was arrested in August 1961.(810) Victorson described Rich as "being an habitual liar, who found it difficult to tell the truth."(811) A Dallas policeman also described Rich as a "psychopathic liar, who got great delight out of telling wild tales."(812) The FBI interviewed Dave Cherry, probably the "Dave C." to whom Rich referred.(813) Cherry indicated he knew Rich but claimed to know nothing about running guns to Cuba.(814)

(792) Rich testified before the Warren Commission on June 2, 1964, repeating substantially the same story.(815) She added that her husband was to receive \$10,000 for his services,(816) and that they had counteroffered with \$25,000.(817) Rich also added that when Ruby arrived at the second meeting, the "colonel rushed out into the kitchen or bedroom" and Ruby had a "bulge" in his pocket.(818) According to Rich, when Ruby came out of the room, the "bulge" was gone.(819)

(793) The committee did not investigate this allegation and possessed no additional information to refute or to confirm Rich's story.

D. RUBY'S TELEPHONE RECORDS FROM 1963*

ANALYSIS BY THE WARREN COMMISSION

(794) During the Warren Commission's investigation, counsels Burt W. Griffin and Leon D. Hubert had recommended in a memorandum that steps be taken to obtain and preserve a large number of telephone records involving Jack Ruby and numerous associates.(820) Specifically, they asked that the FBI be instructed to secure the records and that Commission Chairman Earl Warren address a letter to the various telephone companies to assure that the records not be destroyed.(821) While the Warren Commission and the FBI did obtain some of the records, an extensive effort to collect them was not carried out. Griffin stated that Commission general counsel J. Lee Rankin vetoed their full request because the effort would have been too burdensome and was too far-reaching.

(795) The Commission and the FBI failed to analyze systematically and to develop the data in those records which were obtained.(822)

*Prepared by Howard Shapiro, research attorney, and Michael Ewing, staff researcher.

In a subsequent memorandum, Griffin and Hubert advised that they were in need of further assistance in evaluating the records, saying that they would need the services of additional personnel to undertake a competent analysis. (823) It was suggested by Rankin at one point that Chief Justice Warren's security guard might be able to devote some time to the project. (824) In the end, the actual analysis contemplated by Griffin and Hubert was never fully conducted because of limited time and resources.

REVIEW BY THE COMMITTEE

(796) The committee obtained the records acquired by the Warren Commission, as well as others from various sources, including the FBI, former New Orleans District Attorney Jim Garrison, and the telephone company (A. T. & T.). These records encompassed a broad range of persons both known and unknown to Jack Ruby (but speculatively associated with him), as well as individuals associated with Lee Harvey Oswald, and others. Among the records acquired and reviewed by the committee were those of:

Ruby and his brothers and sisters;

Associates of Ruby, such as Lawrence Meyers, Alexander Gruber, and Lewis J. McWillie;

Individuals called by Ruby in 1963, such as Barney Baker and Frank Goldstein;

The companies which in 1963 employed Baker (Chicago Loop Auto Refinishing Co.) and Myers (Ero Manufacturing Co.);

J. D. Tippit, the Dallas policeman slain by Lee Harvey Oswald after the President's assassination;

Bruce and Karen Carlin (Mrs. Carlin worked for Jack Ruby under the stage name of Little Lynn);

Carlos Marcello, an important organized crime figure;

David Ferrie, an individual linked with both Marcello and Lee Harvey Oswald;

Robert Maheu, Sam Giancana and John Roselli, individuals involved in CIA plots to assassinate Fidel Castro in the early 1960's; and

"Dutz" Murret, the uncle of Lee Harvey Oswald.

(797) This list is only partial, and in many instances the records obtained included phone calls for only a portion of the 1963 period. In some instances, the committee's requests for telephone records could not be accommodated. The committee also had access to and used fragmented telephone numbers and numbers whose subscribers were unknown.

Methodology

(798) With the aid of the Legislative and Committee Systems Division of the House Information Systems, the committee developed a computer project that facilitated the organization of the telephone records and contacts so as to allow detailed analysis and comparison. An Amdahl 470 V-5 computer, with backup provided by two IBM 370-158 central processing units operating under the OS/MVS system, were used. After an appropriate format was chosen for the output, various programs were run. The most important

provided master alphabetical and master chronological listings of all calls in the data base. Extracts from these programs which focused on smaller groups of individuals were also requested and provided. Committee staff members then reviewed these outputs in an attempt to find patterns and frequencies of calls and matching telephone numbers.

(799) While investigative breakthroughs did not occur, certain telephone contacts caused the committee to conduct further field and file investigations. The major area of interest in the project was the 1963 telephone calls of Jack Ruby and his alleged contacts and associations with organized crime figures.

(800) A chronological consolidation of the telephone calls made by Ruby from the five separate business and home telephones he used uncovered a significant increase in the number of calls made in October and November 1963. The average number left from around 25 to 35 in the months of May through September to approximately 75 in October and approximately 96 during the first 3½ weeks of November. (825) In an effort to determine possible reasons for this significant increase in calls during the months immediately preceding the assassination, the committee closely evaluated Ruby's activities during that period. It looked at whom Ruby was calling and who was calling him, why he was in contact with those people, whether he had had previous contact with them, and what the significance of such contacts was.

Nature of the calls

(801) The majority of Jack Ruby's 1963 calls can be categorized and described as follows:

(802) A large number were made to Ralph Paul, Ruby's closest friend (826) and a part owner of Ruby's nightclub, the Carousel. (827) These were placed either to Paul's home or to his place of business, the Bull-Pen Restaurant in Fort Worth, Tex. Their frequency increased in the months and weeks preceding the assassination to the point where five or more calls between Ruby and Paul on a particular day were not unusual. The majority of the calls were of short duration. According to Paul:

Well, every day he would find something else he would like to do—he would think of doing, or the union didn't do right by him, the AGVA, or the girls didn't do right—that's why he called me almost every day. (828)

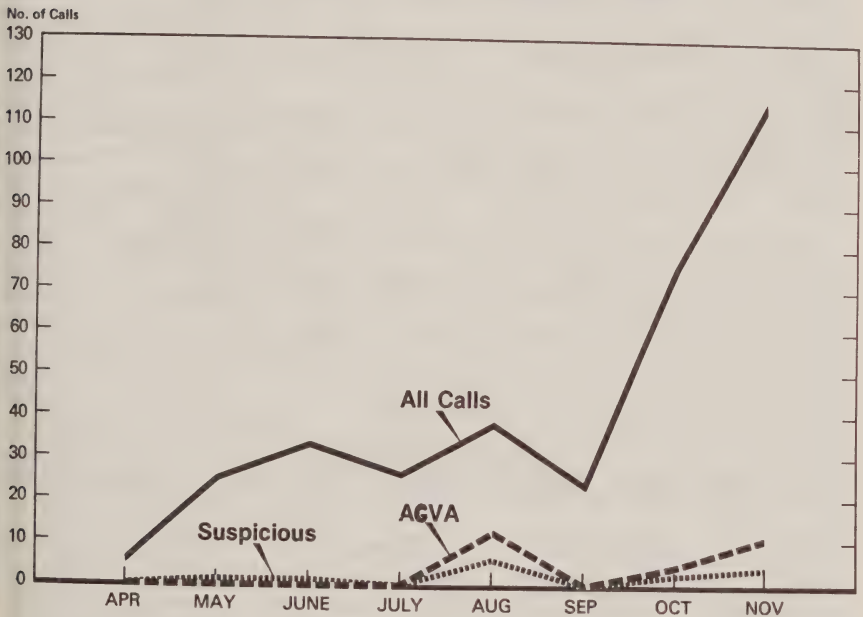
Social calls to other friends by Ruby appeared to be few.

(803) Calls were also made on a regular basis to members of Ruby's family, particularly Earl Ruby, a brother living in Detroit, and relatives living in Chicago: Hyman Rubinstein (brother), Mrs. Marion Carroll (sister), and Mrs. Eileen Kaminsky (sister).

(804) Numerous calls were made to inquire about and secure acts and performers for Ruby's nightclub. These were to theatrical agencies and other nightclubs and lounges around the country, as well as to specific individuals, including Harold Tannenbaum, a New Orleans club operator who negotiated with Ruby concerning the services of Janet Conforto, a stripper who used the stage name of Jada. Ruby called other strippers and performers directly, including Juanita

Phillips (Candy Barr), Karen Bennett Carlin (Little Lynn), Nancy Powell, Gloria Merrifield (Smokey Turner), (829) Bill Demar, and Buddy Heard. The number of calls in this category increased as the year progressed, due in part to the end of Jada's engagement at the Carousel, which left a void and necessitated the hiring of new acts. (805) An increasing number of calls were made in an attempt to resolve Ruby's dispute with the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA). (830) The monthly upsurge in these union-related calls corresponds to a significant degree with the upsurge in all of Ruby's 1963 calls. (831) Ruby's calls may be diagrammed as follows:

JACK RUBY - TOLL CALLS - 1963



SUMMARY OF TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE	TIME CALL PLACED	DURATION OF CALL	TELEPHONE NO PLACING CALL	PERSON CALLED	TYPE CALL	AUDIT NUMBER	SUBSCRIBER	AUDIT NUMBER
05/12/63		006 MIN	THUNDERBIRD		STATION 7702 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
06/27/63		007 MIN	MCWILLIE LEWIS		STATION 7702 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
08/02/63		006 MIN	MCWILLIE LEWIS		STATION 7703 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
08/02/63		003 MIN	THUNDERBIRD		STATION 7703 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
08/04/63		005 MIN	THUNDERBIRD		STATION 7701 FR	WH15601	JACK RUBY 223 S EWING APT 207 DALLAS TX	7838
08/19/63		001 MIN	THUNDERBIRD		STATION 7701 FR	WH15601	JACK RUBY 223 S EWING APT 207 DALLAS TX	7838
08/29/63		002 MIN	THUNDERBIRD		STATION 7701 FR	WH15601	JACK RUBY 223 S EWING APT 207 DALLAS TX	7838
08/22/63		007 MIN	THUNDERBIRD		STATION 7701 FR	WH15601	JACK RUBY 223 S EWING APT 207 DALLAS TX	7838
10/26/63	12:07	012 MIN	WEINER IRWIN	WEINER	PERSONAL 7707 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
10/30/63	21:13	001 MIN	TROPICAL COURT		STATION 7708 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
11/07/63	14:12	017 MIN	CAROUSEL CLUB		PERSONAL 7711 FR	RA84031	ROBERT B BAKER	7825

SUMMARY OF TELEPHONE CALLS

DATE	TIME CALL PLACED	DURATION OF CALL	TELEPHONE NO PLACING CALL	PERSON CALLED	TYPE CALL	AUDIT NUMBER	SUBSCRIBER	AUDIT NUMBER
11/08/63	16:47	004 MIN	EDEN ROC HOTEL	DUSTY MILLER	PERSONAL 7711 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843
11/08/63	17:22	014 MIN	BAKER ROBERT		STATION 7712 FR	R172362	CAROUSEL CLUB 1312 1/2 COMMERCE ST DALLAS TX	7843

(806) Calls to Richard Walker concerning abortion information. (832)

(807) Several calls to Plastelite Engineering, in Fort Worth, to discuss Ruby's marketing scheme involving exercise twistboards, and to Mar-Din, a company based in Chicago. (833)

Analysis of the calls

(808) It was not possible to explain adequately all of Ruby's telephone contacts. Although explanations have been given, questions and speculation about his associates and contacts remain. For example, there was a 3-minute call to Clarence Rector of Sulphur Springs, Tex., on April 10, 1963. Rector told the FBI he had known Ruby since 1950, and that in 1960 Ruby had mentioned that he had been to Cuba in an attempt to obtain some gambling concessions with some associates. (834) Rector had also made a visit to Cuba in late 1959. (835) The FBI did not question Rector about the April telephone call, and the committee was unable to locate him.

(809) Another unexplained call was to Elizabeth Anne Matthews of Shreveport, La., on October 3, 1963, at 11:03 p.m. It lasted 13 minutes.

Matthews was the former wife of Russell D. Matthews, an acquaintance of Jack Ruby (836) and an individual known to be connected with gambling and other criminal enterprises in Dallas. (837) In his deposition to the committee, R. D. Matthews said he had no knowledge of this call (838) or of any connection between Ruby and Matthews' ex-wife. Elizabeth Anne Matthews was not located by the committee, but she had told the FBI on December 1, 1962, that she had no recollection of any calls from Dallas on or about October 3, 1965. (839)

(810) Other ostensibly explained but still suspicious calls included a number of possibilities. A brief account of these calls and individuals, in chronological order, follows.

(811) *Lewis J. McWillie*.—Between June and August 1963, Ruby placed seven long distance calls to McWillie, one of his closest friends. He spoke at length of this friendship during his Warren Commission testimony, stating at one point that he idolized McWillie. (840) In 1959, Ruby had visited him in Havana, Cuba, (841) where McWillie was working in a syndicate-controlled casino. FBI records established that McWillie at least knew Santos Trafficante, (842) the powerful Florida Mafia leader who played a role in the assassination conspiracies against Fidel Castro. (843) McWillie denied anything more than a passing acquaintance with him. (844).

(812) Ruby's phone calls to McWillie occurred on June 27, September 2 (two calls), September 4, September 19, September 20, and September 22. The first two were placed to McWillie's home number, the remainder to McWillie's place of business, the Thunderbird Casino in Las Vegas. McWillie stated that the purpose of these calls was Ruby's desire for assistance in solving his labor dispute with AGVA. (845)

(813) *Irwin S. Weiner*.—On October 26, 1963, Jack Ruby placed a long distance call to Weiner in Chicago; he spoke with him for 12 minutes. Though the Warren Commission had been aware of this telephone call, it had never sought to have Weiner questioned, nor did it explore his background and associations.

(814) Weiner was a prominent underworld bondsman (846) who was closely associated with such men as James R. Hoffa, (847) Sam Giancana (848) and Paul and Allen Dorfman. (849) According to federal and State law enforcement files, Weiner had served as a key intermediary in the relationship between the Chicago Mafia and various corrupt union officials, (850) particularly while Hoffa was president of the Teamsters Union. As recently as April 1978, Weiner had been described in a Jack Anderson column as "the underworld's major financial figure in the Midwest."

(815) In the days following the assassination of President Kennedy, the FBI sought to question Weiner about the call he had received from Ruby. A November 28, 1963, teletype states that Weiner refused to respond to questioning by FBI agents in Chicago and declined to assist the investigation in any way. (851)

(816) In executive session testimony before the committee, Weiner stated that Ruby's call to him involved possible assistance in his labor dispute. (852) Weiner further testified that he had lied to a reporter when he stated in a taped interview earlier in 1978 that Ruby's call had had nothing to do with Ruby's labor problems. (853) Weiner also testified that he had refused to submit to FBI questioning about Ruby in the weeks following the assassination because he believed Bureau agents had harassed his daughter by implying that she might have had some connection with the assassination. (854)

(817) *Nofio Pecora*.—Telephone records indicated that at 9:13 p.m. on October 30, 1963, Jack Ruby placed a 1-minute call to the Tropical Court Tourist Park, a trailer park in New Orleans, La. The number called by Ruby, CH2-5431, was listed as the business office of the Tropical Court. In a partial compilation of various long distance telephone numbers called by Ruby which had been transmitted to the Warren Commission by the FBI in early 1964, a notation indicated that the Ruby call to the Tropical Court went to N. J. Pecora.(855) The Commission, however, did not interview or investigate Pecora and made no reference to him in its report.

(818) *Nofio J. Pecora*, alias Joseph O. Pecoraro, was the owner of the Tropical Court Tourist Park. He ran the business from a one-man office located on the premises.(856) It had been this office that Ruby called on October 30. Pecora, a former heroin smuggler,(857) was an associate of Carlos Marcello,(858) the New Orleans Mafia leader. The FBI, Justice Department, and Metropolitan Crime Commission of New Orleans identified Pecora as one of Carlos Marcello's associates,(859) with various members of the Pecora family being in contact with Marcello's family.(860) The committee's computer telephone project noted, for example, that Marcello placed a call to Nofio Pecora on June 24, 1963, at the same trailer office number that Ruby had called 4 months later.

(819) Earlier in 1978, when the committee investigators questioned Pecora about the October 30, 1963, telephone call, he declined to respond. In September 1978, however, he finally agreed to answer questions by the committee. He stated that he did not recall receiving any telephone call from Jack Ruby and did not in fact know Ruby or have any knowledge of him.(861) Pecora believed that he was probably the only person who had access to his Tropical Court telephone in 1963, but that he might well have taken a telephone message for someone else who lived at the trailer park.(862) He suggested in his interview that Ruby might have called his office on October 30 in an attempt to locate some other party,(863) but stated he did not believe he ever took a message from Ruby.

(820) The evidence indicates that Ruby did in fact have an associate who lived at the Tropical Court Tourist Park at that time—Harold Tannenbaum, a New Orleans nightclub manager. He had run several Bourbon Street clubs affiliated with Marcello interests. In his committee interview, Pecora admitted that he was acquainted with Tannenbaum and that they were neighbors in the trailer court.(864) He was not aware that Tannenbaum was a friend of Ruby.(865)

(821) Harold Tannenbaum had met Ruby in the summer of 1963 and had discussed going into business with him. The computer telephone project established that Ruby and Tannenbaum were in regular contact by telephone from June until October 1963. The committee also found that 1 hour after the 1-minute call from Ruby's office to Pecora's office, Tannenbaum himself placed a call to Ruby. This sequence could thus be interpreted as consistent with what Pecora suggested—that Ruby called his trailer court office simply to relay a message to another party. Nevertheless, Pecora did not recall relaying any long-distance telephone message from Ruby to Tannenbaum or anyone else in the trailer park.(866)

(822) *Barney Baker*.—On November 7, 1963, Jack Ruby received a collect call from Robert G. (Barney) Baker of Chicago which lasted 17 minutes. Baker was an associate of James R. Hoffa.(867) A former

boxer and ex-convict, (868) he was one of Hoffa's best known assistants during the McClellan committee investigation in the late 1950's. (869) This investigation, coordinated by chief counsel Robert F. Kennedy, had detailed Baker's role as Hoffa's personal liaison to various Mafia figures, as well as to a number of well-known syndicate executors. (870) In 1960, Robert Kennedy wrote that "sometimes the mere threat of his [Baker's] presence in a room was enough to silence the men who would otherwise have opposed Hoffa's reign." (871)

(823) Baker was questioned by the FBI in Chicago on January 3, 1964. He stated that Ruby was a complete stranger to him until the very day he spoke with him, November 7, 1963. (872) Ruby had called him earlier that day, and, in his absence, Baker's wife had taken a message instructing him to call Ruby's nightclub in Dallas. (873) This call did not appear in the telephone records gathered by the committee. Baker told the FBI that Ruby had not used his real name, but had instead instructed him to call back and ask for "Lou," which he did. (874) This was the reason Baker gave for placing a collect call to Ruby's number. Baker told the FBI that the purpose of Ruby's call was to seek assistance in the labor dispute Ruby was having with his nightclub competitors in Dallas. (875)

(824) *Dusty Miller*.—On November 8, 1963, the day after Ruby had received a call from Baker, he placed a call to Murray W. (Dusty) Miller at the Eden Roc Hotel in Miami, Fla., a call lasting 4 minutes. Dusty Miller was another assistant of Hoffa and head of the southern conference of the union. As such, he was regarded as a possible successor to Hoffa. (876) Miller was also said to be associated with numerous underworld figures. (877)

(825) In a 1978 interview with the committee, Miller stated that he had had no contact with Jack Ruby before the November 8, 1963, telephone call, during which Ruby had asked for assistance in his labor problems. (878) Ruby had stated something to the effect that "Barney Baker gave me your number and told me that maybe you could help me out." Miller, upon hearing the reference to Baker, quickly ended the conversation, as Miller viewed Barney Baker as a man with questionable associations, and he did not wish to be involved in any dealing that Baker himself might be involved in. (879)

(826) Miller told the committee that he had assumed from the substance of his conversation with Ruby that Ruby and Baker were friends. (880) He was surprised that Baker had given his telephone number to Ruby, though he never discussed the incident with Baker. (881) Miller stated that he had no further knowledge of Jack Ruby, nor had he ever been contacted again by Ruby. (882)

(827) *Barney Baker*.—Telephone records indicate that on November 8, 1963, at 5:22 p.m., Jack Ruby placed another call to Barney Baker in Chicago. This occurred 31 minutes after the Ruby-Miller call and lasted for 14 minutes.

(828) Baker said that he terminated the November 7 call by "firmly declining to offer any assistance" in Ruby's labor difficulties. (883) In his 1964 FBI interview and 1978 committee deposition, Baker made no mention of the fact that Ruby had called him back on November 8 and indicated that he had had no further contact with Ruby. (884)

(829) *Lenny Patrick*.—In her Warren Commission testimony, Eva Grant, Jack Ruby's sister, stated that Ruby had called Lenny Patrick in Chicago sometime during the summer of 1963. (885) Grant said that

Ruby had had some difficulty in locating Patrick's number, but finally found it and called him. (886)

(830) The committee was not able to locate a call to Patrick in the telephone records that it possessed, although the possibility of Ruby's using a telephone not included in these records cannot be discounted. Further, Patrick stated during a 1978 deposition that he did not believe that Ruby had called him in 1963, although he did admit he was acquainted with Ruby when they were both much younger and living in Chicago. (887) Lenny Patrick was one of the Chicago Mafia's leading assassins and was responsible, according to Federal and State law enforcement files, for the murders of over a dozen victims of the mob. (888) In later years, Patrick was to become a lieutenant of Chicago Mafia leader Sam Giancana. (889)

E. LABOR DIFFICULTIES WITH THE AMERICAN GUILD OF VARIETY ARTISTS, EARLY 1960's *

(831) One manifestation of Jack Ruby's gregarious nature (890) was his affinity for making telephone calls, as can be seen from the long-distance toll records made available to the Warren Commission (891) and the committee. Several of the calls made by Ruby in the months preceding the assassination of President Kennedy have been singled out by assassination investigators (892) as being suspicious, since they were made to "known criminals." (893)

(832) An explanation frequently advanced for some of these calls concerns Ruby's dispute with the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA). The guild is a labor union for entertainers, although not exclusively. (894) One group of entertainers usually affiliated with AGVA has been exotic dancers and strippers. (895) These women constituted the bulk of Ruby's employees at his last nightclub, the Carousel.

(833) In order to employ strippers who belong to the union, Ruby had to sign the AGVA Minimum Basic Agreement,** (896) a document that outlines working conditions and other contractual arrangements for the performers. Further, a standardized AGVA contract was to be signed for each individual performer's engagement. (897)

(834) As in most businesses, a concern of management is to minimize costs. In the nightclub/burlesque business, one method is to use non-union strippers and advertise them under the sobriquet of "amateur nights." In Dallas, the concept of amateur nights was allegedly begun by Barney Weinstein, (898) who ran the Theater Lounge. (899) Barney's brother, Abe, operated the Colony Lounge. (900) and the Weinsteins became Jack Ruby's hated competitors. Theoretically, amateur nights would feature women who had no entertainment experience and had merely left the nightclub audience on a caprice or had signed up beforehand, offering to perform on a one-time basis. (901) with the enticement of a small monetary reward and perhaps the opportunity to enter the entertainment field. (902) The allure of amateur night could be partially attributed to the unprofessionalism of the women (903) and the Weinsteins' use of "applause meters" as embellishment underscores this notion. (904)

*Prepared by Howard Shapiro, research attorney, and Michael Ewing, staff researcher.

** See attachment 1, par. 864.

(835) In truth, amateur nights may have been used as a subterfuge to allow the club operators to hire nonunion performers at a much lower salary than union strippers. (905) Andrew Armstrong, Ruby's assistant at the Carousel, stated that the same group of women performed in the amateur night promotions, taking a turn at each club, and that most were not really "amateurs." (906) Abe Weinstein admitted that even union performers were used during amateur nights, (907) presumably at lower, nonunion salary scales.

(836) Amateur nights were profitable endeavors for the Weinsteins, and Jack Ruby naturally tried to duplicate their success. (908) Unfortunately, the Weinsteins' amateur nights were more popular than those at the Carousel, (909) since Ruby had less funds and therefore less women. (910) Accordingly, Ruby altered his competitive tactics and decided that all amateur nights should be prohibited.

(837) Ruby believed this dispute was within AGVA's jurisdiction and that amateur nights violated AGVA's constitution and rules, (911) which prohibited union entertainers such as emcees and musicians from working with amateurs. (912) As early as March 1961, he complained, and possibly threatened, Irving Mazzei, the western regional director for AGVA, (913) telling Mazzei that his competitors were holding their amateur nights on the same night of the week as he was and that Ruby wanted AGVA either to force his competitors to change their nights or have amateur nights completely discontinued. Mazzei told Ruby he would look into the matter. (914)

(838) When Mazzei visited Dallas in October 1961, the same discussion occurred, and again in October 1962. (915) The dispute gained strength in 1963, particularly in the months preceding President Kennedy's assassination, and in an attempt to settle the problem Ruby solicited the possible aid of many of his acquaintances in Dallas; (916) he also contacted other individuals that he had not previously known. (839) Most of these contacts were AGVA officials, including Thomas Palmer, the branch manager of AGVA's Dallas local in 1963, (917) a position he had assumed in 1962. Palmer said Ruby was continuously complaining about amateur night policies. (918)

(840) In October 1962, Palmer received a directive from AGVA's New York office that amateur nights should be halted. Later, a second order from Mazzei indicated that amateur nights were sanctioned on a conditional basis, (919) within a framework preventing AGVA trippers from being displaced and having competition. (920) It is unclear whether there was a further restriction on how many nights per week clubs could sponsor amateur nights. (921) Mazzei had a slightly different recollection that an AGVA order to stop amateur nights came out in February 1963. He believed Ruby called him in an elated mood, being quite happy to comply. (922)

(841) Apparently there was confusion as to what position the union was taking. (923) Palmer was receiving orders and counterorders and was unable to present a fixed policy to Ruby and the Weinsteins. (924) Ruby seemed to interpret this ambiguity as discriminatory enforcement, whereby the Weinsteins were allowed to have amateur nights but Ruby was not. (925)

(842) Ruby felt compelled to contact higher officials within AGVA, and the result was numerous telephone calls during the summer of 1963 and a trip to New York in August. Several of the calls were to Joe Adams, the national president of AGVA, who stated that AGVA investigated Ruby's complaint and found the Weinsteins were paying

the women in question. Therefore they were not amateurs. (926) Unfortunately, this rationalization relied on semantics and completely missed the point of Ruby's contentions.

(843) In New York, Ruby attempted to see Bobby Faye, AGVA's national administrative secretary, and Jackie Bright, another AGVA official. (927) but they refused to meet him, with Faye shunting him to his assistant, Dolores Rosaler. (928) Adams and Faye, as well as other AGVA officials, could not concern themselves with Ruby's problems because they were embroiled in an internal AGVA struggle which was also brewing in the months preceding the assassination (929) and coincidentally came to a head in the days before the tragedy.

(844) Ruby was becoming exasperated. AGVA could not, or would not help, and he was losing money and customers. (930) He eventually discontinued his own amateur nights and resorted to giving away, as an enticement to patrons, prizes such as dishes and audio equipment. (931) Ruby continued to try to have the Weinstains' amateur nights stopped by contacting non-AGVA persons, but all attempts were fruitless. He called Lewis McWillie, a long-time friend working at a casino in Las Vegas, wanting to know if McWillie knew the president of the union. (932) McWillie did not, but he put Ruby in touch with William Miller, who supposedly knew the president, and Ruby and Miller had several telephone conversations. (933) While in New York, Ruby visited Joseph Glaser, the head of Associated Booking, a talent agency. (934) Glaser refused to do any favors for Ruby, including contacting AGVA on his behalf, and later described Ruby as a "mental case," a "phony" and a "namedropper." (935)

(845) Ruby made a number of calls to Mike Shore, a friend of Earl Ruby. (936) his brother, and an individual involved in the entertainment business in Los Angeles. Ruby told Shore of his discriminatory enforcement problem and asked Shore to contact Mazzei or any other AGVA officials, even though Shore was not personally acquainted with any of them. Shore contacted Bobby Phillips, who worked in the Los Angeles office of Associated Booking, (937) as well as an individual whose last name was Rio. (938) but these efforts were to no avail. (846) On August 4, 1963, Ruby called Barney Ross in New York. (959) Ross, a boyhood friend of Ruby and a former professional boxer, was employed in the talent agency field, but he too was unable to help. (940)

(847) Throughout August, Ruby continued to call AGVA officials such as Mazzei and Adams: In September and October, he seemingly reduced his efforts, but at the end of October and during November there was a renewed flurry of telephone calls apparently relating to his labor problems.

(848) One call was to Irwin Weiner, a Chicago bail bondsman whose connections to organized crime and Teamsters officials are well-documented. (941) While Weiner had grown up in the same Chicago neighborhood as the Ruby family and went to school with Earl Ruby, contact with Jack Ruby had been almost nonexistent. The October 26 call was most surprising to him. Weiner's sworn explanation of their 12-minute conversation was:

Jack Ruby called me. Evidently he had a night club in Dallas, Tex. He had a strip tease night, one night a week he had an amateur strip tease. Some union that was affiliated

with entertainers had stopped him. They asked him to stop because the amateur entertainers were not members of the union.

He stopped me and another competitor of his opened up. He called me and wanted to know if I could write a bond. He was looking to get an injunction. The lawyer told him if he got an injunction he would have to put up a bond. He asked me if I would do that and I told him no. Then he told me he was going to file a lawsuit. (942)

849) The injunction apparently would have prevented the Weinsteins from holding amateur nights. The committee was unable to find any other indications that Ruby was planning or had begun to implement any sort of legal action against the Weinsteins. (943) Accordingly, his request to Weiner seemed odd, due to their limited relationship, Weiner's residence in Chicago, and Ruby's acquaintances with their bondsmen in Dallas and California. (944)

850) Early in November, Ruby had at least one, and probably two, conversations with Robert (Barney) Baker, an associate of Jimmy Hoffa and another individual with numerous links to criminal figures.

945) The number and sequence of calls between Ruby and Baker is a question. Ruby told Baker that an unidentified mutual friend suggested the contact, and again explained that his competitors were attempting to "knock him out" and that AGVA was "giving him a headache." (946) He wanted Baker to intervene in his union negotiations. Baker replied that he could not do so because that would be a violation of his parole conditions. Further, Baker did not know anybody with AGVA. (947)

851) On the same day that Ruby had a 14-minute conversation with Baker, he also called Teamsters official Murray (Dusty) Miller in Miami. (948) Miller told the FBI only that the call involved Ruby's dispute with AGVA. (949) He told the committee that Ruby stated that a mutual friend suggested the contact, that he had heard that Miller was friendly with the president of AGVA, and that he needed some assistance from its national office. Miller did not know the AGVA president, and he discontinued the conversation when Ruby identified their mutual friend as Barney Baker. (950)

852) Several days later, Ruby called Frank Goldstein, a resident of San Francisco who was involved in gambling activities. (951) Goldstein had known Ruby in Chicago, and Eva Grant may have known and worked with Goldstein in San Francisco (952), but he was surprised to hear from "Sparky," as this was only the first or second time Ruby had ever called him. (953) Ruby wanted somebody who had an "in" with the union. Goldstein told him that his union associations were in the news media field and not the entertainment business. (954)

853) The calls to Weiner, Baker, Miller and Goldstein constitute the "suspicious" AGVA-related calls that are known to have been made by Ruby in the months preceding the assassination. They have been used as a basis for speculation that Ruby had links with organized crime, Jimmy Hoffa and the Teamsters, and other criminal enterprises. Ruby himself told the Warren Commission that they were not related to the underworld." (955)

(854) Following the call to Goldstein, Ruby went back to the AGVA officials, calling Bobby Faye approximately six times (956), including four calls on November 13, 1963. He also called Mazzei at Mazzei's unlisted home number in California, (957) and Alton Sharpe, Palmer's predecessor as Dallas branch manager, in Chicago, where Sharpe was serving as that local's branch manager. (958)

(855) Faye, as the national administrative secretary, was the true head of AGVA in 1963, with the presidency of the union being a largely titular position. (959) Earlier in 1963, Faye had contacted Mazzei, telling him that amateur nights must stop, not just in Dallas but around the country. (960) Mazzei passed the word to Palmer and the Dallas nightclub owners (this may have been Mazzei's February 1963 order). Since the Weinsteins would not stop, deciding to continue amateur nights even though they would have to pay all performers involved, (961) Ruby had to contact Faye in November. This time Faye apparently bypassed Mazzei and directly informed Palmer that amateur nights in the nature of an audience participation contest were taboo. (962) Palmer sent out a letter to the owners on November 13, 1963. (963) Faye also sent a personal letter to Ruby. (964)

(856) On November 20, Ruby made at least two calls to Sharpe, stating that he had received the November 13 letter but that Palmer was not acting in a reasonable manner, and asking if Sharpe could help him out. (965) He could not.

(857) The next day, November 21, 1963, the storm brewing within AGVA broke, leaving Faye, (966) Mazzei (967) and Sharpe (968) without jobs, a fate which also befell Palmer shortly thereafter.

(858) Opinions are mixed as to whether Ruby had a legitimate argument and was actually a victim of discriminatory enforcement by AGVA. It has been suggested that the various Dallas branch managers may have intentionally favored the Weinsteins because of Ruby's pestering, (969) chronic complaining (970) and sometimes abrasive personality, (971) or perhaps because of surreptitious payoffs. Tony Zoppi, a Dallas newspaper columnist, told the committee that in his opinion one of the Weinsteins was paying off the union. (972) Palmer believed that he was one of the few AGVA officials who would not accept bribes in the course of their duties, (973) and Bobby Faye stated that Ruby's competitors may have had a "special relationship" with the branch manager(s). (974) An FBI source said that he "did not doubt Dolan [James Henry Dolan, branch manager in Dallas from 1957-60] may have used his position for extra income by requiring pay-offs from band leaders and persons seeking entertainers." (975)

(859) It is also possible that Ruby was dealing with an organization fraught with incompetence and corruption. Certainly AGVA's internal problems in 1963 did not improve Ruby's plight. Neither did the possible corruption within AGVA. Palmer stated that dishonesty pervaded the upper echelon of the union. (976) and others have described AGVA as having "racketeer" links (977) and being associated with "smalltime hoodlumism." (978) Penny Singleton, the current president of AGVA and an individual involved in the 1963 power struggle, described the situation then as "abominable" and stated that the union was completely corrupt. (979)

- (860) Both Ruby and the Weinstens could have been blowing a trifling matter out of proportion. Palmer thought that after a while, the amateur nights were no longer profitable for the Weinstens, but they continued them merely to frustrate and anger Ruby. (980)
- (861) Conversely, Palmer thought that Ruby may have pursued the amateur night issue not because of a true belief in its validity, but because he hated the Weinstens, (981) as well as to divert attention from his other difficulties with AGVA. (982) Ruby had difficulty adhering to the AGVA minimum basic agreement since it restricted the hours which a performer had to work and Ruby had a continuous show policy at the Carousel. (983) Further, he was often delinquent in the payments he had contracted to make to the AGVA welfare fund, even though these payments were not large. (984) He was delinquent during Palmer's tenure as Dallas branch manager, (985) but did become current, (986) perhaps due in part to Palmer's threat that Ruby would lose his AGVA license. (987) Ruby also encouraged his strippers to drink champagne with the customers, or at least to persuade the customers to purchase it themselves. (988) This practice is known colloquially as "B-girls," and AGVA members were not supposed to engage in it, although enforcement was difficult and rare. Although Andrew Armstrong stated that Jack Ruby did not allow solicitation of customers by his employees, (989) Heidi Lee Ballowe, a Ruby employee in 1961 and a member of AGVA's board in Dallas in 1963, stated the board had received two complaints that Ruby expected his dancers to associate with customers, (990) a practice obviously not sanctioned by AGVA.
- (862) Complaints to AGVA by strippers also involved alleged physical abuse by Ruby, (991) nonpayment of wages, and other contractual violations. One example was the contractual difficulties Ruby had with Janet Conforto ("Jada"), the stripper Ruby recruited in New Orleans. He found that her act tended to overstep the bounds of decency prescribed for the Carousel and accordingly Ruby attempted to remove her act from the Carousel roster before her contract had run out. Palmer was forced to intercede to resolve the problem. (992) A second example involved a dancer who used the stage name of Najada. She complained to AGVA in 1961 after Ruby slapped her, but Dolan told her to forget the incident. (993)
- (863) It appears that Ruby's problems with AGVA were constant, often open-ended and unresolved, with few victories for Ruby. Most importantly, his labor problems with AGVA were real and even provided a plausible explanation for at least most of his actions, movements, and telephone calls in 1963. Indeed, testimony given to the committee supported the conclusion that most of Ruby's phone calls during late 1963 were related to his labor troubles. In light of the identity of some of the individuals with whom Ruby spoke, however, the possibility of other matters being discussed could not be dismissed. The explanations provided by several of the organized crime-connected figures Ruby was in touch with have not been corroborated and seem to have lacked credibility. While there can be no doubt that Ruby's difficulties with AGVA played an important part in his actions in 1963, his labor problems do not necessarily explain all significant aspects of his actions and associations during that period.

150. *Ind*

(864)

Minimum Basic Agreement

(Night Clubs, Hotels, Cafes, Cabarets, Restaurants, Theatre Restaurants)

Sovereign Club

Chait
of
the

AMERICAN GUILD OF VARIETY ARTISTS

A branch of the Associated Actors and Artistes of America
affiliated with the American Federation of Labor

National Headquarters
110 WEST 57th STREET
New York 19, New York

CLASSIFICATION A

BRANCH OFFICE

AGREEMENT made this 10 day of December, 1960, by and between the

AMERICAN GUILD OF VARIETY ARTISTS, its successors and assigns (hereinafter called AGVA), and

(1) _____ doing business as _____ (trade name, if any)
(owner's name, if individually owned, or all partners' names)

or (2) Sovereign Club Inc incorporated under the laws of the State of Texas
(if owned by corporation give full name of corporation)

their heirs, successors and assigns (hereinafter called Employer) operating the Sovereign Club
(Name of Club, Cafe, Hotel Room, Restaurant, Etc.)

located at 1312 Commerce Dallas Texas
Street City State

In consideration of the mutual promises herein contained, it is mutually agreed as follows:

- AGVA RECOGNITION:** The Employer hereby recognizes AGVA as the exclusive collective bargaining agency for all Artists in the Variety Field now or hereafter employed or otherwise engaged by the Employer during the term of this Agreement, and the parties hereby mutually agree that AGVA represents a majority of the Artists employed by the Employer. "Artists", as used herein, is defined to mean all actors, singers, dancers, and other performers or entertainers in the Variety Field, but does not include persons who act solely as orchestra or band leaders or solely as musicians in orchestras and bands.
- AGVA SHOP:** The Employer agrees that all Artists whose services he uses, and all Artists employed by him or his representatives, directly or indirectly, will be members of AGVA in good standing, and will remain such members in good standing throughout their employment.
- AGVA MEMBERSHIP:** AGVA agrees that it is an open union and will admit to and retain in membership any Artists the Employer wishes to employ subject to the Constitution and By-Laws, Rules and Regulations of AGVA with the exception of persons suspended or expelled from AGVA or marked Unfair by AGVA or its affiliated organizations in the Associated Actors and Artistes of America, or persons who are guilty of conduct unbecoming a union member. The Employer agrees not to employ or continue the employment of persons suspended or expelled as above provided, and further agrees that he will not require any Artist to work with any other Artist unless each and every such Artist is a member in good standing of AGVA.
- AGVA CONTRACTS:** All contracts of employment shall be on or shall be deemed to be on the AGVA Standard Form of Artists Employment Contract. Nothing herein shall prevent any Artist from negotiating better terms and conditions of employment than those contained in this Agreement or in the Standard Form of Artists Employment Contract. In cases of direct booking, the Employer agrees to execute the AGVA Standard Form of Artists Employment Contract with all Artists engaged by him, before the commencement of rehearsals or performances, in triplicate, one copy for the Employer, one copy for the Artist and to deliver one copy to AGVA within forty-eight (48) hours of such execution. In cases where an Artist is employed through an agent or booker, the Employer agrees to deal exclusively with agents or bookers franchised by AGVA.
- BONDS:** The Employer agrees to deposit and maintain with AGVA adequate security suitable to AGVA in the form of cash covering compensation and transportation of, and welfare contributions for, the Artists who are, have been or will be employed by him. Should the Employer request the return of security deposited with AGVA at any time during the term of this Agreement, it is specifically understood and agreed that AGVA, at its option, may forthwith and without notice terminate this Agreement.
- GOVERNMENTAL BENEFITS:** The Employer agrees to abide by and live up to all present and future State County, Municipal and Federal ordinances, rules, regulations, laws and statutes enacted for the protection of and applicable to the employment of employees and more specifically applicable to employment of the Artists hereunder. All Artists shall be considered as employees and not independent contractors and the Employer assumes all responsibility for the payment of all taxes and contributions under Workmen's Compensation, Unemployment Insurance, Social Security, Old Age Pension or any other law applicable thereto.
- ARBITRATION:** The Employer agrees that any and all controversies and disputes arising out of or relating to this Agreement or out of the Employment of Artists hereunder shall be settled and determined by AGVA. All claims arising hereunder or out of any employment must be presented in writing to AGVA within thirty (30) days after such claim shall have arisen, unless at the option of AGVA, good and sufficient reason for any delay shall be presented to AGVA.
- REPRESENTATIVES:** AGVA may designate deputies for its members in the establishment of the Employer and the Employer agrees not to discriminate against any deputy or deputies; the Employer agrees to admit any authorized representative of AGVA to the premises of the Employer including rehearsal halls and backstage at all times. The Employer further agrees not to discriminate against any Artist for submitting any grievance to AGVA.
- LAWS GOVERNING:** This Agreement shall be construed in accordance with the laws of the State of New York.

10. **TERM OF AGREEMENT:** This Agreement shall terminate on December 30 of this year and shall be automatically renewed for one year and successive one year periods thereafter unless written notice to the contrary is given by either party to the other not later than November 30th of any one year, by registered mail with return receipt requested. Should existing conditions of the Employer, such as seating capacity, concert charge, minimum charge, liquor and food prices, etc. be materially changed by the Employer, then this Agreement may be terminated at any time by AGVA and the Employer agrees to enter into a new agreement for new minimum conditions for Artists based upon such new conditions.

11. **TERMS AND CONDITIONS:** The Employer agrees that the minimum terms and conditions governing the employment of Artists by the employer are those contained herein, and in all present and future rules and regulations of AGVA, and the Employer agrees to abide by and live up to all such terms and conditions and rules and regulations. The Employer agrees that employment of Artists shall be subject to AGVA's Rules and Regulations, all of which are incorporated herein and made part hereof by reference.

12. **MINIMUM COMPENSATION:** The Employer agrees that the minimum compensation for Artists shall be as follows:

Principals \$ 125.00 net per person per week
Chorus \$ 90.00 net per person per week

There shall be no docking because of performances omitted or cancelled by the Employer. Minimum compensation for Chorus Artists shall apply to ensemble work in union only. Chorus Artists required to step out of line, lead a production number or work in bits shall receive additional salary equivalent to not less than 25% of the minimum salary of that Chorus Artist's then prevailing salary.

13. **WORKING CONDITIONS:** No Artist shall be required to give more than 3 performances each night. Any performance in excess of such number each night shall be an extra performance and shall be paid for pro rata at the weekly compensation of the Artist. No Chorus Artist shall be permitted to work more than six (6) days a week, said number of days to constitute a full work week. No Artist shall be dismissed later than two A.M., local time, on any day.

The Employer agrees to provide the Artists with a safe place to work; to provide adequate sanitary facilities for all Artists; to provide safe, clean and sanitary dressing rooms (with separate accommodations for male and female Artists) at the place of employment, and to make adequate provision to safeguard and insure the costumes, make-up, street clothes and other valuables of the Artist.

14. **TELEVISION:** The Artist shall not be required to perform or appear nor shall the Employer request or require the Artist to perform or appear, directly or indirectly, in television regardless of the point of origin of the telecast without first securing the written consent and approval thereto of AGVA.

15. **MUSIC:** The Employer, throughout the term of this contract, shall furnish to the Artist live musical accompaniment according to the usual standard of his establishment for all performances of the Artist at the Employer's expense, and the Employer further agrees to provide live full orchestra rehearsal at the Employer's own expense for each Artist prior to the first performance.

16. **SIGNATORIES:** It is agreed that if this Agreement is signed by a Firm or Corporation as the Employer, the individuals signing this Agreement on behalf of said Firm or Corporation jointly and severally agree to be bound equally thereto with the Firm or Corporation. This Agreement shall not be binding on AGVA until countersigned by the National Administrative Secretary of AGVA.

17. **WELFARE FUND:** The Employer is advised of an AGVA Welfare Program which provides for welfare benefits for AGVA members. To assure the benefits of said Welfare Program to the performers engaged by the employer, the employer accepts the Program and agrees to make contributions to the AGVA Welfare Fund as follows:

1. \$1.00 per person per engagement per day
2. \$2.50 per person per week of six days or more
3. \$3.50 per person per week for engagements outside the Continental limits of the United States and Canada.

The Employer shall file or cause to be filed with AGVA prior to or upon commencement of the engagement of each performer, the Weekly Booking Report form showing the names of each performer engaged during the then current week, his respective engagement contract compensation and such other information as that form may require. Such forms shall be made available by AGVA Welfare Fund to the employer. The employer shall pay to the AGVA Welfare Fund simultaneously with the filing of such forms, the amount applicable for the type of engagement for performers listed on the report. The undersigned Employer upon execution of this Agreement does hereby adopt and become a party to the AGVA Welfare Program and the Agreement and Declaration of Trust dated February 6th, 1953, as amended. This shall constitute notice by the undersigned Employer to the Operator Trustees and AGVA Trustees named in said Program and Agreement and Declaration of Trust of the acceptance by the undersigned Employer of the terms and conditions thereof and the designation of such Operator Trustees and their successors in Trust.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF, the parties have hereunto set their hands and seals the day and year first above written.

AMERICAN GUILD OF VARIETY ARTISTS

By James Balow
National Representative or Branch Manager

Employer SOVEREIGN CLUB INC
Full Name of Owner (Person, Firm or Corporation)

By Jack Ruby (Sec.)
(State Title of Signer if Firm or Corporation)

1312 1/2 W. JACK RUBY
Business Address of Owner

Dallas, Texas
City and State

Operating the SOVEREIGN CLUB
(State Name of Club, Cafe, Hotel Room, Restaurant, Etc.)

Countersigned:
By John B. AB
National Administrative Secretary

(To be filled in by Branch)

AMOUNT OF INITIAL BOND \$ 150
RECEIPT NO. 11098
RECEIPT DATE 12-14-65

National Representative or Branch Manager
James Balow

U.S. HOUSE SELECT
COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

1978 JUL 28 PM 2:41

RECEIVED



AGVA STANDARD FORM OF ARTISTS ENGAGEMENT CONTRACT

C.A. "Pappy" Dolsen

ARTISTS REPRESENTATIVE

SUITE 500 — 1500 JACKSON STREET

DALLAS 1, TEXAS

RI 7-2856

RI 7-2842

NATIONAL HEADQUARTERS
551 FIFTH AVENUE
New York 17, N. Y.
TN 7-5600

American Guild of Variety Artists
(A Branch of the Associated Actors and Artists of America)
(Affiliated with the AFL-CIO)

AGVA APPROVED

Membership No. _____
Paid to _____
Checked by _____
Date Checked _____
Bond _____ MBA _____ Welfare _____

AGREEMENT made this 13 day of December, 1963 between
Ralph Paul (Carosel Club) hereinafter called the "Operator" and

WALLY WESTON hereinafter called the "Artist", Membership No. _____
AGVA Branch Dallas Paid to _____

1. The Operator hereby warrants that he is the operator herein at the present time and for the duration of this contract, and engages the Artist and the Artist hereby accepts said engagement, to present his act under the direction, supervision and control of the Operator, as a M.C. consisting of One (1) persons, at the CAROSSEL CLUB in the city of Dallas Texas for a period of Two Weeks (2) consecutive weeks, Seven (7) days weekly, Three (3) shows daily, commencing on Monday Jan 6, 1964 for which the Operator agrees to pay the Artist, and the Artist agrees to accept, as full payment, the sum of Two Hundred twenty Five Dollars (\$ 225.00) weekly, payable immediately preceding the first performance on the concluding night of each week's engagement hereunder.

2. Artist hereby gives and grants to Operator the option of extending this agreement for Two Once Week (2) consecutive additional periods of Mutual () consecutive weeks each, immediately following the conclusion of the original engagement hereunder, upon the same terms and conditions as contained herein for the original period hereof. The weekly payment during each option period shall be Two Hundred Twenty Five Dollars (\$ 225.00). Each of these

options to be effective must be exercised in writing by the Operator not later than Two Week weeks (days) prior to the termination of each preceding period. This contract, including all options, may not exceed one year. (See reverse side.) (NOTE: On engagements for one week or less AGVA Rules require written notice the day following the opening; on engagements of 2 or 3 weeks, the Rules require at least one week's written notice and on engagements of 4 or more weeks the Rules require at least 2 weeks' written notice.)

3. IN THE EVENT THE ENGAGEMENT OF THE ARTIST SHALL BE CONTINUED BY MUTUAL CONSENT BEYOND THE EXPIRATION DATE OF THE CONTRACT (ORIGINAL TERM AND OPTION PERIODS, IF ANY) THE ARTIST SHALL BE DEEMED TO BE ENGAGED BY THE EMPLOYER ON A CONTINUOUS EMPLOYMENT BASIS, SUBJECT TO ONE WEEK'S WRITTEN NOTICE OF TERMINATION BY EITHER PARTY TO THE OTHER. ALL OTHER PROVISIONS OF THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT SHALL CONTINUE IN FULL FORCE AND EFFECT THROUGHOUT SUCH CONTINUED ENGAGEMENT.

4. IT IS A CONDITION OF THIS AGREEMENT THAT THE ARTIST BE A MEMBER OF AGVA IN GOOD STANDING UPON THE EXECUTION HEREOF AND SHALL REMAIN IN GOOD STANDING FOR THE DURATION OF THIS CONTRACT. The parties jointly and severally agree that the Artist's obligations hereunder are subject (a) to the Artist's prior obligations to AGVA as a member thereof, (b) to AGVA's Rules and Regulations, Constitution and By-Laws, as of the date hereof, and (c) to the Rules and Regulations of the AGVA Branch in whose jurisdiction the Artist performs hereunder insofar as they are not in conflict with those of the National AGVA.

5. The Artist shall render his act in the variety field exclusively to the Operator throughout the term hereof unless otherwise provided herein or otherwise consented to by the Operator in writing.

6. The Artist authorizes the Operator to deduct from the above-mentioned compensation such sum as may be necessary to establish and/or maintain his good standing in AGVA and to pay such sum to the local AGVA representative upon demand. The Operator shall receive from such representative and shall deliver to the Artist, the proper AGVA receipt therefor.

7. All the provisions of any agreement now existing or which may be entered into between the Operator and AGVA are incorporated herein, and made a part hereof, and shall govern the engagement of the Artist hereunder.

8. The terms "Artist" and "Operator" as used herein include and apply to singular and plural members and all genders wheresoever the context may require.

9. The Artist shall not be required to perform or appear nor shall the Operator request or require the Artist to perform or appear, directly or indirectly, in connection with the point of origin of the telecast without first securing the written consent and approval thereof of AGVA.

10. The Operator, throughout the term of this contract, at his own expense shall furnish to the Artist live musical accompaniment according to the usual standard of his establishment for all rehearsals and performances of the Artist.

11. AGVA WELFARE TRUST FUND: The Operator is advised of an AGVA Welfare Program which provides for welfare benefits for AGVA members. To assure the benefits of said Welfare Program to the performers engaged by the Operator, the Operator accepts the Program and agrees to make contributions to the AGVA Welfare Trust Fund as follows:

1. \$100 per person per engagement per day.
2. \$250 per person per week of six days or more.
3. \$350 per person per week for engagements outside the Continental limits of the United States and Canada.

12. SUPPLEMENTAL AGVA WELFARE FUND: The Operator is advised of a SUPPLEMENTAL AGVA WELFARE FUND which provides for welfare benefits for AGVA members. (This is in addition to the AGVA Welfare Trust Fund.) The Operator agrees to make contributions to the SUPPLEMENTAL AGVA WELFARE FUND as follows:

1. Weekly Engagements (5, 6 or 7 days) - \$100 per person per week.
2. Engagements of less than 1 week—35¢ per person for the 1st day; 35¢ per person for the 2nd day; and 30¢ per person for the 3rd day. (Upon the payment of the total sum of \$100 per person in a week, no further payment shall be required for that week.)

13. All claims other than commission claims that may arise out of this contract must be presented to AGVA in writing, within 30 days, otherwise AGVA will not assume any responsibility for processing same.

14. Agent failing to ascertain artist's membership status before signing of contract, shall be subject to prompt disciplinary action.

15. A copy of this contract must be filed with AGVA prior to the opening of engagement date stated above.

16. This contract is pay or play.

17. REMARKS: (MUST BE INITIALED BY ALL PARTIES TO THIS CONTRACT)

Operator agrees to withhold ten Per cent (10) of Artists Salary

each week and mail to C A Pappy Dolsen--

18. In WITNESS WHEREOF, we have signed this agreement on the day and year first above written.

OPERATOR: Carosel Club Ralph Paul
Full name of owner (person, firm or corporation)

Wally Weston

Stage Name

ARTIST:

AGENT: C A Pappy Dolsen..

Full signature

Legal Name

Association, if any

19. This is to certify that Wally Weston

Printed Name of Artist

appearing at

CAROUSEL CLUB

Name of Club, Theatre or Establishment

City

is protected by the AGVA WELFARE TRUST FUND AND SUPPLEMENTAL AGVA WELFARE FUND PLANS, commencing Jan. 6, 1964, for which the undersigned assumes responsibility for the contributions.

OPERATOR.

F. PROFILES OF JACK RUBY ASSOCIATES *

INTRODUCTION

(865) The committee undertook an extensive review of Jack Ruby's friends, associates, and contacts in an effort to develop information relating to his background, activities, and possible criminal associations. The committee made an effort to examine more closely the full dimensions of Ruby's life, focusing in greater detail on his associations than was attempted by the Warren Commission or the FBI. In this connection, staff papers were prepared containing investigative profiles of a number of his associates and contacts, some of whom had organized crime connections.

(866) The following biographical summaries of these individuals are intended to provide a more complete picture of the range of Ruby's associations and activities, with emphasis on various criminal associates.** These staff papers were prepared at various times over the life of the committee. The information in them was taken from law enforcement and other files.

(867) It was not in all cases independently verified and should not necessarily be taken as the truth. Further, not all of the staff papers were updated as new material was developed or depositions of the subjects were taken. Consequently, they should be read as what they are: working documents summarizing relevant and irrelevant information, not all of which could be or was verified.

i. Andrew Armstrong, Jr.

Biographical Summary

(868) Andrew Armstrong, Jr., was born on March 20, 1937, in Pittsburg, Tex. He left school after completing 11th grade and moved to Dallas.(994) He was then 16 years old and has resided in Dallas ever since.(995) He has had a variety of occupations since leaving school. His first job was as a caddymaster at River Hills Golf Course.(996) When Armstrong left there he went to work at Wilson's Cafeteria in the Republic Bank Building.(997) He then worked at Vick's Restaurant.(998) From there he went to Vinson Steel Corp. where he filled orders for cut stainless steel and magnesium.(999) From 1958 to March 18, 1961, Armstrong was in prison on a narcotics charge. After his release, he began working at the El Rancho Hotel as a night clerk.(1000) Following this he worked as a maintenance man at the Holiday Hills Apartments, which belonged to the Hunt Oil Co.(1001) Armstrong said he never met H. L. or Lamar Hunt. (1002) He worked at the apartments until Christmas 1961. (1003) In January 1962, he got a job at the Marilyn Belt Factory. (1004) While working there, he also took a part-time job at the

*Prepared by T. Mark Flanagan, Jr., Leslie H. Wizelman, Ann F. Taylor, staff researchers, Howard Shapiro, research attorney, and Donald A. Purdy, Jr., senior staff counsel.

**A number of profiles are followed by the depositions of the individuals taken by the committee. In one case, a copy of the staff summary of the interview with the individual has been included.

Carousel Club for Jack Ruby.(1005) During June 1962, Armstrong began working full time for Ruby(1006) who employed him as a bartender and general maintenance man for a salary of approximately \$45 per week plus tips.(1007) Armstrong worked at the Carousel until February 1964.(1008)

(869) Armstrong had an arrest record, although it was not extensive.(1009) During the 1950's, he was arrested for burglary and received 2-years probation.(1010) He also had one narcotics arrest, for which he received a 5-year sentence.(1011) On March 18, 1961, he was released from the State penitentiary after 3 years.(1012) There was no indication of any association or connection with organized crime figures or involvement in organized illegal activities.

Statements by Armstrong

(870) The Warren Commission's examination of Armstrong was extremely comprehensive. He was interviewed by the FBI on several occasions and also testified before the Commission.(1013)

(871) As stated earlier, Armstrong was employed by Ruby from 1962 to February 1964. Armstrong testified before the Warren Commission that he first met Ruby in May 1962 when he asked him for a job.(1014) During an interview with the committee, however, Armstrong indicated that his first contact with Ruby had actually occurred during the 1950's while he was part of a song-and-dance group that performed in the vicinity of the Vegas Club.(1015) Nevertheless, he said that the first formal meeting occurred during mid-1962.(1016) In his deposition before the committee, Armstrong further explained that he had sung with a group called the Vinos who had appeared at the Vegas Club.(1017) At that time, he did not know Ruby well, and when he subsequently asked Ruby for a job, Ruby did not remember him.(1018)

(872) Armstrong's relationship with Ruby was that of employee to employer. When Armstrong first went to work for Ruby, he worked as a bartender and general maintenance man.(1019) Gradually, according to Armstrong, his duties and responsibilities increased.(1020)

* * * my responsibilities grew in putting down the receipts in the books, going to the bank, things like that, and making sure that there was enough girls, there are enough waitresses, going and putting ads in the paper. They just grew.(1021)

(873) Armstrong told both the Warren Commission and the committee that Ruby operated the club on a cash basis.(1022) Ruby would go to the bank "once or twice a week,"(1023) but Armstrong believed Ruby kept most of his money "in his purse on his person."(1024) Employees and purchases for the club were paid in cash.(1025) The rent was paid with a cashier's check.(1026)

(874) In Armstrong's opinion, the financial condition of the Carousel was "not good."(1027) He stated that the average receipts were \$900 to \$1,000 per week.(1028) In his deposition, Armstrong said that in the fall of 1963 the club was "doing a little better than we had been in the past year."(1030) Armstrong stated that Ralph Paul had a financial interest in the club, but that Ruby did not.(1029) Regarding Paul, Armstrong stated that

* * * if anybody gave him [Ruby] money, he probably would have got it from Ralph. That's the only place I know of him ever getting money. (1031)

(875) In another interview with the committee, Armstrong stated that during the weeks immediately prior to the assassination, Ruby had accumulated \$6,000, \$3,000 of which he had planned to give Paul. (1032) When Ruby was arrested, the \$3,000 was confiscated, and Armstrong gave the remaining \$3,000, which was in his possession, to Paul. (1033)

(876) Armstrong indicated that Ruby kept a pistol in a Merchants State Bank money bag. (1034) He did not recall ever seeing Ruby with the pistol in his pocket or stuck in his waist belt. (1035) After the club closed in the evenings, the receipts were turned over to Ruby, (1036) who would put the money in the money bag along with the pistol and take it with him. (1037)

(877) Armstrong stated that the Carousel Club was in good standing with the Dallas police, but there were no specific policemen who visited the club. (1038) Patrolmen would stop in to check on the club and have a cup of coffee. (1039) Armstrong told the Warren Commission that the policemen were given a discount on beer, the same price charged to newsmen, bellboys, and hotel clerks—40 cents. (1040) Armstrong stated that he had never seen members of the vice squad take anything to drink when they came to the club. (1041) When asked in his deposition if Ruby ever gave discount rates for beer Armstrong stated:

If he did, it wasn't that often; we could have had 40 cents. You know, I could have charged somebody less than I did the regular customers, like they would come and sit at the bar or something, if Jack OK'd it. I can't remember who all got the rates. It's been too long. (1042)

(878) When Armstrong was asked if the strippers employed in Ruby's club engaged in prostitution, he stated that there were a few who did, but they acted without Ruby's knowledge or consent. (1043) Ruby did not gamble, as far as Armstrong knew, although he did participate in a few poker games. (1044) He did not know of any other participants in these games, except for Ruby's roommate. (1045)

(879) Ruby was described by Armstrong as "always on the make." (1046) Ruby dated often, although Armstrong knew of no specific details. (1047) Armstrong denied that Ruby was a homosexual or that he had any sexual perversions. (1048)

(880) Armstrong also described Ruby as "worried and disturbed always." (1049) He stated that Ruby was often angry and threatened to fire him on several occasions. (1050) He had told the Warren Commission that Ruby never hit anyone but always gave the impression that he might do so at any time. (1051) Armstrong never knew Ruby to use any physical violence except to throw people out of the club. (1052)

(881) The only trips Armstrong could recall Ruby taking were to New York and New Orleans. (1053) He stated that the New York trip was to secure the services of a dancer named Jada. (1054) Armstrong

stated in his interview, however, that Ruby told him this trip was to sell a gun for a friend of his in Cuba. (1055) Armstrong indicated in his deposition that Ruby went to New York to visit a friend. (1056) Armstrong added that "it might have been the time when he [Ruby] bought those guns." (1057) When Armstrong was questioned further about the guns, he stated that Ruby bought three guns, but he did not know what kind. (1058) He bought one for Eva Grant, his sister, and one for "his friend" who was in Cuba. (1059) Armstrong added, "I don't know how he got it over." (1060) Armstrong had no knowledge of any trips to Cuba. (1061)

(882) In an FBI interview, Armstrong described his activities on November 22, 1963. (1062) He took a bus from his home and arrived in downtown Dallas at approximately 12:25 p.m. (1063) He walked to the Carousel, arriving there at approximately 12:30 p.m. (1064) While in the men's room, he heard sirens. (1065) Becoming curious, he turned on the radio and heard the announcement that the Presidential motorcade had been fired upon. (1066) He then attempted to awaken Curtis "Larry" Laverne Crafard, who was sleeping in a room at the club. (1067) Unable to do so, he listened to the radio for a few more minutes. (1068) He then returned to Crafard's room and this time woke him up. (1069) According to Armstrong, Ruby telephoned approximately 5 or 10 minutes later. (1070) He believed Ruby was calling from the Dallas Morning News because he could hear typewriters in the background, and it was Ruby's habit on Friday mornings to go to the newspaper offices to place his weekend advertisements for the club. (1071) Ruby talked to Armstrong for 3 or 4 minutes and informed him that: "If anything happens, we are going to close the club." (1072) Armstrong heard the official announcement of the President's death at approximately 1:30 p.m. (1073) About 15 or 20 minutes later, Ruby arrived at the club. (1074) Armstrong believes this was at approximately 1:45 or 1:50 p.m. (1075) Ruby informed him that the club would be closed for the next 3 days (1076) and then made several phone calls. (1077) Both heard over the radio that an Officer Tippit had been killed, and Ruby mentioned that he knew him. (1078) Armstrong told the FBI that Ruby remained at the club until approximately 4 p.m. (1079) In his Warren Commission testimony, however, Armstrong stated that Ruby left at approximately 2:35 p.m., returning at approximately 4 p.m. (1080) Armstrong indicated that Ruby was on the phone almost the entire time he was in the club. (1081) He claimed he heard Ruby make phone calls to Ralph Paul and to people in Detroit, Chicago, and Los Angeles. (1082) He also remembers that Ruby called Eva Grant and Dr. Coleman Jacobson. (1083) He stated that some time between 2 and 3 p.m., a woman called asking for Ruby and gave the name of Alace. (1084) Ruby was on another phone at the time of this call. (1085) Armstrong stated that when Ruby left the club, he took the money bag with the gun in it. (1086) Armstrong left the clubs at approximately 4:30 p.m. (1087).

(883) In his Warren Commission testimony, Armstrong stated that on Saturday, November 23, 1963, he spoke to Ruby at approximately 1 p.m. regarding Larry Crafard's leaving the club. (1088) Ruby arrived at the club at about 6 or 7 that evening. (1089) He stayed for a

short time, leaving between 7 and 7:30.(1090) Armstrong closed the club and left at approximately 8 p.m.(1091) In an FBI interview, however, Armstrong had stated that his last contact with Ruby before the Oswald shooting was about 9 p.m. on Saturday evening.(1092) (884) Subsequent to Ruby's arrest, Armstrong talked to Melvin Belli, but did not testify at the trial.(1093) Belli did not use Armstrong because of his previous criminal record.(1094) (885) Armstrong did visit Ruby in jail, but he stated they never discussed the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald.(1095) Rather, they discussed the business at the club, as Armstrong continued operating it after Ruby's arrest. Armstrong also delivered Ruby's mail and relayed any messages from Ruby's employees.(1096) (886) Deposition before the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

1 UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2 HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

3 ooo0ooo

4
5 United States Federal Building
6 U.S. Magistrate Courtroom 16-F23
7 1100 Commerce Steet
8 Dallas, Texas

9 Tuesday, May 23, 1978
10 3:00 p.m.

11
12 APPEARANCES:

13 DONALD PURDY, Staff Counsel
14 Select Committee on Assassinations
Washington, D.C. 20515

15 LESLIE WEIZELMAN, Research Analyst
16 Select Committee on Assassinations
Washington, D.C. 20515

17
18
19
20
21
22 SWORN TESTIMONY OF

23 ANDREW ARMSTRONG, JR.
24
25

P R O C E E D I N G S

(Committee Rules and Resolutions
tendered to the witness.)

Whereupon,

ANDREW ARMSTRONG, JR.

was duly sworn and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION

BY MR. PURDY:

Q Please state your full name for the record.

A Andrew Armstrong, Jr.

Q Please state your date and place of birth.

A March 20, 1937, Pittsburg, Texas.

Q What is your present address?

A 13512 Montfort, 1048.

Q That's in Dallas?

A Dallas.

Q How long have you resided at that address?

A Four years.

Q Where did you live before that?

A Pleasant Grove, Dallas.

Q And how long have you lived in Dallas all
together?

A Since 1948.

Q What is your current employment?

A S&D Oyster Company.

1 Q And that's in Dallas?

2 A That's in Dallas.

3 Q How long have you worked there?

4 A A year and seven months.

5 Q Are you married?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Do you have any children?

8 A Yes, sir.

9 Q What is your wife's name?

10 A Mary Ann Armstrong.

11 Q How long have you been married to her?

12 A Six years.

13 Q Following the assassination the Carousel Club
14 was closed.

15 When was that?

16 A February, the first of February.

17 Q It was closed in February, 1964?

18 A Yes, sir.

19 Q What did you do for employment after that?

20 A Sold wigs.

21 Q You sold wigs in Dallas?

22 A Yes.

23 Q What was the name of the company?

24 A I just thought of it the other day. I was
25 telling somebody about it.

1 A friend of mine named Clint
2 Patrick had it. Maybe I will think of it down
3 the line, the name of the company.

4 It was one of those things where
5 you put a bunch of wigs on and you peddle them,
6 you know, peddle wigs up and down the street.

7 The Crown and Glory Wig Company.

8 Q It is a matter of public record in the Warren
9 Commission Report the arrest that you had prior
0 to the assassination.

1 I guess the most significant one
2 was in terms of sentence was the three years
3 you served for marijuana; is that right?

4 A That's right.

5 Q The record indicates that you got out of
6 prison on March 18th, 1961; is that record
7 correct?

8 A March 18, 1961? I would have to check my
9 records, but I am pretty sure that is probably
0 pretty close.

1 Q Who did you go to work for when you got out of
2 prison?

3 A Jack.

4 Q And what --

5 A No, no, no. I went to work first for -- the first

1 job I had was at a little motel up on Harry
2 Hines. I don't remember the name of it, but it
3 should be in the records there somewhere.

4 Q. What were the circumstances surrounding your
5 arrest for the marijuana?

6 A. Well, the circumstances were, a friend of mine
7 was dealing, and I was with him.

8 Q. So they arrested you for dealing or for possession?

9 A. They arrested me for dealing.

10 Q. And they convicted you of dealing?

11 A. The guy -- they only picked up one. They only
12 remembered one name, and that was mine, you know.

13 It was just the circumstances where I
14 never could get him to come down and tell them
15 that he was the one and it wasn't me.

16 Q. Has he subsequently gone to prison for any
17 offenses?

18 A. Been in there ever since.

19 Q. What is his name?

20 A. His name is Leon Adams.

21 Q. Was he part of a larger operation or was he
22 pretty much a one-man --

23 A. One man.

24 Q. Do you know where he was obtaining the drugs?

25 A. No.

1 Q Did he have a regular supplier?

2 A I don't know.

3 He kept grass all of the time, you
4 know.

5 Q Was any kind of criminal organization in Dallas
6 in terms of like franchising drug sales or
7 was it disorganized and loose?

8 A Disorganized.

9 Q You don't think your friend had to pay off anyone
10 to conduct his business?

11 A No, I doubt it. He never did have no more than
12 a little dab of it, anyway, you know.

13 Q It was not a major operation?

14 A The only thing I ever seen really was cigarettes
15 around on the street, you know.

16 Q In 1955, you were arrested for burglary.

17 Were you involved with anyone else
18 in that event?

19 A Well, that was the case where we was out one
20 night and we came upon a recreation center and
21 it was open.

22 Q You came up on what?

23 A Recreation center, and the recreation center
24 was open.

25 Apparently somebody else had went

1 in there, so it was -- it was a neighborhood
2 recreation center. We knew the place ver well,
3 so instead of going home we just stopped and
4 baked some cakes and things like that.

5 The guys that was in it, that was
6 in the recreation center, had broke in the
7 school house. I think that's the way it was.

8 Okay. Now, I caught up with them
9 after the schoolhouse, so I got put in for both
10 of them. There wasn't nothing I could tell
11 them, you know, so we baked cakes, I think,
12 from supplies that was brought over from the
13 schoolhouse.

14 Q. Had they been involved in previous burglaries
15 or breakins?

16 A. I don't know. I doubt -- I don't know.

17 Q. Do you know if they were involved in any such
18 subsequent to that time?

19 A. I believe so.

20 I don't recall what, but most of
21 them stayed into trouble, you know.

22 Q. So you believe they were arrested for similar
23 incidents later?

24 A. I think. I think I am the only one that has
25 stayed out of trouble since, you know, that is,

1 big trouble.

2 In fact, I don't even remember all
3 of them's names.

4 Q Do you remember some of their names?

5 A Let's see. I think Jones was with us.

6 Q What is his first name?

7 A Curlie or something like that. Curlie Jones,
8 and I think that -- who else was it. I don't
9 recall.

10 Q In your Warren Commission testimony you indicated
11 that you were considering trying to get a
12 pardon for the marijuana arrest, and I believe
13 it also indicated that you had to get a sponsor
14 who was a member of the police or sheriff's
15 department.

16 A Yes, sir.

17 Q Do you remember that?

18 A Yes, sir.

19 Q Did you ever obtain such a sponsor?

20 A Yes. I obtained him, and I knew you was going
21 to ask me his name, but I can't remember it.

22 He used to be on the corner up there
23 on Akard up in front of the Adolphus Hotel.

24 Q Do you remember considering a number of people
25 for a sponsor before you picked one?

1 A. No. He was the one that told me about it, the
2 policeman. He was the one that told me about
3 it. He said that, you know, he would work on
4 it, go talk to the Judge.

5 He said, "I will sign them," you
6 know. "I will sign the papers for you."

7 Q How did you get friendly with him?

8 A. Just by being on the corner all the time. I
9 would eat there at the drugstore at the
10 Adolphus. He was always there.

11 He and I was on the same corner every
12 day, you know, all day.

13 Q Does it refresh your recollection to know that
14 in your Warren Commission testimony you indicated
15 that you were considering a Lieutenant Gilmore
16 and a Sheriff Decker?

17 A. I could have said I considered them, yes.

18 Q Were they, either one, individuals you finally
19 decided upon?

20 A. I don't recall. I would have to go get those
21 papers.

22 Maybe somebody else signed those
23 papers other than that policeman. I almost
24 called his name then.

25 He used to bring me fish when he

1 went fishing.

2 Q Well, we can come back to it or talk to you at
3 a subsequent time and see if you can recall that.

4 A Okay.

5 Q There was a minor difference of facts in between
6 your Warren Commission testimony and the
7 previous interview you had with our staff
8 concerning the first time you met Jack Ruby.

9 A Uh-huh.

10 Q The Warren Commission indicated that you met him
11 in the spring of 1962 when you first went into
12 the Carousel for a job.

13 Was that the first time you met
14 Jack Ruby or had their been a previous contact
15 in the late 1950's?

16 A Yes. I used to go over to -- with a group that --
17 we came out of West Dallas, and we used to go
18 over there and sing. We used to take them
19 over there and they would sing and make money
20 by people pitching pennies and quarters to them,
21 you know.

22 Q Would you sing near the club or in the club?

23 A In the club. In the Vegas Club.

24 Q And that was when Jack Ruby ran the Vegas Club?

25 A That was when Ruby ran the Vegas Club.

1 I knew Jack -- I didn't know him
2 that well.

3 Q But you knew who he was and he knew who you were?

4 A Yes.

5 No. No. He didn't know who I was.
6 I am sorry.

7 When I went up to get a job, he
8 didn't know who I was. I told him that I used
9 to come over there with the Vinos, and he
10 remembered me but I could have been with them,
11 because there was a guy always with them. I used
12 to pick the money up.

13 Q The group was called the Vinos?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Was there any particular reason you hadn't
16 mentioned that incident to the Warren Commission?

17 A I don't know why I didn't mention it to them.
18 Maybe it was just -- out of all of the things
19 that was happening then, you know, man, you know,
20 everybody was shook up.

21 Q You mentioned that you had visited the Vegas
22 Club.

23 Did you ever visit the Longhorn
24 Ranch Club?

25 A The Longhorn?

1 Q. At Corinth and Industrial Streets?

2 A. Yeah. I have been to the Longhorn.

3 Oh, what did I got to the Longhorn
4 for? For some reason a couple of times.

5 Q. Do you remember the part of the club called the
6 Plantation?

7 A. Yes. The Old Plantation, sure.

8 Q. Did you go there for entertainment?

9 A. No. I don't think we ever went there for
10 entertainment.

11 Yes, we did. We sure did. It was
12 in the '50's sometime, but I don't remember.

13 Q. In other words, you went there just for
14 enjoyment?

15 A. No, no. I went there with the group.

16 Q. With the group?

17 A. They was singing there. The same group, the
18 Vinos.

19 Q. Did you know who was running the Longhorn Ranch
20 Club at that time?

21 A. Not unless it was Pappy.

22 Q. Pappy who?

23 A. Pappy Dolson.

24 Pappy is the only one I can think
25 of right now.

1 Q Do you remember Jack Ruby operating the Longhorn
2 Ranch Club?

3 A No.

4 Q Do you remember Dewey Groom operating the
5 Longhorn Ranch Club?

6 A Yeah, I remember Dewey operating it.

7 Q Did you know him personally?

8 A No.

9 Q You just knew who he was?

10 A I just knew who he was.

11 Q Did you know of any of his other activities
12 besides that?

13 A No.

14 Q Did you ever visit the Colony Club?

15 A Sure.

16 Q Was that with this group?

17 A I visited the Colony Club when I worked for Jack.

18 Q What caused you to visit the Colony Club then?

19 A Well, because I knew the bartender there.

20 Q Who was the bartender?

21 A Let's see. Danny's brother. Let's see.

22 Danny was the bartender at the
23 Theatre Lounge, and he had a couple of brothers
24 that did the bar at the Colony Club, and I don't
25 remember their names.

1 Q. Do you remember Danny's last name?

2 A. No, I don't.

3 Q. Did you ever work in the Colony Club or the
4 Theatre Lounge?

5 A. No.

6 Q. Did you ever apply for a job there?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Did you know the owners of those clubs?

9 A. Sure. Barney and Abe.

10 Q. Weinstein?

11 A. Yes.

12 Q. Did you know them personally?

13 A. Not personally. I just knew them, you know.
14 They knew my name and I knew theirs.

15 I would visit their boys and they
16 would come down to visit me sometimes, you know,
17 when we didn't have anything to do.

18 Usually we all got down to the
19 clubs fairly early, 10:00 o'clock, you know, to
20 let the beer in and get cleaned up and everything,
21 and then in the afternoon before business started
22 we didn't have anything to do, you know, and
23 I would walk up to the liquor store or go across
24 the street to the drugstore, you know, and we
25 would visit each other, you know.

1 Q Was there any strict limitations on blacks
2 going to some of these clubs in the late '50's?

3 A Oh, sure.

4 Q Were there special sections within the club or
5 were there just certain clubs you couldn't go
6 to?

7 A Well, the problem was, you know, you just didn't
8 go, you know.

9 Q But you said that you visited Abe's Colony Club
10 and the Theatre Lounge?

11 A Yes, but that was all right because I worked
12 in the business.

13 I didn't go in to drink or have a
14 beer or anything.

15 Q You just went in to see people there?

16 A Yes. Holler at the band, you know. I knew the
17 girls.

18 Q Did you ever visit the Egyptian Lounge?

19 A Not then. I have recently.

20 Q You didn't in the late '50's or early '60's?

21 A No.

22 Q When would you say, approximately, the first
23 time was when you visited the Egyptian Lounge?

24 A In the '70's, '72, '73.

25 I met Corkie, and I might have seen

1 Joe a few times before that. I don't remember
2 where.

3 Q You are talking about the Campisis?

4 A Yes, but I met Corkie when I worked for Arthur's
5 Restaurant on McKinney starting in -- oh, what
6 was it -- '73, so I have been knowing Corkie
7 since '73.

8 Now, I have been asked this before.
9 I might have seen Papa Joe before that, and
10 Joe could have been in the Carousel. I could
11 have seen him at the Vegas Club.

12 Q When you say Papa Joe, you are talking about Joe
13 Campisi?

14 A I am talking about Corkie's father, because Joe
15 seemed to have remembered me from somewhere, and
16 the only other place he could remember -- I know
17 I didn't meet him at Arthur's, because I don't
18 ever remember him coming in there with Corkie.

19 The only other restaurant I know
20 he had been, so the only other place I could have
21 met him -- as a matter of fact, I just talked
22 to him two or three months ago.

23 My little nephew got out of prison
24 and went to work over there, and I didn't want
25 him to work over there, so I went over there and

1 talked to him about it.

2 Q Went over to work at the Egyptian Lounge?

3 A Yes.

4 Q Why didn't you want him to work there?

5 A Well, you know, you have got a lot of hooks
6 working there and, you know, I am hip on Joe's,
7 what they say about the Campisis, you know, so
8 I just figured it was the best thing for him
9 not to work over there, you know.

10 Q In other words, your nephew had been in trouble,
11 and --

12 A Yeah, he was before, and I went by and talked to
13 the parole officer, and she said that she had
14 thought about it after she okayed him to work
15 over there, so we all got together and decided
16 he should quit.

17 That was just here recently.

18 Q So he did quit?

19 A Yeah. He is working at a car wash now.

20 Q The Warren Commission record is a little unclear
21 on exactly the nature of your responsibilities
22 working for Jack Ruby.

23 Apparently they began, as you
24 described, where you began working as a part-time
25 bartender?

1 A. Uh-huh.

2 Q. How often did you work in the early stages for
3 Jack Ruby, how often each week?

4 A. I worked regular each week.

5 Q. So it wasn't just a part-time bartender job?

6 A. No.

7 Q. You started out, when you went in that night
8 you started full time?

9 A. Maybe they mistook my cleaning up and bartending,
10 too, as being part time.

11 Q. Oh, I see. You worked for him full time, but
12 some of your job was bartending and you did other
13 things?

14 A. My job was doing everything there, getting all
15 of the beer and stuff, everything.

16 Q. Did your responsibilities change over the time
17 you were there or --

18 A. No. My responsibilities grew.

19 Q. How long were there, about 18 months?

20 A. I was there up until the time he -- until, well,
21 January of -- I mean February of '74.

22 Q. How long did you work for him, then?

23 A. From '61, from the time I got out of prison,
24 after about three months, I imagine. I don't
25 know how long I had been out.

1 I didn't work at that motel long. I
2 don't recall, but like I say, around three
3 months.

4 After that I was just passing the
5 Carousel one day when I was downtown looking
6 for a job, and I just walked up there.

7 Q So you say your responsibilities grew.

8 What extra responsibilities did you
9 get other than bartending and cleaning everything
10 up?

11 A Well, my responsibilities grew in putting down
12 the receipts in the books, going to the bank,
13 things like that, and making sure that there was
14 enough girls, there was enough waitresses, going
15 and putting ads in the paper.

16 They just grew. Then, it was just
17 like you would be a manager of a club, you know.

18 Q So they grew up until the time of the assassina-
19 tion, and then you were actually in charge after
20 the assassination for awhile?

21 A Sure. Sure.

22 There wasn't anybody but me in charge
23 after the assassination.

24 Q What dealings did you have or did Jack Ruby
25 have with the American Guild of Variety Artists,

1 the entertainment union the strippers were a
2 member of?

3 A. Well, he got his strippers through them.

4 Q. How would that work?

5 A. Well, they was members of the union, and the
6 union girls got paid more than non-union girls,
7 you know.

8 The union girls were considered to
9 be the best. They was considered -- you know,
10 they traveled all over the country.

11 Some of them had big names. Some
12 of them had billboard names.

13 Well, Jack would call his -- the
14 girls' booking agent, some of the agents, and
15 tell them who he wanted, and they would send
16 them over, you know, they would get together
17 and book the girls in there, you know.

18 Q. Would he only book union girls?

19 A. At one time we did have mostly union girls.
20 He wanted mostly union girls, because that's
21 what Abe and Barney had, and he wanted it like
22 Abe and Barney.

23 Q. You are talking about the Weinsteins?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. Did the union have a rule that if you hire some

1 union you have to hire all union?

2 A. You had to call the girls amateurs. You couldn't
3 have them as professionals.

4 Q. Unless they were members of the union?

5 A. Yeah. It worked that way sometimes.

6 Listen, it's been so long on some
7 of these things that they have slipped my mind
8 as to how these things worked.

9 Q. Did he have to pay the union a fee for getting --
10 you said he had to contact them about getting
11 strippers.

12 Did he have to pay the union a fee?
13 A. Yeah, we had to send the union money for using
14 the girls, or you had to pay half of the girls
15 as long as they worked for you. There was
16 something we had to pay the union for so many
17 girls.

18 If we had four girls, it was so
19 much for each girl that we had to pay the
20 union.

21 Now, I don't recall how much it was.

22 Q. So it wasn't just a one-shot deal? When you
23 first hired one you would pay them something
24 else; it would be kind of a regular thing that
25 ever so often you would pay them something

1 and --

2 A. Yeah, once a month or whatever it was.

3 Q. Did you ever have to do any work in contacting
4 the union?

5 A. I have carried money over there to the union.

6 Q. Prior to the assassination?

7 A. I would say yes. Both probably after and --
8 I don't recall going afterwards, but yeah.'

9 Q. Did you pay them in cash?

10 A. Most all of our business was transacted in cash.

11 Q. The business with the union was in cash also?

12 A. Yes. That's all we had was cash.

13 Q. Was there anything that was paid by check?

14 A. No, sir.

15 Q. Was the rent paid by cash?

16 A. Cashier's check. I went to the bank and got it.

17 Q. In other words, you didn't use a cashier's check
18 for the --

19 A. If we used a check it was a cashier's check.
20 It would either be a cashier's check or -- well,
21 mostly cashier's check.

22 Q. But the money you took to this union, you took
23 in cash?

24 A. I can't remember.

25 Q. Approximately how much money was involved that

1 you would take on a visit to the union?

2 A. Oh, a couple of hundred dollars, 175, things
3 like that.

4 The biggest bill I had was the lights,
5 the electric bill. That usually would run
6 seven or eight or five hundred dollars a month.

7 I remember paying all of -- I don't
8 know whether I paid the rent or not. Yeah, I
9 did pay the rent at times.

10 Q. When you took the money to the union, did you have
11 to itemize, like did you have to list the number
12 of people or did you just pay them a general
13 amount of money or --

14 A. Yeah, I just gave it to them. They knew how
15 much they had coming anyway. If we had so many
16 girls, they had so much money coming.

17 Q. Who was the person you would see over at the
18 union?

19 A. I have forgotten his name. He used to come down
20 to the club a lot. I don't recall.

21 Q. Is his name Tom Palmer?

22 A. Tom Palmer? I couldn't say.

23 Q. How about Vincent Lee?

24 A. Call another one.

25 Q. James Henry Dolan?

1 A No.

2 Q But you remember somebody who worked at AGVA,
3 at the union, came to the club a lot?

4 A Yeah. They had their offices over where the
5 Greyhound Bus Station is now. I mean Continental
6 Bus Station.

7 Q Did they have a big office?

8 A No. It was no bigger than the rest of the
9 offices over there. They was all basically the
10 same.

11 Q Basically one or two or three people? How many
12 people including secretaries?

13 A One secretary to a guy. That's all I remember.

14 Q So whoever was the AGVA person was the one who
15 came over occasionally?

16 A Right.

17 Q What would be his purpose in coming to the club,
18 just to see how things were going?

19 A Yeah, to just come in and have a few beers and
20 holler at the girls.

21 Q Would he get special treatment? Would he get
22 free drinks and things?

23 A No.

24 Q Would he be on the rate that a number of
25 different categories of people were on, like

1 clerks and policemen or whatever were able to
2 buy beer at a cheaper rate? Would he be on that
3 cheaper rate?

4 A. No. The beer was 60 cents, if I remember right.
5 The beer was 60 cents, and if anybody went in
6 their pocket, they paid the same thing.

7 Very seldom Jack told me he got
8 somebody's tab. You know, we was open for
9 business. We wasn't open to give away anything.

10 I can recall Jack picking up, buying
11 a round of drinks, but I can't remember who it
12 was for, you know, at times.

13 Q. Your Warren Commission testimony indicated there
14 was a discount rate of like 40 cents a beer
15 for certain types of people, policemen, some
16 clerks, or something like that.

17 Do you remember that?

18 A. Well, like bartenders and cocktail waitresses
19 and things like that?

20 Q. Yes.

21 A. If we did, it wasn't that often. We could have
22 had 40 cents. You know, I could have charged
23 somebody less than I did the regular customers,
24 like they would come and sit at the bar or
25 something, if Jack okayed it.

1 I can't remember who all got the
2 rates. It's been too long.

3 Q In the fall of 1963, do you remember Jack Ruby
4 or your club having any problems with the union?

5 Do you remember any problems about
6 the amateur night policy that they changed
7 sometime in the fall?

8 A It was something like -- I don't recall. I
9 think it was something about the amateurs, but
10 I don't recall what it was about.

11 Q How did the amateur nights work that you had?

12 A Well, these girls would come in and they would
13 get so much money, whatever it was, \$10 or
14 \$15 a piece, to get up there and do their little
15 thing.

16 Sometimes it was -- the audience
17 thought it was people just coming out of the
18 audience, you know.

19 They didn't go up in a gown. They
20 just went up there in regular street clothes.

21 Q The idea was to let them think that it was
22 a girl off the street?

23 A Yeah, but a lot of times we had the same
24 customers, and a lot of the customers knew that
25 they wasn't off the street.

1 Q. But they kind of liked them going up in their
2 street clothes and taking their street clothes
3 off?

4 A. Yes. And it was funny, too.

5 Q. But by the word "amateur," obviously you meant to
6 convey the impression that these were people who
7 just came off the street and decided to take
8 their clothes off?

9 A. Yes. That was the whole idea. And all the clubs
10 used the same girls. They would leave the
11 Colony Club and come to the Theatre Lounge and
12 leave the Theatre Lounge and come to the Carousel.

13 Q. So what was the difference between those girls
14 and the union's girls? Were the union strippers
15 just better or --

16 A. Yeah, they was better, better trained, prettier,
17 more sexier, you know.

18 Q. Better pay, too?

19 A. It was strictly art, yeah. Better pay. You
20 know, their job is to get up there and tease
21 somebody.

22 Well, the amateur was funny. It
23 was something for the people to laugh at.

24 Q. Well, in the teasing by the strippers was there
25 any problem of, you know, the men getting out

1 of hand, the men wanting to take the teasing
2 seriously?

3 A. No. Very seldom. There might have been a few
4 times. I couldn't recall the exact incident,
5 but there might have been a few times when a
6 guy would try to reach up and grab one of the
7 girls.

8 If he did, Jack would throw his butt
9 out, you know.

10 Q. Was there any problem with the strippers being
11 engaged in prostitution?

12 A. There was a few on their own, but Jack didn't
13 know anything about it. If he had, he would
14 probably have killed them. He didn't allow that.

15 Q. He didn't allow it?

16 A. No.

17 Q. So he didn't allow the strippers to solicit the
18 customers?

19 A. No. The only thing he wanted them to do was
20 sell the champagne, sell as much champagne as
21 they could, get their fees and get out of there,
22 you know. That was it, you know, and if he
23 knew one of the girls had told some guy to
24 follow her home or go across the street to the
25 hotel, and Jack used to watch. He used to leave

1 early and go watch where the girls were going.
2 They knew where he was, you know.

3 I mean, if any one of those girls
4 got anything to pull the wool over Jack, it
5 wasn't too hard to pull it over Jack's eyes
6 because he was such a nice guy.

7 Q So, you knew some of them were --

8 A Sure, I knew.

9 Well, heck, they would give me
10 \$10 or \$12 or put a few bucks in my pocket every
11 now and then, you know, to keep me quiet, and
12 I didn't say anything.

13 You know, I needed it. Jack didn't
14 pay me that much.

15 Q Were any of the involved with any of the
16 policemen?

17 A No. Well, one girl went with a policeman.
18 Kathy Kay, but that was known to everybody,
19 you know.

20 Q What is the policeman's name she went with?

21 A Harry or something like that.

22 Q Harry Olson?

23 A Yeah.

24 Q Did he come in the club a lot?

25 A No, he didn't come in a lot, but he waited on

1 her downstairs most of the time to take her home,
2 you know, if he wasn't on duty.

3 I mean, you know, it was a thing
4 where they was going to get married.

5 Kathy was one of the cleanest --
6 Kathy and Tammy True was probably two of the
7 straightest girls there that I can recall.

8 The rest of the girls did a little
9 nipping every now and then, you know, but those
10 two girls hit that door and got in their car
11 and was gone to their man, you know.

12 Q Do you remember Karen Bennett Carlin?

13 A I don't recall.

14 Q That went by the name of Little Lynn?

15 A Little Lynn, yes.

16 Q Was she involved in any of that kind of activity?

17 A Well, if she was that kind of girl -- Little
18 Lynn wasn't there that long for me to get to
19 know her that well.

20 Q Were any of these women or any of the other
21 employees involved in any other illegal activities?

22 A Not as I know of.

23 Q Were there any drugs around?

24 A No. There wasn't any. I never did smell the
25 smoke of grass or anything.

1 I have seen my share of dope addicts,
2 and I don't think any of them was on dope, you
3 know, heavy stuff.

4 I could have told, I would have
5 known if they had of been.

6 Q Did you have any problem with pushers or pimps
7 coming into the club?

8 A No pushers. Maybe a few pimps.

9 Q But they didn't try to solicit --

10 A Oh, no. No. They were probably trying to see
11 what they could pick up, you know.

12 Q Did you know Joyce McDonald?

13 A Joyce McDonald? I can't say. There was three
14 or four thousand girls that went through that
15 place when I worked there, the little time I
16 did, and I probably couldn't call 15 of them's'
17 names.

18 Q Do you remember Jada?

19 A Yeah, I remember Jada. How can you forget Jada?

20 Q Do you know how Jack went about hiring her?

21 A Well, all I remember is Jack got a contact
22 out of New Orleans, and he probably -- being in
23 the business he was in, he knew that she was one
24 of the top-billed girls, and at the time he needed
25 him a top-billed girl because the Colony Club

1 and the Theatre Lounge both had top-billed girls,
2 and he was trying to bust through the rank, you
3 know. He was trying to get up there with them,
4 so he got Jada to come in.

5 Q So Jack's club wasn't as successful like the
6 Colony Club or the Theatre Lounge?

7 A I would say it wasn't. They probably did more
8 than we did, but as far as I am concerned, I
9 don't think Jack should have even been thinking
10 about being in competition with them, because I
11 thought we were doing pretty good ourselves, you
12 know.

13 Q But it was something that worried him?

14 A It was something that worried him, yeah.

15 Q It was something that got him to go to New Orleans
16 to try to hire this Jada?

17 A Yeah. He was always worrying about not letting
18 the Weinsteins get away from him, maybe not
19 trying to be bigger than they was, but he sure
20 didn't want to lag behind, you know.

21 Q Was his primary concern financial or was it
22 like status --

23 A Status rank.

24 Q Well, how was he doing financially in the fall
25 of 1963?

1 A. Well, we was doing about the same thing. We
2 maybe had -- doing a little better than we had
3 been the past year. Just like know, it's hard
4 to tell how I am doing because I make cash money
5 every day.

6 When you are just dealing in cash
7 and you have got a partner, a silent partner and
8 you have to pass on to him some of that cash
9 it's pretty hard to tell.

10 Q. Well, was he making his payments; was he paying
11 the rent?

12 A. Yeah, we was making most of the payments. We
13 was never behind on the rent or anything. We
14 didn't get the lights cut off.

15 Q. Were you ever behind in the union payments?

16 A. Not that I can recall. Maybe Jack might have got
17 mad a few times and didn't want to pay them and
18 didn't send it over there on time, but I think
19 he always eventually paid them.

20 Q. What might he have gotten mad with the union
21 about?

22 A. You see, when the girls, whenever they would
23 have a squabble with Jack, they would take it
24 up with the union, you understand, and then the
25 union would call up Jack.

1 You know, he got into squabbles with
2 the girls sometimes. Some of the girls tried
3 to pull their G-string back and he didn't want
4 that, you know.

5 He would get on them pretty heavy.

6 Q Did he have any problems with Jada in the fall
7 of 1963?

8 A Yeah. Jada was one of the ones that pulled the
9 G-string back.

10 Q Do you remember the circumstances around the
11 particular occasion when a talent scout might
12 have been in the audience?

13 A If it was the same night that Jack and Jada got
14 into it, I don't recall the talent agents being
15 in the audience, but I know eventually we wound
16 up in Judge Richburg's office, in Bill Decker's
17 office with Judge Richburg under a peace bond.

18 Q How did that get settled, that dispute between
19 Jada and Jack? It didn't go to a trial or
20 anything, did it?

21 A No.

22 Q How did it get settled?

23 A I guess it got settled after Jada left town, you
24 know, after she was gone.

25 I don't remember if Jada kept working

1 after that or not. I don't remember whether she
2 finished her contract out or not. I just don't
3 recall.

4 Q She had a pretty expensive contract with Jack,
5 didn't she?

6 A Yes.

7 Q Do you remember how much it was?

8 A It was over 300, I think. I don't remember how
9 much it was.

10 Q Was he hard pressed to meet that payment?

11 A No.

12 Q Did he mind paying her that much? Did he think
13 she was worth that much?

14 A Listen, if Jack could have gypped her down, he
15 would have. I am pretty sure he probably asked
16 her two or three times or more, you know. If
17 he had thought he could have, you know, to take
18 less money he would have gypped her down.

19 He was always teasing the girls that
20 they made too much money. Not teasing, but
21 serious.

22 Q Well, was there a time in the fall of 1963 that
23 Jack got particularly upset with the large contract
24 of Jada because of the financial situation of
25 his club, because the competition was doing so

1 much better than him?

2 Do you remember that?

3 A. I don't remember him getting -- repeat that again.
4 What reason?

5 Q That the club was in financial trouble because
6 the competition was doing a lot better because
7 of their use of amateur nights?

8 A. No.

9 Q They were drawing a lot more customers in and
10 Jack's business was hurting. Do you remember
11 that in the fall of 1963?

12 A. No. We was using amateurs, too.

13 Q But at some point the union put a stop to the
14 use of amateur nights in the fall of 1963.

15 Do you remember Jack being mad because
16 the union made him stop and didn't make the
17 Weinsteins stop?

18 A. There could have been something like that
19 happened.

20 Q What would an explanation be?

21 A. I couldn't be sure.

22 Q What would an explanation be as to why the union
23 would make Jack stop but they wouldn't make the
24 Weinsteins stop?

25 A. I don't know.

1 Q Do you know if there was any special relationship
2 between the Weinstains and the union? Did he
3 have some inside track?

4 A Well, they used more girls than Jack.

5 Q So they would make more money for the union?

6 A Yeah. You know, there might have been something
7 like that happened but I just can't go back that
8 far.

9 Do you know how long that's been?
10 I'm sorry. I just can't, you know, it just don't
11 come to me that way.

12 Q Do you remember who Jack's contact was in
13 New Orleans?

14 A No, I don't.

15 Q Do you remember a Harold Tannenbaum?

16 A No. I know he had a contact, but I don't know
17 who it was.

18 Q Was it one that ever came to visit the club?

19 A No. Could have. A lot of people came and
20 visited, you know.

21 When you are busy you don't ever get
22 a chance to

23 Q Were there any problems that Jack and the club
24 were encountering in the fall of 1963 that was
25 different from before? Were there any special

1 things that were bothering Jack Ruby or bothering
2 the club?

3 A. No.

4 Q. Were there any particular financial problems of
5 the club then?

6 A. Not that I know of.

7 Q. Do you know if he was in debt at all?

8 A. No more than usual.

9 Q. Did Jack Ruby ever discuss the possibility of
10 him moving to a new apartment shortly before the
11 assassination?

12 A. He could have.

13 Q. Do you remember him talking about the possibility
14 of moving to the Turtle Creek area?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Were there any times prior to the assassination
17 that the club was doing particularly well,
18 whether Jack Ruby seemed to be doing particularly
19 well financially?

20 A. Well, that's kind of hard to say. We was always
21 doing a little bit better and a little bit
22 better.

23 Dallas was getting more conventions,
24 and as Dallas got more conventions, we did a
25 little better.

1 Fridays and Saturdays was family
2 night, but we depended on the single guys at
3 the convention for Sunday, Monday, Tuesday,
4 Wednesday and Thursdays.

5 Things were picking up. More people
6 was coming in to Dallas.

7 I would say, yes, I think that Jack
8 was doing better than, I believe he was doing
9 better in '63 than he was in '62. I think he
10 done better in '62 than he did in '61.

11 Beer didn't go up that much during
12 that period of time. I mean from the wholesaler.

13 Q Did you ever meet or did you ever know of
14 Martin Gimble?

15 A I don't recall that name.

16 Q Did you meet or did you know of Mike Shore, a
17 public relations man from Los Angeles?

18 A No.

19 Q Did you know or did you know of Mr. Frank
20 Goldstein?

21 A (Shakes head.)

22 Q Did you know of Jack being involved with any
23 partners in the Carousel Club?

24 A Just his old buddy partner.

25 Q Ralph Paul?

1 A. Yeah.

2 Q. You stated in your Warren Commission testimony
3 that Ralph Paul had invested money in the club
4 but that Jack had not invested money in the
5 club, correct, that Jack was the manager and not
6 an owner?

7 A. If I did that then, that was true.

8 Q. In other words, you don't have a specific
9 recollection of Jack Ruby ever having invested
0 money in the club himself?

1 A. No.

2 Q. Did you know or do you know of Mr. Joe Slayton?

3 A. Joe Slayton? He could have been in there. The
4 name sounds familiar, but I don't recall.

5 Q. Do you know or do you know of Joe Bond?

6 A. No.

7 Q. Did Jack Ruby ever tell you why he moved from
8 Chicago to Dallas?

9 A. Let's see. If he did, I don't remember now.

10 No, I don't recall whether he told
11 me why. I don't recall.

12 Q. Did he ever mention any ongoing business he
13 had in Chicago even after he moved to Dallas?

14 A. No. The only thing he ever talked about was his
15 prize fighting friends, his boxing friends.

1 Q Do you remember any of their names?

2 A No, not offhand I don't.

3 Q Let me ask you a few names and see if you can
4 recall them.

5 Do you know or do you know of Lennie
6 Patrick?

7 A No.

8 Q Dave Yaros?

9 A No.

10 Q Erwin Weiner?

11 A No.

12 Q Marty Fields?

13 A No.

14 Q Sam Yaros?

15 A No.

16 Q Lawrence Meyers?

17 A Wait a minute. Marty Fields.

18 Q Marty Fields also went by the name of Marty
19 Schwartz. A boxer.

20 A Yeah. That is the one he was talking about.

21 Q He talked about being involved in the promotion
22 of some of his fights?

23 A No. He would just tell stories about it, you
24 know, when he and Marty did this or he and Marty
25 did that.

1 We would sit down and he used to tell
2 stories, you know, when he was in a real good
3 mood about things that happened in Chicago, but
4 I don't recall any of the stories, you know.

5 Q Did you know or do you know of Paul Dorffman?

6 A No.

7 Q Or Allen Dorffman?

8 A No.

9 Q Or W. W. Litchfield?

10 A No.

11 Q Or David Elatkin?

12 A No.

13 Q Or Gus Alex?

14 A No.

15 Q Do you remember any times when Jack Ruby returned
16 to Chicago?

17 A The only time Jack left when I worked for him,
18 that I can recall, was when he went to New Orleans
19 and when he went to New York.

20 Q The time of the New Orleans trip was to hire
21 Jada?

22 A I believe so, to go down and see her.

23 Q What was the New York trip for?

24 A The New York trip was to go see a friend, and
25 it might have been the time when he bought those

1 guns.

2 Was that during the time when the
3 Cuban thing was hot?

4 I don't know whether Jack bought
5 the guns then or he just went up there to visit a
6 good friend of his.

7 Q Do you remember the man's name he went to visit?

8 A No, I don't.

9 Q Do you remember him going to New York because of
10 his disputes with the entertainment union?

11 A No.

12 Q Do you specifically recall that he didn't mention
13 the reason he was going to New York was to try to
14 clear up the union problems?

15 A No. I don't recall him saying that was the reason
16 why he went.

17 He might have went up there to talk
18 to the union, to talk to them, but I don't recall
19 that that was the main reason.

20 Q Did Jack Ruby ever mention George Butler to you?

21 A No.

22 Q Of the police department?

23 A No.

24 Q Did you know George Butler?

25 A No. What would he have been, a lieutenant or a

1 sergeant or what?

2 Q Yes. Lieutenant Butler.

3 A Lieutenant Butler. I think I remember a Lieutenant
4 Butler, but I don't remember anything specific
5 about him, you know.

6 Q Did Jack Ruby ever mention Santo Trafficante to
7 you?

8 A No.

9 Q Do you know him?

10 A No.

11 Q Do you know ^{Louis} Louis McWillie or did Jack ever
12 mention him?

13 A No.

14 Q Do you know or did Jack mention Russell D. Matthews?

15 A No, not that I remember.

16 Q Do you know or did Jack mention Sammy Paxton,
17 also known as Salvatore Amaranio?

18 A No.

19 Q Did Jack Ruby know J.D. Tippett, the police
20 officer slain on the day of the assassination?

21 A No, not as I know of.

22 Q Did you know him?

23 A No. The officers stopped by there, and if
24 Mr. Tippett ever patrolled downtown and had a
25 reason to stop up there, he might have, but we

1 didn't know those officers by their first names
2 because the same officers didn't always patrol
3 down there at night.

4 Q. Do you remember any of the officers that patrolled
5 in the area of the club?

6 A. I don't remember them.

7 Q. Did Jack Ruby have any particular policemen who
8 you could call were his juice or people he could
9 turn to in the police department for help if he
10 needed it?

11 A. I would imagine if Jack would trust anybody it
12 would be Lieutenant Gilmore because he was so
13 afraid of him.

14 Q. He would trust him because he was afraid of him?

15 A. Yeah, you know, because Jack always kept his
16 nose clean in front of him.

17 In other words, Lieutenant Gilmore,
18 his business was vice. Right?

19 Okay. That means if we are not pouring
20 out champagne -- you know, pouring out champagne,
21 that means you are cheating the customer. If
22 we are not pouring out champagne or got
23 prostitutes hanging around, then he has got his
24 nose clean with Lieutenant Gilmore, and he made
25 sure that that didn't go on. That wasn't it.

1 He knew the girls was pouring out the
2 champagne, but they better not let Lieutenant
3 Gilmore catch them.

4 Q. Was Jack Ruby under any particular pressure
5 besides what you have mentioned from Gilmore?
6 Were there some violations that were going on --

7 A. No. No. That was the only thing he was worrying
8 about, because he knew Gilmore would slap a
9 lock on that door if he caught anything going on.

10 That man would arrest his mother,
11 you know, and Jack knew it.

12 Q. How did Alice Alexander know about Lieutenant
13 Gilmore?

14 She mentioned in one of the reports
15 that you had to watch out for Lieutenant Gilmore
16 because he would arrest his mother if he had to.

17 How did she know that?

18 A. Well, that was just a figure of speech.

19 Q. Yea, but it is one that she quoted also.

20 A. Well, we all said that, you know.

21 Q. How did you know? Did he ever arrest anybody
22 in the Carousel?

23 A. You know, he -- no, he never arrested anybody
24 in the Carousel, but you would read about it in
25 the paper that Gilmore was going to bust somebody

1 down, you know, before the night was over, Friday
2 and Saturday night.

3 Q Did you know any of the FBI agents that worked
4 in Dallas?

5 A No.

6 Q You didn't know any of them?

7 A The only FBI agent that I ever met was that guy
8 that took that thing from me, and if I recall,
9 he wasn't -- well, he wasn't very nice, and he
10 ran through it so fast. He ran over questions,
11 you know. He had me nervous. I remember that.
12 Over in the old post office building where the
13 old courthouse used to be.

14 I never will forget that.

15 Q Did Jack Ruby take any guns to New York on that
16 visit you were talking about?

17 A Now, that's what I don't know. I don't know if
18 Jack bought those guns, bought a gun up there.
19 Let's see.

20 No. Jack had -- I was just thinking
21 about it. He didn't take any guns. No, he didn't
22 take any guns.

23 Q Did he bring any back with him?

24 A No, I don't think he -- Jack had that pistol
25 before he went to New York.

1 Now, when he bought the guns -- I
2 remember Jack buying guns. He said he bought
3 these guns. He bought three guns.

4 Q Were they Cobras?

5 A I don't know what they was. One of them was the
6 one, I imagine, that he shot Oswald with.

7 Now, he bought Eva a gun. He bought
8 his friend one that was in Cuba. I don't know
9 how he got it over there.

10 Q Were you working for him at the time he bought
11 the gun to send to the friend in Cuba?

12 A That I don't remember. I don't remember. I don't
13 remember if it was right after that that I started
14 working for him, but I know there was still talk
15 about the Cuban deal.

16 Q Did Jack ever mention his trip to Cuba?

17 A No. I don't even remember him going to Cuba. I
18 don't think he went to Cuba.

19 Q He didn't go to Cuba, at least during the time
20 you were with him?

21 A No, at least during the time I remember.

22 Q Did he ever mention having gone before you came
23 to work for him?

24 A No.

25 Q Did you ever see Jack Ruby with any gun other than

1 the one you mentioned in the Warren Commission
2 Report being in the money bag?

3 A. That was it.

4 Q. Was anything unusual about that gun?

5 A. No.

6 Q. Do you remember whether or not it had a shroud
7 over the hammer?

8 A. No, I don't.

9 Q. Do you know whether or not you could even see the
10 hammer of the gun?

11 A. All I remember about that gun is, I think it had
12 a brown handle on it, but that gun was always
13 in a little sack, a money sack. Okay.

14 Now, we had two money sacks. Jack
15 would put the gun in his money sack most of the
16 time, if he was leaving there at night. If he
17 just left there in the daytime he wouldn't put
18 it in there, like if he was just going over to
19 the bank he wouldn't take it with him. He would
20 leave it there in the money sack in the desk
21 drawer.

22 Now, that day that, that night --
23 the day, and I have told everybody this. I
24 recall the day that the, that President Kennedy
25 was killed. Jack was crying, and he told me to

1 get everything ready and close up, that he was
2 going to be closed, to call all of the girls and
3 tell them that we was going to be closed that
4 night, the next night, and he would call them
5 back Monday to let them know what was going on.

6 Now, I took some money with me. I
7 don't know whether I told the Warren Commission
8 about this. I had some money with me.

9 Now, I said, "Jack, which one of these
10 sacks do you want the -- " I didn't know Jack
11 was going to tell me to take the money. I said,
12 "Which sack do you want me to put the money?"

13 He said, "I don't care. Put it in
14 either one of them."

15 Okay, and I recall, if I am recalling
16 correctly, he said -- when he got ready to go the
17 sack that he picked up had the gun in it, but
18 they was both laying up there on the bar, but
19 he didn't know which one of the sacks the gun
20 was in, but I didn't want the sack with the gun
21 in it anyway.

22 But he didn't know which one of those
23 sacks the gun was in because I was working behind
24 the bar and he was there on the telephone crying
25 talking to his brother.

1 When he got ready to go, he just picked
2 up one of the sacks. Maybe he felt it in there.
3 I don't even think he felt it, because the man
4 was broke up, you know. He was broke up.

5 What we was going to do was split the
6 money up because I was going to pay some bills,
7 you know.

8 Q Were you going to go to the bank?

9 A I was going to go get some checks. I had receipts
10 and everything. The same thing I was going to
11 do that day, that afternoon, we was going to
12 wait and do it Monday.

13 Q So what did he take a bag of money for?

14 A Well, he took just the regular receipts from the
15 night before.

16 Q You didn't normally take those to the bank?

17 A He took the regular receipts from the night
18 before. It didn't make any difference. You see,
19 the envelope was laying up there with the bills
20 in it. Okay.

21 The only thing that was in the sack --
22 no. The receipts and all and the bills was in
23 the brown envelope. Okay.

24 There was money and a gun in one sack
25 and there was money and a gun in the other sack,

1 and there was a slip in each sack saying how much
2 money it was. That was it.

3 If you check your record there you
4 might find there was a slip in that sack.

5 Now, if Jack had any other papers or
6 anything, you see, he put them in there later.

7 Q But you had particular bills you were going to
8 pay with some of the money?

9 A Yes. I had particular bills I was going to pay.

10 Q Were the bills in the sack, or were the bills
11 separate?

12 A The bills were separate.

13 Q How did you know that you would have enough money
14 in the sack to pay the bills?

15 A There was enough money in the sack. There was
16 enough money. I knew that.

17 So what happened was I left my sack
18 down there. I was, you know -- but at first I
19 was going to take it home. I was, you know, all
20 confused. I said, well, I should take the money
21 home with me, because I had carried money home
22 with me before.

23 But when I was getting ready to close
24 up and getting everything ready to go, I decided
5 I was going to leave the money down there.

1 When I heard that Jack shot Oswald,
2 that's when I went down there and got the rest
3 of the money and took care of the dogs, because
4 I didn't want anybody to find that money in there,
5 because I knew that was what Jack would want me
6 to do.

7 Q. Where was Sheba after Oswald was shot?

8 A. Now, that's another thing that I don't -- where
9 was Sheba after Oswald was shot?

10 Now, I am told that Sheba was in the
11 car.

12 Now, I remember going and getting
13 Sheba, and I don't remember whether I went to
14 the police station and got Sheba or whether I
15 went to the Carousel and got Sheba, but I remember
16 going and getting Sheba.

17 Now, I could have went to the police
18 station. If I did, I would have to get somebody
19 to carry me, and I don't remember getting anybody
20 to carry me to pick up Sheba, because I didn't
21 have a car.

22 Q. But you ended up with Sheba?

23 A. Yes. I ended up with Sheba.

24 Q. Because we are running short of time, let me ask
25 you a few more questions.

1 Did Jack Ruby ever mention Gordon
2 McLendon to you?

3 A. No.

4 Q. Did you know Gordon McLendon?

5 A. Yes. Gordon McLendon radio station. He might have
6 mentioned Gordon McLendon at times.

7 Some of the disc jockeys came down
8 there. Russ Knight and some of the other guys
9 came down just to watch the strip shows sometimes.

10 Jack was always trying to corner them
11 to get him a spot, you know, get something free.

12 Q. Did Jack Ruby ever mention General Walker to you,
13 Edwin Walker?

14 A. Yeah, he mentioned something about that, you
15 know, putting the signs in the yard over there.
16 He went over there and made some pictures of that
17 sign, I think, not too long before the
18 assassination.

19 Q. Do you remember him ever knowing General Walker
20 personally?

21 A. No.

22 Q. Did you ever meet Lawrence Meyers who was a
23 friend of Jack Ruby?

24 A. No.

25 Q. Who came from Chicago on business?

1 A. No.

2 Q. Did Jack ever mention him?

3 A. I could have met him. I have forgot the name.

4 Q. A sporting goods salesman who brought Jack Ruby
5 some barbells?

6 A. Could have.

7 Q. Did you ever meet Jean Aase, A-a-s-e, or Jean
8 West who was a friend of Lawrence Meyers and
9 met Jack Ruby?

10 A. Not that I know of.

11 Q. When you visited Jack Ruby in jail, did you ever
12 ask him why he shot Oswald?

13 A. No. I don't think I did.

14 Q. Did you ever ask him prior to the time he died
15 whether he shot Oswald?

16 A. I didn't see him but one time and that was in
17 jail.

18 My main concern was asking Jack what
19 should I do with the rest of that money that I
20 had.

21 Q. Did Jack volunteer anything about why he shot
22 Oswald?

23 A. No.

24 Q. Did he mention anything about President Kennedy?

25 A. No, he didn't. Not that I know of. I think I

1 only had about five minutes with Jack, and I
2 think he said something about, "I got us in a
3 mess," or something like that, you know.

4 Q Were you alone with him at the time?

5 A There was a policeman standing about five or
6 six feet away.

7 Q Were you surprised when he shot Oswald?

8 A Yeah, I was surprised.

9 Q Did Jack Ruby ever do a violent act that you have
10 seen?

11 A I have seen him go into a rage.

12 Q Have you ever seen him hit anyone?

13 A Yeah, I have seen him grab somebody. Not really
14 just decked them, but I have seen him grab them
15 and throw them out of there.

16 Q You never saw him beat anyone up?

17 A No.

18 Q There have been a lot of accounts of reports of
19 people who worked in the Carousel, and people
20 who knew Jack Ruby, who say it was commonplace
21 that he would beat up people who were drunk or
22 rowdy or whatever.

23 A Anybody that was naughty or messing with the
24 girls, I mean Jack would -- I have never seen him
25 actually beat anybody, but I have seen him grab

1 guys and just literally throw them out.

2 You might call that beating up a
3 guy, you know. I am sure if a guy got loose and
4 hit Jack he would fly back on him, you know.

5 One time there was a scuffle out in
6 the hallway. I never did get a chance to see it.
7 Jack said he decked the guy, but I didn't see it.

8 Q. Did Jack Ruby ever mention Myra Lansky to you?

9 A. No.

10 Q. Do you know Myra Lansky?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Did he ever mention Jake Lansky, or do you know
13 Jake Lansky?

14 A. No. Now, if -- look here. If we was sitting
15 down here in the summer of '74 and you asked
16 me some of those names I might remember some of
17 them, you know.

18 I have got customers that I have fed
19 at one restaurant and didn't see them for three
20 or four years in another and, you know, their
21 names just pass me by, you know.

22 Q. Do you remember Candy Barr?

23 A. I remember she used to work there. Yeah, I
24 remember her.

25 Q. Do you remember what kind of a relationship Jack

1 Ruby had with her?

2 A. He didn't have any. He just tried to get her back
3 after she got out of prison.

4 Q. He tried to get her to perform?

5 A. He tried to get her to perform for him.

6 Q. But she never did?

7 A. He called her a couple of times, carried her a
8 couple of dogs down there, as I recall.

9 Q. Did Jack have a normal relationship with women?

10 A. I don't know. I can't say that.

11 I heard a couple of the girls say that
12 Jack was too quick, if you know what I mean, but --

13 Q. Do you mean sexually?

14 A. Yeah, but that's all I ever heard, you know.

15 I know he tried to get the girls to
16 go with him, you know.

17 Q. You got the impression that he made love to some
18 of the girls at the club?

19 A. Oh, sure.

20 Q. And they weren't real satisfied with his
21 performance?

22 A. Yes. That was it.

23 Q. Did you get the impression as to whether or not
24 they told him they were not satisfied with him?

25 A. No, but they would sit around and snicker about it,

1 you know.

2 Q Did you ever discuss whether or not he might be
3 gay?

4 A No.

5 Q Never that allegation?

6 A No. Never that allegation. That never even came
7 up in any conversation.

8 The girls really liked Jack. They
9 really did.

10 Q In your Warren Commission testimony you said that
11 he fired you all of the time.

12 A Yeah.

13 Q It was just his way, when he got mad he would
14 fire you and that would be it and you would come
15 back to work?

16 A Yeah. Sometimes I didn't even leave. Sometimes
17 he would leave before I could go get my stuff.

18 I would be back getting my stuff
19 and he would leave, and he knew I wasn't going to
20 leave, you know, the place there after he was
21 gone.

22 Q You also mentioned that he had a lot of spats
23 with Eva Grant, his sister.

24 Did you ever see some of that?

25 A Yeah. It was verbal on the phone. He would slam

1 the phone down, you know.

2 Q Did she ever loan him money or try to help him
3 out financially?

4 A She didn't have any money. She was running the
5 Vegas Club.

6 Q Who did he turn to for money?

7 A You see, Jack, if anybody gave him money, he
8 probably would have got it from Ralph. That's
9 the only place I know of him ever getting any
10 money.

11 Q Ralph Paul?

12 A Yeah.

13 Q To your knowledge, was there ever any gambling
14 in the Carousel Club?

15 A No.

16 Q Was there ever any gambling in any of the downtown
17 clubs?

18 A Not that I know of.

19 The only gambling I ever heard of was
20 in the hotel rooms.

21 Q In private hotel rooms?

22 A If you are talking about big games, yeah.

23 Q They had some big games in some of the hotel
24 rooms?

25 A Yeah. Some of the guys around town. You know,

1 there was a lot of gambling going on in those days.

2 Q Was it pretty open or was it kind of a closed
3 city?

4 A No. The only way I would know about it would
5 be like some of -- one of the black dudes might
6 be going to serve drinks there and would say,
7 "We have got a game," you know.

8 Q Were there any numbers going on at the time?

9 A No. I never seen any numbers.

10 Q Would you have known of it? You were talking
11 before that maybe the strippers could pull the
12 wool over Jack's eyes, but you would probably
13 find out about things.

14 A Yeah.

15 Q Do you know if there were any policy --

16 A No. No policies, no numbers. Policy left
17 Dallas long years ago.

18 I mean, the police, had that all
19 covered up. There wasn't any racketeering going
20 on in Dallas. The only thing that was going on
21 here was a little gambling and a little weed
22 smoking. It wasn't even that much heavy stuff
23 in town.

24 Q Did Jack ever gamble?

25 A Not as I know of.

1 Q You have said in one of your interviews with one
2 of our staff members that he did gamble.

3 A (Shakes head.)

4 Q Did he ever play dice or cards or whatever for
5 money?

6 A No. I mean -- well, Jack and his roommate --
7 what is his name -- they might have had a few
8 poker games or something, but nothing big. That's
9 not gambling. Just passing the time away.

10 Q Do you know of your personal knowledge whether
11 or not Jack Ruby ever had a card game for money
12 in his apartment?

13 A I don't know for sure.

14 Q Do you think he did?

15 A I imagine he did. I would be safe to say that,
16 yeah, they had a few poker games sometimes.

17 Q Who would have attended, which of Jack's friends?

18 A Probably just the guys in the apartment there.
19 They would lay out around the swimming pool
20 together.

21 Q Who else besides Jack and his roommate was it?

22 A That's all. That's all I could say, you know.

23 Q You don't know who the people in the apartment
24 were?

25 A No. I don't know. I just seen them all laying

1 out around the pool together when I went over
2 there at times, you know.

3 Q. Well, I have seen we have run over a little bit
4 on our time.

5 A. Yeah, and I am going to have to go.

6 Q. I wanted to give you the opportunity, if there
7 is anything you want to add or say to put your
8 testimony in context, please feel free to do it
9 now.

10 A. No. The only thing I want to say is I am sorry
11 that I couldn't remember, recollect more than I
12 can, because I would state very seriously that
13 you probably would have had more information in
14 your Warren Report from me if the interview had
15 been conducted the way this one was, you know,
16 but I am sure they didn't have all of the names
17 and didn't have all of the information that they
18 have now on different things, so consequently --
19 in other words, it seems like the guy that took
20 the interview didn't want to talk to me because
21 I am black, and he just rushed through whatever
22 he was going to ask me, you know.

23 Q. In the event that we need to ask you some more
24 questions, would you be available if we can work
25 out a mutually convenient time?

1 A. Sure.

2 MR. PURDY: All right. Thank you very
3 much.


4 THE WITNESS: You are welcome.

5 (Whereupon, at 4:10 p.m., the hearing
6 in the above-entitled matter was
7 closed.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, GARLIN ATTAWAY, a notary public
in and for Harris County, Texas, being the notary
public before whom the foregoing sworn testimony of
JOSEPH CAMPISI was taken, do hereby certify that the
witness was first duly sworn by me to tell the truth,
the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that
the above and foregoing is a true and correct
transcript of said testimony.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND AND SEAL OF
OFFICE on this the 27th day of May, 1978.


GARLIN ATTAWAY
Notary Public in and for
Harris County, Texas

ii. Robert Bernard Baker

Biographical Summary

(887) Robert Bernard Baker was born on August 16, 1911, in New York City, the son of Sarah Baker, 1947 Ocean Avenue, Brooklyn, N.Y. Baker had one brother, Herman, who resided in New York City, and a sister, Rose, who lived with their mother in Brooklyn. Baker had been married three times. His first wife was Ann Baker; her address in 1978 was unknown. Mollie Baker was his second wife. They had a daughter Barbara, living with her mother in Los Angeles, Calif. Baker was then married to Caroline Baker.(1097)

(888) Baker was 6 feet, obese at 320 pounds, with black hair, brown eyes, and large, rectangular protruding ears.(1098) During World War II, he had attempted to enlist in the U.S. Army, but was rejected due to obesity.

(889) Baker had the following identification numbers: FBI number—910142; Social Security—115-03-7850; Federal Correctional Institution—A4629SS.(1099)

Treatment by the Warren Commission

(890) Baker had been under prior investigation by the FBI and was considered a hoodlum with organized crime and Teamsters connections. The FBI and the Warren Commission failed to investigate any possible connection between Baker's associates and associates of Ruby. The only mention of Baker by the Warren Commission was in reference to a Ruby call to Baker on November 11, 1963. When the FBI interviewed Baker, they were aware of the phone calls Ruby had made to Mike Shore and Irwin Weiner, but they failed to question Baker regarding these individuals.

The Committee's Investigation

(891) *Legal Activities.*—Baker's ostensible vocation and apparent principal source of legitimate income since 1950 had been derived from the International Brotherhood of Teamsters Union. In 1950, Baker had been elected president of Local 730 in Washington, D.C.(1100) He resigned from Local 730 in 1952 and became the organizer for the Central Conference of Teamsters out of St. Louis. In addition, he had organized Teamsters locals in Chicago, Ill., Detroit, Mich., and Omaha, Nebr.(1101)

(892) Prior to his employment with the Teamsters, Baker worked in New York City, Hollywood, Fla., and Washington, D.C. Until 1946, he had worked in New York City on the waterfront.(1102) In 1946, he had moved to Hollywood, Fla., and worked as a doorman and bouncer for the Colonial Inn. (The Colonial Inn was owned and operated by Mert Wortheimer and Jake Lansky. Jake Lansky is the brother of Meyer Lansky, a reputed syndicate figure in Miami.(1103)

(893) Baker moved to Washington in 1946, where he drove a truck for S. A. Frese Co. and worked in the warehouse for the District Grocery Store.(1104)

(894) Harold Gibbons, Teamsters official in St. Louis and later James R. Hoffa's No. 2 man, persuaded Baker to move to St. Louis, a move he made on November 6, 1952.(1105) He was Gibbons' bodyguard and was involved with the cab strike.(1106) From St. Louis,

Baker went to Detroit in October 1953 to work for Hoffa. (1107) Baker "took care of a shyster lawyer" for Hoffa. (1108)

(895) *Illegal Activities and Association With Organized Crime.*—During his testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Fields, Baker admitted knowing Johnny "Cockeyed" Dunne, who, during the 1940's, was the vice president and business manager of Local 31510, Terminal Checkers and Platform Men, with a national charter from the American Federation of Labor. It occupied offices in the same building as the International Longshoremen's Association. Another associate of Baker's was Andrew "Squint" Sheridan, who was an associate of Dunne's, and organizer of a brother local of the union on the Hoboken waterfront. Duane had been a strong-arm man for Dutch Schultz during Prohibition days. Baker was also associated with Danny Gentile, known as Danny Brooks, a former prizefighter who, during the 1940's, was a policy collector for policy slips on the waterfront docks under the control of Dunne and his gang. (1109)

(896) During 1947, Dunne and Sheridan were arrested for the murder of Anthony Hintz, hiring boss on one of the West Side piers in Manhattan. (1110) Hintz had refused to knuckle under to the desires of Dunne to get control of Hintz' Pier 51. It was the only pier that the Dunne-McGrath mob did not control in the entire Greenwich Village section of the West Side, and at that time the piers had just opened up after being under the control of the Navy Department during the war. (1111)

(897) Shortly after Hintz' murder, Dunne was picked up in his union rooms and charged with the shooting; Sheridan had disappeared. He was found a week later in Hollywood, Fla. (1112) While Sheridan was being held in the Federal detention penitentiary, he was visited by Barney Baker. (1113) After visiting Sheridan, Baker went to Joe Adonis to get help for Sheridan in fighting extradition. (1114)

(898) When Baker went to see Sheridan, he told the guard that Danny Gentile, who was missing, was at Pompano Lakes. After his visit, Baker fled to Las Vegas to hide out until he was able to get back to Florida. (1115) He stayed at the Flamingo Hotel, which was controlled by Bugsy Siegal, a west coast hoodlum. (1116)

(899) In 1934, Baker was convicted and sentenced to an indefinite term in the City Penitentiary in New York for setting off stench bombs in movie theaters. He served 1 year and was paroled but was sent back for setting off another stench bomb. He was paroled in 1935. On March 15, 1936, while on parole, he was shot and wounded while getting into an automobile on 34th Street in Manhattan. Baker was with Johnny O'Rourke, the president of Local 282 of the Teamsters, Farmer Sullivan, a waterfront mobster, and Joe Butler, another waterfront mobster. (1117) O'Rourke was also wounded, Butler killed. Sullivan was unhurt, but his body was discovered a year or so later out in the Flats in New Jersey. (1118) It was never established who opened fire on these men, but 2 days later police raided a house of prostitution on West 90th Street, New York City. The raid was initiated by a tip believed to have come from the Dunne mob, of which Baker was a member. (1119)

(900) Baker was a collector and strong-arm man for an organization that Dunne and the union had set up called Varick Enterprises. (1120) Varick Enterprises was a strong-arm collection agency for the so-called public loading racket on the piers and at truck terminals. They would discount the loading collections that were made by the public loaders on the piers and collect the amounts due. (1121) Through Varick Enterprises, Baker was also associated with Eddie McGrath and Connie Noonan. (1122)

(901) When Baker moved to St. Louis in November 1952, he became associated with Joe Costello, operator of the Ace Cab Company and known hoodlum. (1123) Baker also became associated with John Vitale, identified before the Senate Select Committee as one of the three or four heads of the syndicate in St. Louis. (1124)

(902) In April 1953, Baker was arrested in St. Louis with a gun in his possession. He testified in 1958 that he had bought the gun from a cab driver. (1125) The arrest record notes:

When questioned at this office, Baker stated that a few weeks ago while en route to the city from Washington, he purchased the aforementioned revolver from a swap shop located on the outskirts of Indianapolis, Indiana. (1126)

The arrest record further says:

When asked as to why he was carrying a gun, Baker stated that he was told by his bosses, Flynn and Gibbons, that the circuit attorney, Edward Doud, had given his approval for the carrying of the gun by him and other business agents of the Teamsters' Union. (1127)

(903) As a result of testimony given before the Senate Select Committee, Baker was tried and convicted for violations of section 186, title 129, United States Code (Labor-Management Relations Act of 1947). (1128) Baker had been paid substantial sums of money for his assistance in settling certain labor difficulties encountered by Exhibitors Service Co., Inc., and Esco Motor Co., McKees Rocks, Pa. (1129) George F. Callahan, president of the two companies, testified that when his companies were experiencing labor difficulties with Teamsters Locals 57 and 58, Edward Weinheimer, an employee, contacted "Barney" Baker to obtain his assistance in settling the dispute. (1130) Callahan sent money to Weinheimer, who allegedly paid Baker. Callahan discussed the matter with Hoffa at Detroit and Washington, D.C. Callahan paid Baker directly, and ultimately Callahan reached an agreement in the union difficulty. (1131)

(904) Baker was paroled from Sandstone Penitentiary on June 7, 1963. He moved to Chicago and became employed as field representative for the Chicago Loop Auto Refinishing Co. at 3216 South Shields, Chicago. The company was owned by Earl Scheib.

(905) *Relationship with Ruby.*—During an FBI interview on January 6, 1964, Baker stated that his only contact with Jack Ruby was a telephone call he received from him on November 11, 1963. Baker told FBI agents John R. Bassett and William F. Hood that on November 11, 1963, his wife called him at his office and told him that he had just received a long-distance telephone call from Dallas, Tex. It was

requested that he return the call and ask for "Lou." Baker did so the same day from his office telephone. He said that when he got through to the Dallas number, he told the person who answered that he was Barney Baker and was returning a call to someone at that number. Baker stated that the person on the other end of the line said, "That's me. My name is [Baker could not recall the first name] Ruby." This person then told Baker, "You don't know me but we have mutual friends." Baker said he asked who the mutual friends were, but Ruby simply said, "We got friends but I don't want to tell over the phone." According to Baker, Ruby then related that he was in the burlesque and strip show business in Dallas and that competitors were "attempting to knock me out" and was contacting Baker in an attempt to obtain assistance in resolving the problem he was having with the American Guild of Variety Artists. Ruby suggested that "mutual friends" had advised him that Baker was familiar with unions and handling matters such as this and requested that Baker contact the AGVA people and "straighten them out." (1132)

(906) Baker told Ruby that part of the provisions of his 5-year probation was that he could not engage in any labor-management relations activities during the probation period. He declined Ruby's request. (1133)

(907) Deposition taken by the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

ASSASSINATION OF JOHN F. KENNEDY

TUESDAY, MAY 23, 1978 .

U.S. House of Representatives,

John F. Kennedy Subcommittee of
the Select Committee on
Assassinations,

Chicago, Illinois.

Deposition of .

ROBERT BARNEY BAKER

called for examination by staff counsel for the subcommittee,
pursuant to notice, in Room 1669, 219 South Dearborn,
Chicago, Illinois, beginning at eight o'clock a.m., in the
matter concerning investigation of the assassinations of
President John F. Kennedy, Attorney General Robert Kennedy,
Lee Harvey Oswald, et al., when were present on behalf of
the respective parties:

For the subcommittee:

JOHN W. HORNBECK, ESQ., Senior staff counsel

For the Deponent:

ROBERT BARNEY BAKER

(Appeared without representation by counsel.)

ROBERT BARNEY BAKER,

being first duly sworn, deposeth and saith:

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. HORNBECK:

Q. Would you state your name, full name, spelling your last for the record, please?

A. Robert Barney Baker, B-a-k-e-r.

Q. Mr. Baker, our purpose this afternoon is to take your deposition here in Chicago. Prior to the giving of your name for the purposes of this deposition, you were sworn by the United States Magistrate, is that correct?

A. Correct.

Q. And also you were given a copy of the rules of the Select Committee, the resolution establishing that committee, is that right?

A. I was, that is correct.

Q. Do you have any questions with regard to either the taking of your testimony under oath here today or the rules which have been furnished to you prior to the taking of this deposition?

A. None whatsoever.

Q. All right. I'm going to outline some of the rules that pertain to the taking of this deposition, and if you have any question after I've outlined the particular rules pertaining to the deposition, please identify those question

areas and we'll attempt to resolve them.

First of all, you, of course, are entitled to have the presence and assistance of counsel during any portion of the deposition which we are taking today. You understand that particular right?

A. I do.

Q. You do not have counsel here today. Is that a matter of your own choosing?

A. That's right.

Q. A deposition is a voluntary statement, and by your presence here today I assume that you are appearing voluntarily to have your testimony taken under oath, is that true?

A. That's correct.

Q. If there are any questions that you feel the answer to those questions would tend to incriminate you, you may, of course, refuse to answer that question under the Fifth Amendment privilege of self-incrimination. You understand that?

A. I understand.

Q. Our questioning will primarily deal with the period of the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and Lee Harvey Oswald, that is, 1963. It will cover some years prior to that time, and perhaps a few years subsequent to that time also. You understand that?

A. I understand.

Q. Let me begin by simply getting some identifying information from you, Mr. Baker. What is your present home address, sir?

A. 5400 North Sheridan Road, Chicago, Illinois.

Q. And your present business or occupation, sir?

A. 8550 West Brynmawr, which is an insurance company.

Q. Mr. Baker, prior to November 1963, what was your home residence?

A. Sandstone, Minnesota, Correctional Institute.

Q. And when did you leave that institution, sir?

A. 1963. I don't remember exactly the months. Could be maybe in June.

Q. The records that I am in possession of indicate June release date from that institution. Does that square with your memory?

A. That's probably when it was.

Q. Following the release from Sandstone, where did you go and what was your business or occupation?

A. I had no business or occupation. I had no job at the time. I just resided in 5900 Sheridan Road in a one-room apartment, one-room efficiency.

Q. At some point following your release I believe you began working for the Chicago Loop Auto Refinishing Company, is that correct?

A. Correct, yes, sir.

Q. Can you tell us approximately when it was you began working for that particular company?

A. Could have been maybe--I'm vague on that--could be six or seven months after.

Q. We're just asking for your best memory.

A. Maybe about six months after release.

Q. So do you think that assumption of employment was at the end of 1963, beginning of 1964?

A. To the best of my recollection, I believe it could be.

Q. You think sometime within approximately--

A. (Interrupting) '63, '64.

Q. That company was owned by Mr. Earl Schieb, is that correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. Did you know Mr. Schieb personally?

A. I'd met him prior to my going away, when I was with the unions.

Q. And did you have some relationship with Mr. Schieb prior to your incarceration?

A. No, just got along with him real nice.

Q. Were there any business associations with Mr. Schieb prior?

A. No, I had none. The organization that I worked for had business with him, but I did not.

Q. The union had?

A. Yes. I was not involved in that.

Q. And prior to your going to Sandstone, you were working for the International Teamsters, is that correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. Were you working out of Chicago prior to the Sandstone?

A. Yes, I was an organizer in Chicago.

Q. Was it due to your Chicago organizing you met Mr. Schieb?

A. Oh, while I was organizing, yes, I met Mr. Schieb, but wasn't organizational work direct to his company then.

Q. Mr. Schieb's companies had no Teamster affiliation, is employees?

A. At that time?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. No. I think they were organized people, and they are, at that time, I believe, were going in for contract negotiations.

Q. Did they eventually become Teamster employees?

A. Yes, they did.

Q. And can you tell us approximately when it was?

A. No. I had nothing to do with that particular organization, and it was a certain local union in Chicago that has the jurisdiction, and that local was 743 Local.

But I had nothing to do with that particular event at all, organizing or contract, nothing at all.

Q. What was your job then working for Chicago Loop Auto Refinishing?

A. I was taken on there with the understanding that it could be a temporary basis, and they were in a position of going into masking tape and industrial paint sales, and I more or less was interested in distributing same to companies that I had to solicit, to go into, to see what I could do with the tape, and with this industrial type paint.

Q. Did you have a sales territory at this time?

A. No, no particular area which to go to, but Chicago was the base.

Q. Did you speak personally with Mr. Schieb in order to obtain this job?

A. I spoke with him on the phone, and then he told me to send a letter to him stating what I was looking for, et cetera, et cetera.

Q. O.K. Was there any attempt by you to regain your past employment, that is, with the Teamsters when you were released?

A. Yes.

Q. And what was the problem with resuming that job?

A. Well, they were not sure whether or not I was allowed to go right back to work in labor unions or if I was

in the position of being a five-year limitation more or less. We have to more or less wait five years before you can go back to labor unions.

Q. Was the five years a statutory requirement?

A. Under Taft-Hartley, but later on, after doing quite a bit of research on it, I was eligible, but it was a year, year and a half when I did find that out.

Q. After that year and a half, did you then return to the Teamsters at any time?

A. No.

Q. Whom did you talk with from the Teamsters Union after your release from Sandstone to see if you could regain your employment?

A. Jimmy Hoffa.

Q. Did you talk with him personally?

A. Oh, sure.

Q. What was your relationship with Mr. Hoffa at this time?

A. I was employed by Mr. Hoffa under Central States. I was more or less appointed chairman of the Central States Chauffeurs Division, Teamsters Central States Chauffeurs Division.

Q. You are speaking of prior to Sandstone?

A. Oh, yes.

Q. All right. I'm discussing the relationship after your release from Sandstone you spoke with Mr. Hoffa as to whether or not you could regain your past employment, is that correct?

A. That's correct.

Q. What was your relationship with him? Was it as amiable as it was prior to your entering Sandstone?

A. Very amiable, good friends.

Q. And what was Mr. Hoffa's conversation with you with regard to you regaining employment?

A. He'd have to look into the situation more, more or less find out whether I am eligible to take a position with the Teamsters again, labor, or not be able to, and to have to wait that period of time.

Q. And then you did return to the Teamsters Union?

A. No..

Q. You never did?

A. Never did.

Q. All right. Was there any particular reason that if after this year and a half when you discovered that you were eligible to return you were not able to regain your position?

A. Well, Mr. Hoffa had to go into the penitentiary, and I was personally working for him in appointments and

organizing and assignments and being not available, I had no one else to go to.

Q. So your relationship to the Teamsters Union primarily was based upon a personal relationship with Mr. Hoffa, is that a fair statement?

A. I was president of the local union, Washington, D.C.. I was elected by the membership. I left that union to go to the Midwest to work for, organizational work for, Mr. Hoffa. My relationship with the Teamsters was not through Mr. Hoffa; I was there prior, thirty some years.

Q. I understand that.

A. I furthered my relationship with the Teamsters and Mr. Hoffa after I met him at several conventions.

Q. How long did you stay with companies owned by Mr. Schieb?

A. I believe it was an eight-month period in which he --then letters were sent out to all regional directors on all these other jobs, other than managers of the--the people that worked in these garages painting cars, they naturally retained them, but any regional directors that he had or any sales that he had outside of that was terminated. Around eight months, I believe, it lasted.

Q. Was there a business reason for this termination?

A. Yes. The masking tape factory closed. They went under. And the so-called paint that we were selling to

industry didn't go over too well. Good enough for the cars, I guess, but not for the other industries.

Q. Was that your last relationship in a business sense with Mr. Schieb?

A. Yes, that's all we had to do with each other.

Q. Did you ever meet an individual who also was associated with Mr. Schieb by the name of Jim Braden, B-r-a-d-e-n, sometimes used the name Eugene Hale Brading, B-r-a-d-i-n-g, from Los Angeles?

A. Never. I've never heard the name until just now, no.

Q. Did you have any social contact with Mr. Schieb after this eight-month period?

A. No, I never had any social contact with the gentleman outside of his conversations.

Q. Did you wish to add something to that answer?

A. No, I had nothing.

Q. Approximately, how many times did you speak with Mr. Schieb, let's say, prior to entering Sandstone and then subsequent to entering Sandstone?

A. Prior to entering Sandstone, I never had anything to do with Mr. Schieb. It is when I got out of Sandstone is when I got to know him.

Q. I misunderstood, then, your previous testimony. I thought you had said that you originally met Mr. Schieb

hile you were still organizing with the Teamsters, which could have been prior to Sandstone?

A. When I was out on--wait now, I've got to get this myself. Oh, I did, but when I went away, everything was all over with then. When I got out of Sandstone, I renewed my acquaintanceship by asking for a job. Prior to that was before, you're right. You're right.

Q. My question would be, approximately how many personal conversations did you have with Mr. Schieb before you entered Sandstone?

A. Maybe one or two at the most. I picked him up at the airport one time, drove him--it was in the winter, winter time, and I drove him down to a certain motel, which I don't even remember where he had meetings, so forth, so on.

Q. Was this in Chicago?

A. That was the conversation, yes. That was hello, how are you, my name, et ceters, but no business.

Q. And the other one or two social conversations you could have had with him--

A. (Interrupting) I don't remember any other outside of maybe--I don't know if I took him back to the airport or if he went back some other way, but one time I know definitely, I can remember picking him up.

Q. In any of these meetings in which you picked him up at the airport, did Mr. Schieb go to meet Mr. Hoffa?

A. I don't know who he met. I believe he had a meeting with the Teamsters involved and there might have been a committee, might have been Hoffa there at the time.

Q. Could you pinpoint, roughly, the year in which this particular meeting with Mr. Schieb and perhaps members of the committee?

A. Prior to '61.

Q. Before '61?

A. Prior, or could be the start of '61, but I believe it is prior to '61, '60. That's to the best of my recollection. I'm trying to pinpoint, but I just don't remember exactly.

Q. Do you recall whether or not Mr. Schieb ever received any loans from the Teamsters Pension Fund prior to '63?

A. If he did, I wasn't that close to that situation where I would know that, no. I don't know that, no.

Q. After your release from Sandstone, in addition to this telephone conversation in which you requested a job from Mr. Schieb, did you have any other conversations with him?

A. No.

Q. Did you and Mr. Schieb ever discuss Mr. Schieb's political views?

A. No; no.

Q. Were you aware of Mr. Schieb's political views, that is, whether or not he was a very conservative political man, whether he was a very liberal political man?

A. No, I didn't.

Q. In November of 1963 you received a phone call from Jack Ruby, is that correct, sir?

A. No. There was a phone call from Jack Ruby. I was not home, so I couldn't have received it. My wife received the call and a message to call back this number, to ask for Jack Ruby. I came home--do you want me to--

Q. Well, why don't we proceed on a question and answer basis.

A. Fine.

Q. Were you working for Mr. Schieb in November of '63 to the best of your memory?

A. I don't know. I think it was--I don't know exactly. I know it was an eight-month period that I--I don't remember exactly.

Q. All right. Let's return to the telephone conversation that you've alluded to. The record reflects that there was a long distance telephone call from Dallas to a number RA 8-4031. Was that your home phone in November of 1963?

A. I lived at 5900 and I don't remember that number as being my home number, truthfully, but it must be.

Q. All right. You indicated that your wife called you and said that you had a message or spoke to you personally?

A. I came home. She told me that I had a message.

Q. What was the message, to the best of your memory?

A. To call Mr. Jack Ruby at a number given in Dallas, Texas.

Q. In 1964, on the 3rd of January, there was an FBI interview of yourself?

A. Right.

Q. And it indicates that you stated to them that your wife had told you to return the call and ask for Lou. Does that square with your memory?

A. Not Lou, Jack Ruby. That's a wrong statement. I don't know where you got that, but it is not correct.

Q. Well--

A. There's no Lou involved in that.

Q. All right. You remember, of course, that you were interviewed by the FBI in January 1964?

A. Yes, definitely.

Q. I may use the FBI statement at some point to see whether or not, one, you made that particular statement to the FBI or, two, if you recall making that particular statement. Again, we are not vouching to whether the statement is true or not. What we want here is, of course, your best

independent recollection.

A. I'm under oath at this moment. I don't want no headaches. I'm giving it to you straight.

Q. Insofar as your previous statement, it may or may not be accurate, but it may refresh your memory.

A. Right.

Q. To one extent or another.

A. All right.

Q. Then we will use the statement on that basis.

A. All right.

Q. Your memory is that you had a definite return call, a message to return a call to Jack Ruby?

A. Right.

Q. And did you do that the same day?

A. I must have done it the same day my wife told me, yes.

Q. Now, again, the FBI statement reflects that you recalled the date as November 11 of 1963. The toll records, however, reflect a date four days earlier, that is, November 7th of 1963. At this time do you have any memory as to which date is correct?

A. The date that he called me at my house is the authentic date.

Q. Well--

A. That's the only time he called, the first time.

Q. Well, if the record, telephone toll records reflect that you called Ruby collect from your home phone on November 7th to return his call--

A. (Interrupting) That's the operator's number, all this stuff?

Q. Right. Would November 7th square with your memory as to the date of the call?

A. Is that about the same time as he called me

Q. Yes, sir, that's what the record reflects.

A. I'll go with that, then.

Q. Could you tell us the substance of the call with Mr. Ruby?

A. Oh, yes. Jack Ruby told me a mutual friend told me to call you in regard to a labor trouble that he had in Dallas with the union that wouldn't let him put on local talent shows in a burlesque night club that he owned, would I intervene for him as the mutual friend said that I could probably help him. I then asked him who the mutual friend was and he was evasive in mentioning the mutual friend. I don't know why but he didn't tell me, so I went further with the conversation.

Q. Complete the conversation and then I'll come back.

A. Fine. Then I told him that I just got out of a correctional institute and that I'm not allowed to be involved with any labor management relation affairs and this

would be putting me in a position of that kind, so we've got to forget about it. I asked him again who the friend was. He said, 'Well, if you can't do it for me, you can't help me, what the hell, forget about it.'

Q. All right. When he said mutual friend, was it singular or plural?

A. No, a friend, mutual friend.

Q. Just one?

A. Yes.

Q. When you say he was evasive as to the mutual friend, did he indicate that he had talked to the friend by telephone or personally or where the friend might be?

A. No. The way he talked was like somebody that might have been visiting out there with him, sounded like, and he must be buying him a few drinks or something, I don't know, something like that. Like somebody was there, you know.

Q. Was there any indication that this mutual friend was a Chicago resident or a Dallas resident?

A. Didn't mention anything like that. Dallas I couldn't know, I never was there, never was in Dallas.

Q. You'd never been to Dallas?

A. Texas, forget about it.

Q. All right. He stated to you that his problem was his inability to put on a local talent show and amateur show?

A. Something like that, yes.

Q. Now, the union which he was dealing with, did he state what union?

A. Actors Guild Variety, I think, AGVA.

Q. Were you familiar with that particular union?

A. No. I know a lot of people in unions, but I never knew that particular union, I wouldn't know.

Q. In 1963 did you know anyone connected with the AGVA Union, either on a national or local level?

A. I couldn't tell you because there were a lot of people in the Central Labor bodies. Could be an AGVA guy, could be Muscians Union. You meet all the trade unions when you go do these meetings. I might have said hello to a guy that could be one but not identified as one; never even questioned him what union he was with. So I say no, and somebody calls up and says you remember me, you met me, I wouldn't know.

Q. Would it be a fair statement that your testimony today is that you have no memory of knowing a particular individual and knowing that that individual was an AGVA affiliated person?

A. Absolutely; absolutely.

Q. Had you in any of your previous union dealings had to contact AGVA for any particular labor problem?

A. Not at all.

Q. What was your knowledge or opinion of AGVA in terms

of the kind of union it was, its strength, its abilities?

Did you have any such opinion?

A. I never gave it a thought. Teamsters and all the unions that we worked with, blue collar labor, that's the ones that we associated ourselves with. We never come in contact with AGVA, I didn't, in any respect.

Q. Did you ever tell Jack Ruby that you had no contact with AGVA people and that was not exactly your particular line?

A. No, I didn't tell him that. I just told him I cannot interfere or have labor management relations because of my release from this institution, federal correctional, and that if I did, I'd only be putting myself in a bind. I let it go at that.

Q. There is an indication in the FBI statement again that Ruby said that his competitors were "attempting to knock me out".

A. Right, he did say that. Thank you for reminding me. He did mention that, that's right.

Q. Did he elaborate on that at all?

A. Yes. He says, "They allow them to operate but they won't allow me to operate."

Q. Did he mention any particular competitors by name, either individual or clubs?

A. No. He just says the other guys that own the same

type of businesses that I got, the competition to me. He said, "They let them operate; they don't let me operate."

Q. He indicated to you then that AGVA was showing some kind of favoritism?

A. No. He didn't mention AGVA.

Q. He did not?

A. No, but that I assumed. The only one in entertainment business, actors, singers, et cetera, in that field would be AGVA. I mentioned that myself, I guess, because I figured that--I've been around the labor organizations so long, jurisdictional, I know where they belong.

Q. There is another statement in the FBI that Ruby related he had several strip shows operating in Dallas, in the Dallas area, and said that the American Guild of Varieties AGVA, are giving me a headache. He told Baker that competitors through the help of AGVA are "giving me a fit". Does that refresh your memory as to any of the conversation?

A. Words to that effect, right.

Q. So those particular words--

A. (Interrupting) His talking; his talking. Yes, that refreshes me a lot in memorizing exactly what it was about. He was doing most of the explaining, excited, what-not, over the situation; how he's being taken over a hurdle, so to speak, trying to push him out of business, and I think he did mention several of the competitors.

Q. Did he indicate to you what it was exactly that he wanted done?

A. Yes. He wanted somebody that can go in and talk to these, talk to International or somebody, of this organization that had jurisdiction over his particular field of employment, and sit them down, I guess, and talk to them and negotiate the situation whereby he should be given the same understanding that they gave the others, other places.

Q. Did he ever suggest to you that he would want anything more than negotiation or want to know anyone that you might know who could help him to do anything more than negotiate?

A. No, but he was an excited sort of individual on the phone. He was doing most of the talking. "Well, I'll get somebody else." He says, "I know people", bragadosha, this and that, but I mean he didn't mention--he wouldn't, anyhow--he wouldn't mention the mutual friend, and that bothered me, and that I didn't know him, never knew him. When I come into Chicago, I believe he was already out of Chicago.

Q. Yes. I'm curious. Did he ever bring up his Chicago background with you just at the beginning of the conversation?

A. No. I cut him short. After he got through with his spiel, as you read it, then I told him, I gave him my

situation where I couldn't be in a position to help him, that I'd like to but I couldn't, more or less along that line.

Q. O.K. Now, there is an indication that you, of course, would not give Mr. Ruby any satisfaction so he said that he would contact some other people?

A. Oh, yes, he hinted like that.

Q. Hinting in a way that he had a lot of contacts?

A. Oh, sure.

Q. Did he specifically name any of the contacts, whether they were in labor or--

A. No.

Q. (Continuing) --any other field?

A. No. He more or less was disgusted with the answer I gave him.

Q. Now, did you at some later time try to find out who Jack Ruby was and/or who the mutual friend might have been?

A. The mutual friend bothered me. I don't know why, I mean, it was about business, but the phone call was strange, the excited--the attitude that the fellow had on the phone towards the end of the conversation, devil may care, so on. It did bother me to the extent where I wanted to find out what idiot must have given this idiot my name, I want to know

Q. So whom did you contact to try to find out?

A. I think, I believe, I called him back. I think I

called him back. Have you got a statement there that I gave?
Yes, I must have.

Q. I'll say that the FBI statement does not indicate that there was a second phone call; also say that our records indicate that on November 8th of 1962, the next day, at 5:22, Jack Ruby called you--

A. Again?

Q. (Continuing) --from his club.

A. Again?

Q. Again, and the conversation lasted for approximately 14 minutes. Does that refresh your memory?

A. Probably I did call. Maybe he did call me. Maybe he did call me, in his desperation, and the party that he says, mutual friend, might have been even there at the time for all I know. I might have told him this guy can do it, bragadosha, you know, with the guy. Must have known me, he had my number. I didn't give it to him.

Q. Well, during this period of time in November of 1963, you had been released from Sandstone three, four months, whatever?

A. Something like that.

Q. Had you received any calls like Ruby's request for labor assistance?

A. Help?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. No, not for labor assistance.

Q. So his call would have been an unusual one?

A. Sure was, especially from a stranger that you don't know. You can get a request from someone you know. Here's a man I never met, don't know him, don't know nothing about him. He come on like gang busters, so to speak.

Q. Do you have any memory of the second conversation that you had with Jack Ruby?

A. I think he was trying to tell me that I could do something along the lines in helping him, but I don't have to do it personally, I must know people that can do something, or along that lines, but I paid no attention to it.

Q. Are you saying he was looking for other names, for other leads, from you?

A. Probably. Probably did. I mean, I know--I tell you the truth, I can't conceive of a 14-minute conversation, unless he said, "Hold the wire", went and had a drink or something, go to the lavatory, come back. I never talked long with him.

Q. Your memory of either one of the conversations is that they were not as long as 14 minutes?

A. No.

Q. You think they were much briefer than that?

A. Sure. They couldn't be that long. That's a long time.

Q. Well, what would your estimate be of either one of the conversations?

A. In what respect?

Q. In time.

A. Maybe the first time it could have been around seven, eight minutes maybe, because he was doing all the talking, maybe ten minutes, off the top of my head. I'm just guessing now. But I never heard from him again after all that.

Q. All right. did you attempt to contact any individuals in the Chicago area who might have known Ruby in order to determine how it was that he called you?

A. No, because, first of all, I never knew he actually was a Chicago man. I found that out when I watched television weeks later, months later. I don't know how much later.

Q. You're discussing, then, the Oswald shooting?

A. Yes, where he hit the buy.

Q. And after the Oswald shooting, did you connect the Jack Ruby who called you on the telephone with the Jack Ruby who shot Lee Harvey Oswald?

A. The burlesque place was shown on the TV or the store front place was shown on TV. Sure, I did. I said it had to be him.

Q. First of all, where were you when you heard the

news that Jack Ruby had shot Oswald?

A. Sitting on the couch in my living room watching TV.

Q. Was there anyone else with you?

A. My wife.

Q. What was your first reaction to that event?

A. I said, "Holy God, this is the fellow that called me on the phone." I said, "Here we go again, I'll have another visit." I always figured that somebody is going to find out he called me.

Q. So you were not very surprised when the FBI showed up?

A. Oh, no, no; no. I figured sooner or later. I don't under-rate no one. I know they're going to hit them right away. But I was going through unnecessary quizzing at the time. I was innocent of the event. I didn't even know this guy.

Q. Did you then attempt to find out from any of your friends or acquaintances who Jack Ruby might have been?

A. To tell you the truth, after that--I'd just got out of that correctional joint. I didn't want to know who he was. I didn't even want to look at the TV any more. I didn't want no part of it. I couldn't duck it.

Q. There's a statement attributed to you in the FBI report that he, Mr. Baker, stated, however, after the assassination of President John F. Kennedy and subsequent murder

of Lee Harvey Oswald by Jack Ruby, he made inquiry of numerous persons in an attempt to determine who referred Ruby to him. He stated the results of the inquiry were negative and he still has no idea as to the identity of the individual who suggested that Ruby contact him in Chicago. First, did you make that statement to the FBI?

A. Yes, I told them that I was interested to know, and then after that thing happened I did get around to asking people did you ever know this guy Ruby on the west side, in a restaurant on the west side.

Q. Who were the people that you contacted?

A. Just general conversation, at a table. There is a place here where they have Jewish food. They all congregate in there. General talking. Never one person by name that I can identify. Everybody sittin' at the table. That was the conversation, the big conversation, at the time. Just happened, all this tumult. And who he'd know from Chicago that would give him my name and who he would hang out with. Nobody hangs out with that guy. We talked. He was a loner. They didn't want nothing to do with him. He's a nut. Things like that.

Q. Were these people whom you spoke with in Chicago people who had known Ruby in Chicago years ago?

A. I imagine they might have because he was a West Side guy, they were raised with him, they went to school with him.

Q. Some of the other people that Jack Ruby called, roughly the same time period, are people that you and Jack Ruby may have had in common in terms of knowing their name or having some association with them.

Let me ask you if you know Irwin Weiner.

A. Yes, sure.

Q. And how long have you known him?

A. Well, he's been in the bail bond business downtown. I think we had some business with him, taking out pickets and things like that. I then met him in a restaurant. We had a good friend, I think, in Milwaukee. Phil was a friend of his.

Q. This is Phil Avarigio?

A. Yes, that's right. And he used to go in the restaurant. I used to see them together. I know him, hello, how are you, this other gentleman. In fact, I see him now, very friendly.

Q. Did you have any knowledge that Jack Ruby had a conversation with Mr. Weiner?

A. No. I didn't know if Ruby had a conversation with anyone outside of me, outside of what the FBI agents told me that he contacted other people in this area.

Q. Did they tell you who he contacted?

A. No; they didn't mention no names.

Q. Did they say what the subject matter of the

conversation Ruby had with any of these other individuals?

A. No, but I understand it was his problem, that he was trying--

Q. (Interrupting) You understood from--

A. My own thinking that he contacted them people here at the same time he contacted me, because of his labor situations that he had there, troubles, looking for help.

Q. You mentioned Mr. Weiner, Mr. Avarigio. Did you ever have any business with either of those two gentlemen other than that which you've indicated with Mr. Weiner, prior to going to Sandstone?

A. In business, none. Prior to going to Sandstone, you said?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. No.

Q. What about subsequent to that time, anything after Sandstone?

A. Well, not with Mr. Weiner, but I think they had some kind of a warehouse where they were selling salvage material, goods, you know, Mr. Alvarigio, and through his people I might have--not might have, but I probably bought some various things, watches and things like that, try to sell them, you know, make a profit, make a living, but he had the sales people in this warehouse. It was open for the public.

Q. Do you know an individual named Michael Shore

from Los Angeles?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever know anyone who was affiliated with Reprise Records, R-e-p-r-i-s-e?

A. No; no.

Q. Did you know an individual by the last name of Mazzei, who's also from Los Angeles?

A. That West Coast area, I'm very much unknown to everybody there. I don't know too many people there.

Q. What about "Dusty" Miller?

A. Yes. "Dusty" was a vice president. Then he was the secretary-treasurer now of our International Union. Hell of a nice guy.

Q. Approximately how many years did you know Mr. Miller?

A. Quite a few. You see, I've been with the Teamsters quite a while. Nine, ten years maybe; I don't know. I mean, that I know him, see him coming to conferences, meetings. He was a director, I believe, of the Southern Conference Teamsters.

Q. Your relationship with Mr. Miller was very friendly?

A. Well, not as much as other V.P.'s that I knew from the Midwest. But very gracious, real nice person. Sit down, have coffee at the meetings or something, somebody be at the table with him, other people.

Q. Did you have any knowledge that Jack Ruby had called "Dusty" Miller?

A. I believe it is in my report that they told me that, didn't they? The FBI, I think, told me that. I'm just asking you because I did hear--

Q. You're welcome to review the report. I don't find that.

A. No; no; no. Either them or somebody told me that he contacted Miller. And the story I got, this guy had enough moxie or guts that he--I think he mentioned my name. He's a friend of mine all of a sudden.

Q. You think that Jack Ruby mentioned your name to Mr. Miller?

A. I heard that somewhere, I think so.

Q. Do you have any memory of talking to Mr. Miller and discussing the fact that Jack Ruby might have called him?

A. No, I haven't no recollection of that at all.

Q. Did you--

A. (Interrupting) But he's, this fellow is, nervy enough to go anywhere angels fear to tread, mention names, or do anything to get what he wants.

Q. Your memory is that you heard that Jack Ruby mentioned your name to Mr. Miller as an entre to Mr. Miller?

A. I believe that he might have told me that himself.

I don't know who told me. Somewhere I heard that.

Q. Could it have come from Mr. Miller?

A. Maybe.

Q. Could have come from Mr. Miller, could have come from some other source?

A. Maybe, or maybe somebody working for Mr. Miller. He might have mentioned it to someone else who had been working for him. I just can't put my finger on it.

Q. Did you have any personal contact with Mr. Miller after your release from Sandstone?

A. Well, no, I never had no contact with Mr. Miller. The only contact I would have had would be with the gentleman I was working for, with Hoffa.

Q. What knowledge or relationship, if any, did you have with a Joe Glaser?

A. Joe Glaser?

Q. Yes.

A. He used to manage a band or something like that in Chicago. That's all I know about him.

Q. Did you have any personal relationship with Mr. Glaser?

A. I don't remember having any relationship with Joe Glaser; I don't remember having any at all with him; seeing him in restaurants and such; different places where he would go to eat, but I personally had nothing to do with Mr. Glaser.

Q. What relationship, if any, have you had with Paul Dorfman?

A. Paul Dorfman was a friend of Mr. Hoffa's, and I met him, and he's a real nice man, and any business relationships, I had no business relationships at all. I believe he had his own union, some independent waste paper union, something, AFL-CIO.

Q. Well, the Waste Handlers Union in Chicago, which Mr. Dorfman had from approximately 1947 to sometime in the late 1950's was a union in which Jack Ruby had originally been an organizer in the late '40's.

A. Not with Mr. Dorfman. With Mr. Dorfman?

Q. No. The history is that in 1947 the president of that union, Leon Cook, was killed.

A. I didn't know that.

Q. And Mr. Dorfman became president of that union after the death of Mr. Cook.

A. I see.

Q. Did you have any knowledge of that history that I've just laid out to you?

A. No; no.

Q. Did you ever discuss Jack Ruby with Mr. Dorfman?

A. No reason to.

Q. It never came up? The subject never came up in any conversation?

A. No; no.

Q. What relationship, if any, did you have with Allen Dorfman?

A. Allen Dorfman, the only relationship I have with him is that I'm employed by him now, I work for him.

Q. Did you have any contact with Allen Dorfman in 1963, '64?

A. I was always friendly with Allen, and talking about making money. Business ways, none whatsoever.

Q. In any of your conversations with Mr. Ruby, did he ever mention anything about a lawsuit that he might file or trying to get an injunction or anything like that?

A. None.

Q. Never discussed that possibility. Did he ask you for any advice?

A. No; no.

Q. What relationship, if any, have you ever had with Nofio Pecora? Have you ever heard that name, New Orleans?

A. None whatsoever. That's strange.

Q. What relationship, if any, have you had with Dave Yaras?

A. Oh, friend.

Q. How long were you associated with Mr. Yaras?

A. Not associated. A friend; liked him very much, him and his family, and he was more or less a resident in Miami

Beach, I think.

Q. Did you have much contact with Mr. Yaras during 1963?

A. Not much contact, no; no. I believe he tried to help me one time get a job, I think, while I was in-between, and that was some laundry that his son was heading, some kind of uniform company, and he asked me if I would want to go to work on a commission basis. He said, "You must know a lot of people, places; maybe you can bring in some business; work on commission." I was interested in a salary. I couldn't wait for commissions. I says, "Dave," I says, "I've got to get a set salary, something to take home."

Q. Did you have--

A. (Interrupting) Once or twice I spoke to him on the phone in Florida. I think I called him back. I'm not sure now, but I know we did talk on the phone.

Q. There was a phone call on November 21, and the records indicate that call was from you to Mr. Yaras..

A. Possibly telling him that I was thinking over what I told him, that I had to talk it over, think about it, and I called him back, telling him that I appreciated it but I couldn't take it, so forth, so on.

Q. Did you ever discuss Mr. Ruby with Mr. Yaras?

A. I don't think anything occurred with Mr. Ruby in calling me before that happened, where he offered me a job.

Q. Well, I'm--

A. (Interrupting) I don't recall that.

Q. (Continuing) --looking to the possibility of whether or not after the Oswald shooting--

A. After the whole smear was over.

Q. (Continuing) --whether or not you had any conversation with Yaros?

A. Pertaining to--

Q. Yes, you may have discussed Ruby coming from in Chicago, whether he knew him.

A. Yes, I knew him well enough to ask him that. I never did, no.

Q. Did you know that Mr. Yaros and Jack Ruby were from the same neighborhood in Chicago?

A. It is a known fact that every Jewish family that grew up came from a certain place called the West Side, or something, Chicago, and that's possible. I can just put two and two together; they must have come out of the same area. But I never questioned or asked anybody after the incident where he come out of. It was known then, you know, that he come out of the West Side of Chicago.

Q. Did you have any conversation with Lenny Patrick about Jack Ruby?

A. I haven't seen Lenny Patrick. I saw him maybe once in my whole life or twice in my whole life, only visioned him

and I've never had any conversation pertaining to anything with Lenny Patrick. In fact, I don't even see him around no more.

Q. In 1962 there were several reported conversations in which Mr. Hoffa made some statements about Bobby Kennedy and about killing Attorney General Bobby Kennedy.

A. I was around Mr. Hoffa a great deal, and I don't think there was anybody any closer to Jimmy than I was, and I know he had a running battle with Bob Kennedy. It seemed like both of them enjoyed the fight, and I was before that committee. You know it.

Q. Yes, sir.

A. And I never heard him saying, I never heard him say, kill Bob Kennedy. He'd like to knock his brains out maybe, have a fist fight with him. That could have happened in the courtroom the way both of them were tangling, but not that extreme, no. I never heard it, no.

Q. Did you know a Frank Chavitz?

A. I met Frank Chavitz, yes. I met him in the International office.

Q. Approximately when, can you recall?

A. Yes, sure, around four days before Jimmy went away, at the International office in Washington, D.C.

Q. Was there some special kind of meeting?

A. Well, he was going away, people were going in to

see him, wish him well.

Q. Was that the first time you had met Frank Chavitz?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you have any knowledge that Frank Chavitz had made threats against Attorney General Robert Kennedy?

A. No, really.

Q. Did you ever hear that he had come to Washington, D.C., with a rifle to shoot Attorney General Kennedy?

A. Can't believe it. I mean, I can't believe it. Wait a minute. I've never heard it, no. But I just added to it I just can't believe it.

Q. Well, what is there about Frank Chavitz or about that particular incident that you would not believe that would be possible?

A. Well, the guy has to be insane to do anything like that, for God's sake. These guys, they're doing their job. They had a job to do. They're taking you on. Win, lose or draw, Buddy, you don't result to that, you don't kill people. I can't see anybody doing it. That's why it surprised me when you say came in for a purpose. That would be an awful thing.

Q. You have testified that you never heard Jimmy Hoffa make any kind of threat against the life of Robert Kennedy?

A. No, none on the life of Robert Kennedy.

Q. And I take it also that that would include President

John Kennedy also?

A. Oh, a great guy; thought he was a good man.

Q. What was--

A. (Interrupting) He was on the committee, by the way I liked him. He was all right. He treated me fair.

Q. Was Mr. Hoffa's, let's say, anger or dispute with the Kennedy administration more directed towards Robert Kennedy or the administration as a whole?

A. No. It was a personal matter. He thought that it was a vendetta against him by Bob, to get Jimmy.

Q. And what was Mr. Hoffa's then response if he thought that there was this personal vendetta by the Attorney General?

A. Oh, he was there to defend himself legally, to show him that he was wrong, that he was just intimidating, framing him. That's the expression. Things of that sort.

Q. It is an expression used by Mr. Hoffa?

A. Yes; big frame; never did anything like that.

Here's a guy coming in with all kinds of statements and words to that effect, I mean, you don't think he's going to like him. Here's a guy that's going to break him, send him to jail. He's not going to love him.

Q. That's the point that we're trying to get to.

A. Yes. But it never reach Jimmy mentally where he could express himself viciously to kill a guy, like you made

the statement that he might have said. I never heard it.

Q. Could Jimmy Hoffa get to such anger, just for even a moment, where he might say something like that without really meaning it?

A. Oh, sure. God, people say a lot of things in anger, and could be expressions that come out, never ever doing what they will say in their anger. But I never heard him say that.

Q. The McClellan Committee hearings and the Justice Department investigation of Jimmy Hoffa had gone on for some number of years prior to November of '63?

A. A lot of years.

Q. And Mr. Hoffa had, as you say, expressed the view that there was a personal vendetta with an effort to frame him?

A. Yes.

Q. In November of '63, if you can recall that time period, Mr. Hoffa again had some very serious legal problems. I believe that was when they were getting ready for the second trial down in Chattanooga or maybe Nashville at that time. Were you in touch with him during that period of time to find out what his attitude was toward things?

A. No. All through that Tennessee dealings I never contacted him or he me.

Q. Well, what was the reason for that?

A. I don't understand. I figured how are you, call, something, you know. But that was, you say, what year?

Q. November of '63.

A. Well, I was out then--no; no.

Q. Well, how many--

A. (Interrupting) I saw him in Chicago when I came out. They had a meeting at the Edgewater Beach Hotel. That is where I confronted him on my chances of getting back; I had had so many years there. I come out without a pension program, things like that. I said, "Hey, I'm a senior citizen now, buddy, take it easy with me."

Q. Who was present at that meeting at the Edgewater after your release?

A. Regular Executive--not Executive but Central States that they had. That was one of the meetings that the Central States, I believe, had.

Q. Was there any kind of formal request by you to talk to anyone?

A. No; no. I can always walk in, open the door. They never had the door closed when I went back. I could always open the door, say, "Jimmy, how are you?" Not only me but any member of the union could walk in on him and he'd give them the first crack to talk because he knew that they had to get back to work. He was strictly a labor man.

Q. How often did you see Jimmy Hoffa during the fall

of 1963?

A. Not often at all. Just at that going away when-- well, that was later.

Q. Yes, that was later.

A. '63 I come out. I saw him that one time, and then He was preparing to go in when I came out.

Q. I think that was a couple of years after.

A. He was fighting it then, fighting the case. Maybe he was in the courts, what-not. Because I know that I was in Washington the week end that he had to turn himself in.

Q. So I take it, then, from what you've said that your contact with him in the fall of '63 after you got out were certainly not very close, maybe one time, maybe two times?

A. That's right.

Q. I just want to get into a short area of some places where you might have traveled that Mr. Ruby also traveled. Have you ever been to Cuba?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever discuss with anyone the fact that Jack Ruby had been to Cuba? Did anyone ever tell you they saw him there?

A. I didn't even know he was there, no.

Q. What about Las Vegas? What trips, if any, did you take to Las Vegas, and I want to just put this in a time

period, 1960?

A. One in 1946. All right, kid, I went there. They were building a hotel. I went there to look at this skyscraper that was being built on the desert. That's all.

Q. That was the Flamingo?

A. I said '46. It was '47 that I went.

Q. That was the Flamingo?

A. Yes. Opened in '46. '47 I went. You're right.

The green felt jungle.

Q. We already indicated--

A. (Interrupting) I haven't been in Vegas--this is unusual--never since '47, '48, little desire. I would like to go sometime. I've never been there since '47.

Q. You've indicated before that you were never in Dallas?

A. That's right.

Q. What about New Orleans?

A. I never was in New Orleans.

Q. What about Miami?

A. Oh, I've been there; worked around there; lived there, you know.

Q. Let's discuss the period late 1950's, up to the time you went to Sandstone.

A. Well, late '50's. I think you have a record on it better than I because you fellow do a very good job on that.

I was there recuperating from a heart ailment that I had, the type that I had in Washington, D.C., when I was committed to the Washington-Jefferson Hospital. After that, I got out and went back to Chicago. Then from Chicago I took my wife down to Florida to rest. That was in the '50's. I don't remember exactly the year, but I was there, '50's.

Q. Were you working while you were in Florida or just resting?

A. No, I was relaxed, taking it easy.

Q. Was Mr. Yaras down there at this time with you?

A. Not with me, but he, at one time, was at a club where they had a pool room, Jewish get-together, a golf club, and I went over there, too.

Q. Who were your social acquaintances during this Miami?

A. Social acquaintances, Sea Gull Hotel, on Twenty-third Street, we used to eat in Woolfies. Money wasn't too big. I made acquaintances. I didn't go to anybody. I could have gone to people, seen people, but I didn't.

Q. Did you meet or ever know a Norman Rothman while you were there?

A. Norman Rothman, what business is he in?

Q. In Miami.

A. I don't want to tell any lies because you're liable to crucify me.

Q. I'll give you Mr. Rothman's background. He's from Miami. He spent time in Cuba in gambling circles.

A. No; no; no.

Q. While you were in Miami or at any other time, did you ever meet Santos Trafficante?

A. No.

Q. The Miami incident triggers something in my memory, and that is years ago you worked, as I recall, at the Colony Club in--

A. Colonial in Green Acres.

Q. In Hollywood, Florida?

A. I was a matride.

Q. What time period was that, roughly?

A. '45, 1946, maybe '44. This is seasonal. So many months of the winter the northern area people come down to Florida. That was in Hallandale, H-a-l-l-a-n-d-a-l-e.

Q. Was there ever an individual there at the club by the name of Jack Rubenstein?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. This would have been an individual who perhaps gambled at that--

A. (Interrupting) I know a lot of them gamblers but I never knew of that name, Jack Rubenstein. It is not familiar.

Q. Who were the acting owners of that club during the

times you worked there?

A. Jake Lansky. And there was quite a few owners there.

Q. Do you recall any of the other owners who had been active?

A. Joe Adonis.

Q. Any other people you can recall?

A. As owners, now, I don't know now. It could be-- let's see. I used to report to Jake. But I know there was a lot of people around.

Q. Did you have any relationship with Jake Lansky after the Colonial?

A. No; that was it. Only when I was down there did I have any relationship, in seating people, bringing people into the casino, taking them into the entertainment room.

Q. So after the Colonial, you would have had no contact with Jake Lansky?

A. No.

Q. What about Meyer Lansky, what contact would you have had with him?

A. None whatsoever with Meyer, because he was busy flying around, or wherever he goes, personal business, but I knew that he was quite a gentleman, really.

Q. You had met Meyer Lansky on occasion?

A. Oh, sure.

Q. Approximately how many times, if you recall?

A. A lot of times: in the club, he was eating there; I seen him there with his wife. Not that I had anything to do with him personally. As a guest; I was working there. But I seen him a lot.

Q. Any relationship with him after the Colonial?

A. None whatsoever.

Q. Did you ever know an individual from Chicago by the name of Lawrence Meyers?

A. Lawrence Meyers? By name, no. I don't know by name now.

Q. Frank Goldstein?

A. No.

Q. Alex Gruber?

A. No.

Q. Al Gruber?

A. No.

Q. Harry Hall?

A. No.

Q. Sometimes Mr. Hall used the name of Harry Haller or Helthgott.

A. No.

Q. Arthur Lewis Clark?

A. No.

Q. Joe Campisi who is from Dallas?

A. No

Q. James Franiano from the West Coast?

A. No.

Q. You're saying you don't know these people?

A. At all.

Q. Gus Alex from Chicago?

A. I know of him, but I've never met him.

Q. But you don't know him?

A. No.

Q. Did you know Sam Giancana?

A. Know of him but never met him, when I read the papers.

Q. What about John Roselli?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever meet John Roselli?

A. No.

Q. Did you ever meet an individual, Russell D. or R.

D. Matthews from Dallas who is now working in Las Vegas?

A. What?

Q. R. D. Matthews.

A. Matthews, what is he, gambling business?

Q. In the gambling business.

A. No, never met him.

Q. Sammy Paxton?

A. No. Might have met some people I don't know, you know.

Q. Eugene or Clyde Smahldone from Denver?

A. No.

Q. Roger Bauman, B-a-u-m-a-n?

A. No.

Q. "Happy" Meltzer, Los Angeles?

A. No. Wait now, hold still. "Happy" Meltzer?

Q. Meltzer, yes.

A. There was a "Happy"--could he be in the sixties or seventies? I don't know the last name now, but I once met in Chicago a fellow named "Happy".

Q. Under what circumstances, do you remember?

A. No. It was no business deal or nothing like that. Nothing with unions or anything like that. But somebody, California fellow, "Happy", meet "Happy". That wouldn't be the fellow that's married to or was going with that actress's mother. What's her name? Big Mouth, Raye.

Q. Martha Raye?

A. Yes.

Q. That I don't know.

A. Now, if that's the one, I might have.

Q. O.K. Joseph, Fred or George Sica, C-i-c-a?

A. No.

Q. Lou Lederer?

A. No.

MR. HORNBECK: Let's just take a break for a minute.

(Thereupon a short recess was taken.)

MR. HORNBECK: Just a couple more things.

BY MR. HORNBECK:

Q. Did you ever meet or have any relationship with Carlos Marcello, New Orleans?

A. No.

Q. Did you have any knowledge that Mr. Marcello and Mr. Hoffa were related in any way, in a business sense?

A. Not that I know of.

Q. If they had been involved in any kind of a business deal, prior to your entering Sandstone, in the early '60's, would it be something that you think you would have been aware of?

A. I don't think so. Kept me with the labor situation and any other businesses, you wouldn't be informed or know anything about. My job was Central States, organizational work, wherever he would send me, but that would be pertaining to Teamsters Union work. That was it.

Q. Did you have much to do with the pension fund business, that is, loan applications, granted or received, any of those negotiations?

A. No, not at all.

Q. There was a real separation?

A. Labor Union guys had nothing to do with that. That was strictly their own body, voted by whatever, trustees or what-not. That had nothing to do with the Teamsters,

Teamsters' officials as such.

Q. Did you know or have any relationship at all with James Palmieri of New York?

A. Is this back in the '40's or '30's? I don't know the name. I left there in '40-some-odd, New York.

Q. Did you have any knowledge of or relationship with Dominick Bartone of Cleveland?

A. I met Dominick Bartone. I only met him because he had some meetings with Mr. Hoffa. That's all.

Q. Can you pinpoint, roughly, when that would have been and what the subject of that particular meeting was?

A. Years ago, had to be years ago, had to be better than seven, eight, nine. Let's put it that way. In Chicago. Wait now. Got to be better than that.

Q. Could it have been somewhere in the early 1960's?

A. Before I went away, yes, sure.

Q. All right.

A. '59, '60, could be.

Q. O.K. There was more than one meeting?

A. He was there a couple of times to see Jimmy.

Q. In relationship to what particular problem?

A. I don't know.

Q. Were you present at any of the meetings between Mr. Bartone and Mr. Hoffa?

A. No. I was never taken into that confidence. I

don't know. Whatever business they had.

Q. Was a Mr. Tricarò with Mr. Bartone?

A. I don't know if Lou Tricarò was with him or not, but I know Lou very well. It is possible that he was; it's possible. I can't pinpoint it that it is so.

Q. Did you ever have any knowledge of Mr. Hoffa and Mr. Bartone being involved in any deal to sell airplanes to Cuba?

A. Not to my knowledge. I haven't heard that.

Q. Were you aware of any business interests that Mr. Hoffa might have had in Cuba?

A. Hoffa?

Q. Yes, sir.

A. No.

Q. And that kind of a question would surprise you, is that what you're saying?

A. Sure does. It would surprise me if he did.

Q. Mr. Hoffa never mentioned Cuba, American gambling interest in Cuba, to you?

A. No; no. I've been pretty close to the man. He never mentioned to me anything.

Q. Did Mr. Hoffa ever discuss with you any investments any business interests, that he might have in Las Vegas?

A. No, none whatsoever.

Q. Did he ever discuss with you any loan interests tha

the Teamsters had in Las Vegas?

A. No, outside of reading papers. You find out things in them.

Q. I'm not asking for media information. I'm asking for any conversations--

A. No.

Q. (Continuing) --any knowledge whatsoever.

A. No, I haven't.

Q. Did you ever meet a Robert Maheu?

A. Let's see. I got to know--

Q. Working for the Hughes Organization?

A. No.

Q. Again I'm restricting this to the early 1960's.

A. No.

Q. Did you have any relationship with any member of the Hughes Organization?

A. Not that I know of. I never ran into anybody.

Q. That question would entail either you personally or through Mr. Hoffa.

A. No.

Q. All right. It is customary at the conclusion of our testimony in Washington that the committee members permit the witnesses to give any brief statements that they wish to, either placing their testimony in context or commenting on the areas of questioning that have preceded this five-

minute period. This is a deposition. The same rule does not apply. However, it is our practice to permit the witness if he has a particular statement or observation that he would like to state, that it is his prerogative to so state on the record. So at this time, if there is anything that you would like to add for the record that pertains to this investigation, we would appreciate that.

A. No. The only thing I can say is the questions you asked me I answered them truthfully, honestly, and any date situations there that I don't know about, that's the only thing.

Q. We indicated before, to the best of your memory, is all we can ask at this time.

A. I gave everything to you straightforward, truthful.

MR. HORNBECK: That will complete the deposition.
Thank you for your appearance.

(Witness excused.)

United States of America,)
 ()
 City of Chicago,) ss.
 ()
 State of Illinois.)

I, James T. Balog, Magistrate Judge, United States District Court, do certify that, pursuant to notice, there came before me, in Room 1669, 219 South Dearborn, Chicago, Illinois, Robert Barney Baker, who was by me duly sworn to testify the whole truth of his knowledge touching the matter in investigation aforesaid; that he was examined and his examination at the time reduced to writing in Stenotypy by Roger May, and that such examination has been correctly transcribed and is fully and accurately set forth in the 55 preceding pages; that the deposition is a true record of the testimony given by the witness; that said deposition was taken on the day, between the hours and at the place in that behalf aforesaid.

I do further certify that I am not counsel, attorney, or relative of either party, or clerk or stenographer of either party or of the attorney of either party, or otherwise interested in the event of this matter.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand
 this ____ day of _____ 1978.

Magistrate Judge

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Roger May, do hereby certify that the proceedings set forth in the deposition of Robert Barney Baker in the 55 preceding pages took place on the date as first hereinbefore set forth, in Chicago, Illinois, and that this is a full and correct transcript of my Stenographic notes taken at said deposition.

Roger May WMS

iii. Joseph Campisi

Biographical Summary

- (908) Joseph Campisi was born October 11, 1918, in Dallas, Tex. (1134) He was described as 5'5", 190 pounds, with brown eyes and black hair. He had no military record or FBI number. (1135) He was married to Edith Marie Campisi; they had four children. (1136) Campisi had been residing at 4445 Ashford, Dallas, for many years. (1137)
- (909) Campisi's major source of income was the Egyptian Lounge, a restaurant and bar located at 5610 East Mockingbird Lane, Dallas, which he had owned and operated with his brother, Sam, for a number of years. Following Sam's death in late 1970, he continued to run the Egyptian while negotiating its sale with Sam Campisi's widow. The FBI received information that in late 1973 Campisi offered to sell his share of the Egyptian, with the intention of building a new restaurant at another location in Dallas. (1138) Apparently this idea did not develop fully, as the committee was told in 1978 that Sam Campisi's widow eventually began litigation to protect her interests, and the matter was settled out of court in 1978, with Campisi making a payment of \$200,000. (1139)
- (910) Joe and Sam Campisi had been business partners for many years. In 1946 or 1947, they bought the Idle Hour Bar in Dallas, which they sold in 1957 or 1958 when they bought the Egyptian. (1140) They also operated the Par-5 Club, a private club adjoining the Egyptian. (1141)
- (911) The Egyptian appeared to have been a consistent and appreciable source of income. This was indicated not only by the amount paid to Sam Campisi's widow, but by Joe Campisi's statement to the FBI that he and his brother each netted \$42,000 from the restaurant in 1960, (1142) and by the information received from a Campisi friend (Tony Todora) in 1967 estimating that each brother netted \$100,000 per year from their restaurant business. (1143)
- (912) Campisi had been involved in several other business ventures. For a number of years, he aided the promotion in Dallas of gambling junkets sponsored by the Flamingo Hotel in Las Vegas (which ended in 1967 when the hotel changed ownership). (1144) He had also been involved in an insurance enterprise, Joe Campisi and Associates, in the 1970's, having filed for a license as a casualty insurance agent. (1145) There was no indication of the success of this operation in the materials reviewed by the committee.
- (913) Campisi may have been aided in these businesses by his contacts with political and law enforcement persons. A 1970 FBI report related an informant's assertion that Campisi was close with both State judges and members of the Dallas County District's Attorney's office. (1146) He allegedly had contacts within the Dallas Police Department. When Campisi learned that William Decker would be replaced as Dallas' Sheriff, he reportedly hoped that Clarence Jones would be his replacement, as the Dallas bookmakers would then be able to operate without any problems. (1147)
- (914) Campisi had been linked with both gambling and bookmaking activities in the Dallas area, (1148) but had never been arrested

for any gambling activities. In interviews, he played down such activities. He apparently feared that his gambling could jeopardize the success of the Egyptian Lounge, (1149) and the FBI files indicated fluctuations in Campisi's gambling activities over the years, which might have corresponded to these fears and similar ones which his brother had. (1150)

(915) Campisi was arrested once, on July 29, 1944, for murder. This incident involved the shooting of an employee of Campisi's who allegedly drew a knife on him. A Dallas County grand jury believed Campisi's claim of self-defense, as they refused to indict. (1151)

(916) While Campisi's technical characterization in Federal law enforcement records as an organized crime member has ranged from definite to suspected to negative, (1152) it is clear that he was an associate or friend of many Dallas-based organized crime members, particularly Joseph Civello during the time he was the head of the Dallas organization. (1153) There was no indication that Campisi had engaged in any specific organized crime-related activities.

Association with Ruby

(917) Campisi stated that he had known Jack Ruby since 1947 (1154) or 1949, (1155) but that the extent of their relationship was contacts at the Egyptian, where Ruby stopped for a steak November 21, 1963, (1156) at the Carousel or Vegas clubs which Ruby operated, (1157) or at various athletic events in the Dallas area. (1158) Campisi told the committee that Ruby came to his home once but did not stay very long. (1159) Yet, later in his FBI interview in 1963, Campisi stated in an apparent contradiction, that he never socialized with Ruby. (1160)

(918) Campisi also contradicted himself in another context. On November 25, 1963, he told the FBI that Ruby operated his business on a cash basis and carried money from the club in his pocket. (1161) In 1978, he could not recall making such a statement and said that he did not know too much about Ruby's business. (1162) On December 7, 1963, Campisi stated that he never knew Ruby to carry large sums of money and was surprised that Ruby had so much cash on him when arrested following the Oswald shooting. (1163)

(919) Campisi told the FBI that he had no knowledge of Ruby's background or associates. (1164) Nevertheless, Ruby thought enough of Campisi to want to see him in jail following the shooting. On November 29, 1963, Campisi received a call from Decker of the Sheriff's office informing him of this request; on November 30, 1963, Campisi and his wife visited Ruby, speaking to him for approximately 10 minutes. (1165)

(920) Ruby did not tell Campisi why he had killed Oswald, (1166) and Campisi said he did not ask. (1167) Ruby did not give any indication that he had known Oswald previously, (1168) but he did mention his extreme sympathy for Mrs. Kennedy and broke down while doing so. (1169) Campisi said that Ruby wanted to know the reaction of his friends and public in general to his act. (1170)

(921) Documented associates that Ruby and Campisi had in common included Russell D. Matthews, Benjamin Binion, James R. Todd, John Grizzaffi, Ralph Paul and Tony Zoppi. (1171) Campisi attended school with Matthews (1172) and Campisi stated that he was a friend of Bi

on's (1173) and Todd's. (1174) Campisi bought the Egyptian from Grizzaffi, (1175) and in 1966 Grizzaffi and Johnny Patrono tried to get the Campisi brothers to back them in some sort of business deal. (1176) Ralph Paul, operator of the Bull-Pen Restaurant and Ruby's closest friend, was characterized by Campisi in an FBI interview as his partner, (1177) This characterization is unique and is probably inaccurate (1178) as Paul's name does not appear in any other materials involving Campisi, and Campisi told the committee that he did not have an independent relationship with Paul, just knew him as a friend of Ruby's. (1179) Campisi was also friendly with Abe Weinstein, one of Ruby's former nightclub competitors. (1180) and Campisi was known to have flown to Las Vegas on at least one gambling junket with Weinstein. (1181)

reatment by the Warren Commission

(1182) The only reference to Campisi by the Warren Commission was the inclusion of Campisi's December 7, 1963, interview with the FBI.

(1182) The Commission failed to question Campisi himself.

(1183) Deposition before the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

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United States Federal Building
U.S. Magistrate Courtroom 16-F23
1100 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas

Monday, May 22, 1978, 9:50 a.m.

APPEARANCES:

JOHN HORNBECK, Senior Staff Counsel
Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

DONALD PURDY, Staff Counsel
Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

SWORN TESTIMONY OF

JOSEPH CAMPISI

P R O C E E D I N G S

Whereupon,

JOSEPH CAMPISI

was duly sworn and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION

BY MR. HORNBECK:

Q Would you state your name for the record,
spelling your last name, please?

A Joseph Campisi, C-a-m-p-i-s-i.

Q What is your present home address, Mr. Campisi?

A 4445 Ashford Drive, Dallas, Texas.

Q And your present occupation is what, sir?

A The restaurant business.

Q What is the name of your restaurant?

A The Egyptian Restaurant, Inc.

Q And how long have you been associated with
that particular business?

A At that location, 28 years.

Q Mr. Campisi, before we begin questioning in
today's deposition, let me put on the record that, one, you
have been sworn here today, and the deposition that we are
making is one that requires the swearing of the witness and
is taken under oath.

Do you understand that, sir?

A Yes, sir.

Q In addition to that, the court reporter is transcribing what we say today, and this transcription will then be certified by the court reporter as an accurate representation of the discussions had today.

Do you also understand that?

A Yes, sir.

Q Prior to today, have you received a copy of the Committee Rules for the Select Committee on Assassinations, including the resolution of the House of Representatives establishing that committee?

A Yes, sir.

Q Do you have any questions whatsoever with regard to the rules of the committee or with regard to the proceedings here today?

A Well, as far as rules I don't understand it, you know. All I'm here to do is answer the questions you ask me.

Q Is your appearance here today to take this deposition free and voluntary on your part?

A Yes, sir.

Q You have been informed that if you desired to have counsel you could have one present?

A Yes, sir.

Q And I take it at this time your election is to proceed voluntarily without the assistance of counsel; is that

correct?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you have any questions whatsoever with regard to the proceedings today, our function, the scope of the inquiry, any questions that pertain to any of those subjects prior to our beginning?

A. Now, I don't understand that. You're asking me about, you know, what questions you are going to ask me or -- I don't --

Q. Do you have any questions about the proceedings today, that is, the taking of your statement under oath, what your rights and obligations are as a witness? Do you have any questions about those matters?

A. I don't even know how to answer it.

Q. Well, let me just explain some of the rules that pertain to the taking of a deposition.

First of all, the deposition is voluntarily given, as we have explained.

A. Yes.

Q. Secondly, you could have counsel present to assist you during the questioning.

A. Yes.

Q. Third, you have the right to refuse to answer any question on the grounds of self-incrimination.

Do you understand that?

A. Yes.

Q. And, fourth, that all questions and answers that are given today are taken under oath which means they must be truthful to the best of your memory so that there would not be the criminal problem of perjury for any statement that is given willfully and untruthfully.

Do you understand that?

A. Yes, I understand that.

Q. With those rights being explained to you, are there any other questions that you --

A. You asked me if I didn't want to answer a question, right, then I could refuse to answer that question?

Q. That's correct, sir.

A. Well, I don't know what questions you are going to ask me.

Q. The questions will relate to --

A. Excuse me.

Q. Sure.

A. Is everything going to be about my association with Jack Ruby? Are they going to be asked about people that I know, names and stuff like this here?

Are you going to ask me about, well, do I know John Brown, and I know John Brown, do I have to answer that I know John Brown?

Q. Sir, you do not have to answer any question

that you do not want to answer.

We would hope that we would be able to have a cooperative session, as you have indicated before, and if you understand your rights in that regard then we can proceed on a question to question basis and if we have an area in which there has to be some further discussion, then we can adjourn the proceedings and attempt to reach whatever accord that we can.

A. Okay.

Q. Let me begin by discussing the area of your association and knowledge with Jack Ruby.

And first of all, Mr. Campisi, when did you first meet Jack Ruby?

A. In 1947.

Q. Did you meet him here in Dallas?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Could I ask you under what circumstances you have met Mr. Ruby?

A. I had a little bar at Main and St. Paul, and one day a fellow by the name of Milton Joseph brought Jack Ruby to my place of business and introduced me to Jack Ruby.

Q. Mr. Joseph's business or occupation was what at that time?

A. He was a jewelry salesman.

Q. And you had known him for some period of time?

A. Yes.

Q. Was he from Dallas or from Chicago?

A. Originally from Chicago.

Q. Was it explained to you during the first meeting how Mr. Joseph came to introduce you to Mr. Ruby and how he knew Mr. Ruby?

A. He said they were friends in Chicago.

Q. Did he indicate that they had grown up together?

A. Real good friends. I don't remember them saying grown up together, but they knew one another real well.

Q. All right. Could you tell us what was discussed during this first meeting with Mr. Ruby?

A. He just introduced me to him at that time. I don't know whether -- he had opened the Silver Spur, a hillbilly-type joint on Ervay street, and that was all of it right there.

Q. Did Jack Ruby indicate to you why he had left Chicago and moved to Dallas?

A. No.

Q. Did he ever discuss with you his life in Chicago.

A. No.

Q. Did he ever discuss with you the fact that he had been in a union in Chicago prior to coming to Dallas?

A. No.

Q. Jack Ruby had a sister in Dallas by the name of Eva Grant?

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know Mrs. Grant?

A. I had met her after they had the place, the Las Vegas Club, and probably seen her two or three times in all of the times after I met her.

Q. I take it you met Jack Ruby before you met Eva Grant; is that correct?

A. Yes.

Q. When you first met Jack Ruby did he discuss with you the fact that he was also interested in going into a club business?

A. Well, he was already in the club business when I met him, the Silver Spur.

Q. Did he ask you for any advice?

A. No.

Q. Or any assistance?

A. No.

Q. What kind of acts, entertainment, did Jack Ruby have during the first club, the Silver Spur?

A. It was a hillbilly place. I might have been there one time. I think I was there one time. I don't remember. One time.

Q You say hillbilly. Did they have bands, live entertainment?

A I think so. Hillbilly in type. It was a rough part of town.

Q Apparently Mr. Ruby was also involved in a club, Bob Wills Ranch House with a fellow by the name of Hyman Fader.

Does that particular club or the name of Hyman Fader sound familiar to you?

A I think that -- I don't know. I knew that Hy Fader had the Longhorn Club where he booked big named bands in there.

Now whether Jack Ruby was part of it, I don't recall.

Q You never had any discussions with Mr. Fader or Mr. Ruby regarding their business partnership?

A No.

Q Did you ever hear from any source that Jack Ruby had taken some money from Mr. Fader in some business practice?

A I don't recall.

Q Do you remember hearing any discussion of any kind of animosity between those two individuals?

A They might have had some misunderstanding through business dealings. I really don't know. You know,

it's been so long back, you know.

Q Is there something that strikes your memory from that question that there may have been some ill-feeling between the two men?

A There might have been some little jealousy afterwards, yes.

Q You indicated that you first met Jack Ruby in 1947 when he moved from Chicago.

Did he ever discuss with you people that he knew in Chicago, drop names with you of people that he knew in Chicago, anything like that?

A No, not that I recall. He might have done it but I don't recall it.

Q I guess the question gets to the kind of individual that Mr. Ruby was in some areas, and there have been allegations that Jack Ruby would discuss his Chicago days with people at his club and he would discuss famous names of people that he knew in Chicago with patrons and friends.

I was wondering if that had occurred with you.

A I don't remember. I really don't.

Q From the period of 1947, continuing on through the end of 1963, did you continue to know Jack Ruby and to speak with Jack Ruby?

A Yes.

Q Could you tell us the nature of the contacts

that you had with him?

A. I would -- After he had opened the Las Vegas Club, I had been over maybe two or three times, and on Friday nights he had amateur hours, and I worked on Friday nights and I always told Jack I couldn't come over.

He said, you know, it was a late show, and so one night we went over, my wife and sisters and sister-in-law. They all used to go over there and have a good time because he was funny, and I enjoyed him because he was a little dizzy.

Q. When you say he was funny, did he act as the Master of Ceremonies in his club?

A. Yes.

Q. And put on some kind of an act that way?

A. Yes. If someone got out of line he would go over there and take care of it himself.

Q. There have been some statements that Jack Ruby was quick to stem any kind of trouble in his club.

A. Right.

Q. Did you personally witness some of those kinds of incidents?

A. Two of them.

Q. Could you describe them for us?

A. The night we went over to see the amateur hour, we come in the front door and we sat right at the front table, and there was a boy by the name of Frankie Totorella

and a boy by the name of --

THE REPORTER: Frankie who, sir? Could you spell the last name?

THE WITNESS: Totorella.

THE REPORTER: Do you know how to spell that?

THE WITNESS: No.

MR. HORNBECK: T-o-t-o-r-e-l-l-a.

BY MR. HORNBECK:

Q Is that correct?

A Yeah. And a boy by the name of J. C. Adams who is deceased now.

And we sat there, and they were friends of Jack and so he come over and he says, "I am giving an after-hour party, selling tickets for \$5.00."

And I was sitting like here (indicating), and Frankie is sitting here (indicating) and J. C. was sitting where you are sitting (indicating).

Q All right. Because we have a record and because the record does not display the pictures of what you said, let me state that you have indicated that Frankie was sitting next to you?

A Yes.

Q And J. C. was sitting next to Frankie?

A No. Across the table.

Q Across the table?

A. Yeah.

Q. And who was sitting next to Frankie on your extreme left?

A. I was sitting at the first chair (indicating).

Q. On the left?

A. And Frankie was in the middle and J. C. was sitting on the side.

So Jack comes over and says, "I am selling tickets for an after-hour party for one of the girls who is pregnant," or something, "and they are \$5.00."

We were cutting up with him. We didn't want to buy them. I bought one for five and Frankie bought one for five and J. C. bought one, and so he is out doing the show and some fellow walks by and he is inebriated and he made some remark about he didn't like Dallas because he had got a DWI.

So J. C. says, "Well, sit down here, partner, and let's talk about it," because I knew they were going to kid this drunk now.

So, for some reason, they put some tickets in this drunk man's pocket. So Jack gets through with his show and he comes over and he says, "Where are the tickets," and we says, "Well, here is the money, \$15.00."

Frankie says, "Well, I don't have the tickets. I says, "Jack, I don't have the tickets," and J. C. says, "I

on't have the tickets."

He says, "Maybe this guy has the tickets."

So Jack grabs this guy and takes him in the little closet where he puts clothes, and he finds the tickets in this guy's pocket, and he started beating this man. He hit the guy a couple or three times, and threw him out of his place of business.

Q He hit him with his fists?

A Yes.

Q In the face or on the body?

A He just hit him. I couldn't see him, but I knew he was fighting him back there.

And that was all of that, so I says, "It is time for me to leave," and I left.

Q Could you tell us approximately when this accident took place?

A No, I can't. I don't even know what year it is.

Q Could it have been in 1963 or earlier than that?

A I can't recall the year or the date.

Q Do you remember, though, it was at the Carousel Club?

A No, no it wasn't. This was at the Las Vegas Club.

Then another incident, we had gone to the Carousel Club one night, and of all the times he had that I was probably in his club four times, and we would go, a party of people would just go by, and Jack would always say, "Won't you come by," and we would go by and sit there.

So we were sitting there, and he had this girl Jada doing the show, and the M. C. was a guy who liked to heckle and would say different things to make the public and the audience mad to where they would talk back to him.

So I would say, "Well, Jack, we are going to leave. We can't enjoy the show because that boy over there is hollering and going on and we can't hear the M. C."

So he would get up and go over there and tell the guy, "Now, you have got to be quiet, now." So the kid would be quiet and Jack would come back over there and say, "Is that class?" I would say, "That is class. That is the way to run a joint."

So we would sit there about 20 minutes more and then say, "We are going to leave." He would say, "Why are you going to leave?"

I would say, "Well, that guy."

He would say, "Well, I will go over there and handle it," and he would walk over there, and, just, boom!
(Demonstrating.)

Q. He would just punch him?

A. Yes.

Q. No warning?

A. No warning. Just punch him.

So, one night -- it must have been 1:00, and Frankie Totorella came by and said, "Let's go up and see Jack." and we go up and he has got two dogs up there and he says, "I love these dogs." I said, "Jack", I said, "what would you do, Jack, if the dogs one morning wake up and say, 'Jack, we love you,' and he laughed about it.

So we are standing there in the entryway. You had to go up the stairs to get to his place.

Q. When you say his place, are you talking the --

A. The Carousel Club.

So, we looked up and here is a fellow coming up the stairs and he has got a bottle, a fifth of bourbon that he is carrying in his arms, and at that time there was 12:00 curfew and you couldn't drink.

So Jack come up and says, "Can I help you?" He says, "Yeah, I want to see the show." Jack said, "Well, it's \$2.00."

I said, "Jack, why don't you match him double or nothing and see if it costs him two or four to get in?"

Jack says, "Must I do that?"

I said, "Yes, go ahead and match him."

The guy is drunk, and so Jack -- the guy says,

"Yeah, I will match you double or nothing." And so the guy loses, and so he gives Jack the \$4.00 and this guy takes the bottle and goes to drink it.

And when he did, Jack grabs the bottle and tells him he can't drink it there, and gave him \$2.00 back, and I said, "No, Jack, you have got to give him four."

He says, "No, he has been in," and, boom, boom all of the way down the stairs, the bottom flight of the stairs.

The guy gets up and says, "I will see you," and just goes on about his business.

We stayed there about 20 minutes and we left.

Q Both of those incidents, the individual who Jack Ruby hit was apparently first unaware that he was going to be hit, and, second, apparently not in a position to defend himself; would that be true?

A It didn't make no difference what physical condition. He would jump on anybody.

We used to tell him, "Jack, you are going to get a knife stuck in your stomach."

He would go on the outside and fight young boys many a time.

Q Would they challenge him?

A Sure, they would. He would fight him.

Q I take it if someone is going to be in the

club business and be involved in acting as his own bouncer that at some point he is going to come in contact with the police department.

What was Jack Ruby's relationship with the police department, as far as you know?

A. They all knew Jack. He had a lot of friends.

Q. Were there many officers from the Dallas Police Department who were regular patrons of the Carousel?

A. I saw, you know, a few of them, at times I would be in the Carousel, would be up there after hours, you know, watching the show.

The vice squad, you know.

Q. Approximately how many times would you say you had been to the Carousel?

A. Maybe four or five or six times.

Q. Usually with another group of individuals?

A. It would be a party of five or a party of six. We would be out somewhere else like, go to a hotel to see a show or something, and go by there after hours just to catch the show.

Q. In 1963, there were some allegations that Jack Ruby was having some problems with the union that hired acts, the strippers and musicians, and I wondered if he had ever discussed that particular union problem with you?

A. No.

Q. Have you ever heard that he had a problem with the union?

A. No.

Q. There is an indication that Jack Ruby was very interested in sporting events, football games and boxing matches in Dallas.

A. I saw Jack Ruby one time at a football game, and at the times of fights he would be there. He enjoyed being at the fights.

Q. What would he do at the fights?

A. Go around and shaking peoples' hands and meeting everybody.

Q. Can you recall what football game it was you saw him at?

A. No, I don't.

Q. Was it some major event as opposed to --

A. A Cowboy game at the Cotton Bowl.

Q. You indicated that you had seen him once with the two dogs.

Were these dachshund dogs?

A. Well, I really don't know what type of dogs. He always kept them up at the club. He kept them back in the back.

At the time, I think the two dogs came out -- he had brought them out, or something, and he said that he

loved the dogs, and I made the remark, "Well, Jack, what if those dogs ever said, 'Jack, we love you,' what would you do?"

And he just laughed about it. You know, he thought it was funny.

Q He appeared to have a great affection for those animals; is that right?

A Yes.

Q Jack Ruby had the kind of business in which a lot of women were entertainers and spectators and everything.

What was his reputation with women as far as you were aware?

A Well --

Q Was he considered a ladies' man or --

A No. He wasn't, no. He had one girlfriend, a little red-headed girl, that he had gone with for a long time, you know, and that's -- As far as me ever seeing him with any other girl, I never did. I would always see him with a red-headed girl, but I mean as far as his personal love affairs, I don't anything about them.

Q When he was arrested after the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, Jack had approximately a couple of thousand dollars in cash in his pocket, and at one point there was an interview of you by the FBI and you indicated that Jack Ruby, "operated out of his hip pocket".

What did you mean by that?

A. Well, I guess, he had paid, like everything he bought he probably paid cash for it, you know.

Now, I don't really recall how that came about me saying about him operating out his hip pocket.

Of course, they say that I said that, you know, and I don't recall ever saying that, because I didn't know too much about his business and this type of stuff here, just like I know that, you know, he collected \$2.00 at the door, and how he had paid his entertainers, you know. I wasn't that close to him to know how he ran his business.

At one time I said to him, I says, "It's a shame you have to stay open late hours to make a buck."

I made that statement to him at one time.

Q. When you say "late hours", you indicate just within the regular hours set for the club or do you mean he had some after-hour parties?

A. Well, I mean like the Carousel Club. It was more a late hour business, and then the Las Vegas Club he kept it open until, I think, 2:00. But it wasn't no drinking-type stuff, you know. Just show time, and people went to dance and stuff.

Q. What was the Carousel Club's reputation in terms of how well it was run, how honestly it was run, whether betting went on there, prostitution went on there, any of those kinds of vice-associated activities?

A. Well, as far as betting, I don't know anything about betting going on there.

I know that the talk was that maybe some of the strippers there were prostitutes, and by word of mouth I heard the Vice would recognize a girl or something and they would have Jack to fire her, you know.

But I mean as far as any activity of gambling, I never knew of Jack Ruby to gamble.

Q. You never knew of him to play cards?

A. No.

Q. There was a matter that we had discussed prior to the deposition in which there was a newspaper of a reporter indicating that Jack Ruby and you had played on a regular basis.

A. Never. Never. Jack Ruby was at my home one time, and he had called Johnny Ross and Brau, guys that were friends of his, and they was over and I was barbecuing steaks in the backyard, and I says, "Jack, why don't you come over; we are doing steaks."

He says, "I will be right over."

He comes over, and we were on the patio. He eats his steak and he says, "I have got to go, I have got to go to work," and, boom, he is gone, but the man has never been in my home to play cards.

That one time, all of the time I knew Jack

Ruby, was the first time he had ever been to my home.

Q What about at any other location, did Jack Ruby ever play cards with you in any game in which you were a player or a spectator?

A. Jack Ruby has never played with me, and I have never seen Jack Ruby play cards.

Q With regard to the prostitution aspect of the club your knowledge is, comes as a result of rumor.

Any personal conversations with any member of the vice squad, anyone that worked with Jack Ruby, that would indicate he had prostitutes working at his club?

A. No. From hearsay, you know, people would say that the vice squad, and I think the vice squad helped Jack a lot. They would see a girl that was a dancer, and she was probably a known prostitute and they would tell Jack and Jack would get rid of her.

Now, this is things I heard.

Q How did Jack Ruby's club, the Carousel, compare with some of the other clubs that were operating the same kind of entertainment?

Was his considered one of the better --

A. No.

Q -- strip joints?

A. No. No.

Q How would you put the reputation of the

trip joints at that time in terms of clubs that were the classier clubs?

A. Well, I mean, I wouldn't call a strip joint a classy club, and he didn't get the best clientele, you know.

Q. Who had the best entertainment of the strip joint clubs in, roughly, that period of time?

A. I think probably the Colony Club.

Q. That's Abe Weinstein?

A. Yes.

Q. Was there any ill-feeling between Abe Weinstein and Jack Ruby, as far as you knew?

A. Oh, I think at one time they were trying -- and something about Jack Ruby was trying to hire one of his girls, or something like this here, and them being neighbors think Jack might have had a little jealousy of Abe, this type of stuff here, you know.

Q. That's the only incident you can remember?

A. That's the only thing. I think that the reason Jack went longer hours was to try to get the overflow from Abe's club, you know. Competition-type business, you know.

Q. Did Jack Ruby ever make a comment to you to the effect that he was either jealous of the Colony Club or shed he had a club like that, or a remark similar to that?

A. I think he was a little jealous of the club,

you know.

Q. You also knew Abe Weinstein; is that correct?

A. For years.

Q. Was he a social friend?

A. Of Ruby's?

Q. Of yours and Jack's?

A. Oh, no. Well, I patronized his place of business for years. We were good friends. He has been to my restaurant, and I know all of his kids and everything.

We were friends, but we never, business-wise or this type of stuff here.

It was just going out and enjoying his place back in the '30s. Of course, when it became striptease, then that wasn't my cup of tea.

Q. We have discussed the allegation of Jack Ruby playing cards.

To your knowledge did Jack Ruby ever act as a bookie, act as a runner or bet himself in any sports events?

A. Not to my knowledge, no.

Q. You have no personal knowledge to that effect nor have you ever heard any rumors to the effect that Jack was involved in sports betting in any kind of way?

A. No, sir.

Q. Now, on the Thursday night before the assassination of President Kennedy, Jack Ruby had dinner at

the Egyptian?

A. That's what they say there. I didn't work that Saturday night. My brother worked that night. Whether Jack was there that Thursday night, I don't know.

Q. There was a statement taken from your brother indicating that along about 9:45, 10:00, Jack Ruby and Ralph Paul came in and had a steak at the restaurant.

A. Could have been. I don't recall. I don't even know whether he even took a -- did they say they took a deposition from my brother Sam?

Q. There is a report from the FBI which purports to be a conversation with your brother, yes, sir.

A. I really don't know. I read that where they said that he was there that Thursday night, but it wasn't no big discussion about it or anything, you know. I don't recall. But I saw that.

Now, you are telling me that they talked to Sam?

Q. Yes, sir, on the 11th of January, 1964, they had an interview with Sam Campisi, and that interview indicates that your brother stated, and this is in quotes, as best he recalls Ruby and Paul arrived at the restaurant between 9:45 and 10:00 p.m., had dinner there, staying some 45 minutes.

A. Uh-huh. Could have been.

Q. Did you ever discuss with your brother at that

period of time whether or not Jack Ruby and Ralph Paul had been in the restaurant the night before?

A. No.

Q. He never brought that to your attention?

A. I don't remember.

Q. None of the employees at the restaurant ever brought that to your attention?

A. No. They could have, you know, but I don't recall. I don't recall.

Q. Now, a few days after Jack Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald you paid him a visit in jail.

I wonder if you could tell us how it came about that you went to see Jack Ruby in jail?

A. Bill Decker who was sheriff at that time had called me and said, "Joe, Jack Ruby has said he would like to see some of his best friends, closest friends."

He said, "He has your name on a list, you and Marie," who is my wife.

He says, "Would you like to come up and talk to him?"

I said, "Yeah, I would like to go up and visit the guy."

Q. Excuse me. Sheriff Decker told you that both your name and your wife's name was on that list?

A. Yes.

Q Did he mention your brother's name was on that list?

A No. No. So we went up and, I don't know whether it was on a Sunday or what day it was we went up.

Q When you say "we", did your wife accompany you?

A Yes. And so we go up and he is in a little cell, and there is a deputy sitting in the cell with him, so we stand there and walk up and say, "Hi, Jack." He says, "Hi, Joe. Hi, Marie. What are the people saying about me?"

I said, "They are not saying nothing about you."

Now, I don't know whether he had said to me, but something about, he said, "Jews have got --" I think he said something about, "Well, Jews have got class. Nobody but we could do it," something like this. And so we talked, and I asked him how he felt, you know. He had just wanted to know how the people on the street, his friends, thought about what he did.

I said, "They don't think nothing," you know. And just before we left he said to me, he said, "Joe, you tell that damn Milton Joseph he is still barred out of my club." We thought that was funny.

Q This was the original fellow who introduced you to Jack?

A. That's right. So we left. Do you want -- I am going to tell you what happened. Okay.

So we knew that he and Milton Joseph had busted over jealousy or whatever. Now, what he had got mad with Milton about, I don't know. Whether it was over him selling jewelry to one of the gals or this type of thing, overcharging, I don't know. But during the court thing when he was being tried I saw Milton Joseph and I said, "Milton," I said, "let me take you down to the courthouse." And I says, "It will be the biggest mistrial they will have down there when you walk in the courthouse because Ruby is going to jump up and jump on you."

Milton says, "Oh, I am not going down there," this type of thing and that's about all.

Q. When you indicated that Jack Ruby and Milton Joseph had broken up, are you indicatng just their friendship had broken up or they had some business together or they --

A. No. No. Their friendship.

I was told -- Jack Ruby had told me at one time that when he had first met me that he thought a little big shot and he didn't like me. He had told me this later on in life, and I thought that was real funny. Then I knew that he and Milton, because Milton was -- knowing Milton Joseph, nobody liked Milton Joseph. He was -- I don't know whether you would say -- well, he was -- nobody liked him.

I mean, he wanted to be in the limelight, and he knew everybody, knew all of the movie stars and this type of stuff here, you know, and he always had a pretty gal. Maybe he had just met her, whether he went with her or not, but he wanted to be the show.

Now, whether this was the reason he and Ruby broke up, I don't know. But I knew that they disliked one another after that, because everybody was teasing Jack about Milton jilting him, you know, and Jack would just get mad about it.

This was a funny bit to the people that knew him.

Q Would this have been like in the '50s or '60s?

How long had their animosity been going on; could you estimate that?

A Oh, it might have started for about a month or so -- I think it was in the '50s.

Q Now, again, going back to the FBI report, there is an indication of an interview with you on December 7th of 1963 following your conversation with Jack Ruby in jail.

One thing I noticed in the interview is that there is no mention that your wife was present with you at the jail.

Do you recall whether or not the FBI agents

asked you who had accompanied you or whether you told them --

A. I think I told them that me and my wife went there. I didn't have nothing to hide.

Q. Again, I am going to ask you about a couple of comments that are reflected on this interview sheet, and ask you first of all, whether or not you made that particular statement concerning your conversation with Jack Ruby and then whether or not you recall that statement and whether or not there was anymore said that now, perhaps, refreshes your memory.

The first statement, you indicated, and I will quote, that Ruby told you that he had received a lot of mail, and commented that all of the girls love me.

First of all, did you make that statement to the FBI, or do you remember making that statement?

A. I don't remember it. Really, I don't.

Q. Do you remember now as we are having our discussion whether or not Jack Ruby made some kind of a comment about receiving a lot of mail and that all of the girls loved him?

A. I don't really what all the conversation was about, you know, at that time. It was so fast, you know.

Q. You do recall that Jack Ruby was concerned about what his friends were saying about on the street?

A. Yes.

Q Did he indicate to you the reason that he wanted to see you and your wife was to get some reading from various friends of his on the street as to how the situation was?

A I don't know. He indicated that he wanted to ask Mr. Decker that he have some his people, you know, that was close to, to visit him.

Now whoever else visited him, I don't know.

Q There was also the statement in the FBI interview of December 7th, 1963 that Ruby asked you if his friends were mad at him and asked you your opinion of the lawyer he had retained.

Do recall anything like that?

A No, I don't.

Q The first attorney who represented Jack Ruby was Tom Howard.

Did you know Tom Howard?

A I knew Tom Howard, yes.

Q What kind of a lawyer was Mr. Howard in terms of his practice specialty?

A Well, I think at the time he was a pretty good criminal lawyer at that time.

Q Did you ever discuss with Mr. Howard how he came to represent Jack Ruby, any information about their legal relationship?

A. No.

Q. I take it Mr. Howard has never represented you in any matter that you were concerned with?

A. I have never had a lawyer to represent me up until about four years ago in a lawsuit that I was in. That was the first money I ever spent on lawyers.

Q. You are a lucky man.

There is also an indication that during the time that you were talking to Jack Ruby he broke down and cried.

A. I think he did cry a little bit, yes.

Q. Before we go into the comment that occasioned the crying, was crying something that would have surprised you about Jack Ruby, or was he an emotional type of person so that you would not be surprised?

A. I would, you know, think that he was feeling sorry for himself, you know.

Q. Well, my question goes to what kind of an emotional state Jack Ruby was capable of reaching.

For instance, you have indicated in his club that he apparently had a very quick temper.

A. Uh-huh.

Q. With regard to either laughing or crying was he fairly quick to change moods?

A. He was quick to hit somebody, you know. I had

never seen him cry. That was the first time, you know, that we saw him cry.

Now, whether he was crying there because we were there, you know, and he considered us his friends, and my respect and my wife, you know.

He felt sorry for himself, you know.

Q Do you know whether or not Jack Ruby had visits from any other friends before you and your wife were able to go there?

A No, I don't.

Q He didn't mention any other people, any mutual acquaintances of yours coming in to see him?

A No.

Q Again, relating the particular crying incident to a comment, according to the FBI statement, the quote that you ascribe to Jack Ruby is, "Here I am fighting for my life and feeling sorry for myself when I really feel sorry for Mrs. Kennedy and the kids."

A Yes, I think he did say that.

Q You have a definite memory now here of that particular comment?

A Yes.

Q Did he elaborate on that at all, any other information that you can recall that he might have stated in relation to that particular comment?

A. I think that is about all he said on that part of it.

I do remember him saying something like that to us.

Q. Did he mention President Kennedy at all or was the comment just about Mrs. Kennedy and the kids?

A. Just like what you have said about, you know, Mrs. Kennedy and the kids.

Of course, you know, he was more excited at that time. I didn't know what he was going to say, you know. He was emotional, and then he started crying.

Q. At any time before this interview with Jack Ruby in jail did you and Jack ever discuss President Kennedy and how he felt or you felt one way or the other?

A. No.

Q. He had never mentioned this to you?

A. No, sir.

Q. How would you characterize Jack Ruby in terms of whether or not he was extremely patriotic or extremely interested in politics, whether he cared at all or did not care, any indication to you over the years you knew him as to how he felt about politics at all?

A. No, sir. No, sir. I never discussed anything like that with him.

Q. Did you ever discuss politics or or

anything like that?

A. No, sir.

Q. There is also a statement, again contributed to your conversation with Jack Ruby on December the 7th, in which the statement is alleged that you said that Jack told you that somebody had to kill Oswald.

Was there some statement like that?

A. He might have made a statement about -- I don't know whether he said -- he said, "Well, nobody but me could do it," something like that. Something like that, you know.

I don't remember the words it was, you know, and he might have said to me, "Nobody but Jack Ruby could do it," or something like that, you know.

Q. He didn't put that in any kind of a context?

A. No.

Q. You had mentioned, I think, in previous testimony that Jack Ruby had said something about either Jews have guts or something to that effect, and that "No one but he could do it."

A. Jews have class or something like that.

Q. Class?

A. Yes.

Q. Do you think those two statements could have been together or do you --

A. I really don't recall, no.

Q. The last sentence in this particular interview is the statement attributed to you in which the FBI said that you stated your last contact with Ruby was on Thursday night before Thanksgiving when Ruby came to the Egyptian restaurant for a steak.

A. I don't remember. You know, I just don't recall that far back whether he was there that night.

Q. I thought you had mentioned something before that you perhaps had not worked that particular evening.

A. Thursday night, no. I worked Mondays -- no. I worked Tuesdays and Wednesdays. I worked Friday nights. I think Sam worked Thursday nights.

In fact, I am still doing the same thing I have been doing for 28 years, but during that conversation about him that he was there, I don't recall whether he was there. If he had been there, I think that we would have talked about it, and I don't even recall talking about it. I was surprised when I saw that. I just don't remember.

Q. Did Jack Ruby ask you or your wife to come back and visit him again?

A. I don't recall him asking me that.

Q. Did you or your wife come back and see Jack again after that first time?

A. No, we didn't, because the FBI, after that

then the FBI was there, and I think maybe -- I don't know what day they came back and asked me about had I been up there, and I said, "Yeah."

Q During Jack Ruby's trial, did you ever attend any portion of his trial?

A I think one day I stood back in the back, just one day. Not too long. Just in there, and then I left.

Q Was there any indication from people that you knew about how Jack Ruby's trial was going or what the status of that trial was going to be, the outcome of that trial was going to be?

A I don't recall.

Q There was another individual that apparently Jack Ruby requested to see by the name Prestridge.

Did you know Marvin Ralph Prestridge?

A Now, there is a Marvin -- I knew another kid named Ralph Presley. Now, whether his first name is Marvin, all I knew him by was Ralph Presley.

Q I am talking about a Prestridge, p-r-e-s-t-r-i-d-g-e.

A It could be the same party, yeah.

Q How did you know this Ralph Prestridge?

A How did I know him?

Q Yes, sir.

A I finally met him at the restaurant, and I

think at that time he was supposed to have been Loyce Green's nephew.

Q So approximately when would it have been that you met him?

A I don't remember.

Q And how long did you know the man, how many years?

A From the time I met him. I know him now, you know.

Q Do you have any indication whether or not he and Jack Ruby knew each other, were associated in any kind of a business way?

A No, sir.

Q Were you and Ralph Prestridge ever associated in any kind of business way?

A No, sir.

Q Did you ever contribute any money to Jack Ruby's defense?

A No, sir.

Q In 1959 Jack Ruby apparently made a trip to Cuba.

Did you have any knowledge of his going to Cuba?

A I had heard he had gone to Cuba.

Q Can you tell us how it was you heard that

information?

A. I think at that time a fellow by the name of McWillie was working over there, and a boy by the name of R. D. Matthews, and Jack Ruby went over to -- I don't know whether McWillie invited him to go over there, you know, but I knew he had been over there.

Q. Who did you get the information from that Jack Ruby went to Cuba?

A. Just street talk.

Q. Did you know Mr. McWillie before he went to Cuba?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how did you know him?

A. He was in the gambling business.

Q. How about Mr. Matthews, how did you know him?

A. I went to school with him.

Q. Was he also in the gambling business?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. How long had Mr. McWillie and Mr. Matthews been in Cuba; do you recall?

A. I don't know.

Q. When Jack Ruby returned from that particular visit did you have any conversation with him about what kind of time he had, who he saw there?

A. No, sir.

Q Did you ever discuss with him or with anyone of the fact of his visit to Cuba?

A No, sir.

Q Do you know an individual by the name of Tony Zoppi?

A Yes, sir.

Q How long have you known Mr. Zoppi and in what context have you know him?

A I knew him when he was with the Morning News, and he did one of the night scene things. He gave us quite a few write-ups in the paper, you know.

He used to come to the place with his wife and his kids to eat and everything, and then he went to Vegas and went to work for the Riviera.

Q Did you ever discuss Jack Ruby with Tony Zoppi?

A Yeah, we talked about he is crazy, and he said, "Yeah, Jack is crazy," and we would laugh about it, you know.

Q Was this a discussion or series of discussions in Dallas --

A No.

Q -- or was this after he went to Las Vegas?

A No. Something come up about Jack Ruby, and I would say something to Zoppi like, "He is crazy," and Zoppi

would say, "Yeah, he is crazy," and Zappi would laugh and say, "Yeah, he is crazy."

Q These were conversations in which --

A These were before the assassination thing, you know.

Q Now, Mr. McWillie and Mr. Matthews are also in Las Vegas; is that right?

A I know that R. D. is out there, Mr. Matthews.

Q Have you ever seen Mr. McWillie in Las Vegas?

A Yes.

Q Can you tell us approximately when?

A About two years ago. About two years ago.

Q And where did you see him?

A At the Horseshoe. He was working in the blackjack pit.

Q That is Mr. Binyon's club?

A Yeah.

Q Were you also an acquaintance or friend of Mr. Binyon?

A Yes, sir.

Q When did you first know him and in what context did you know him?

A I have known of the name Binyon ever since I was a kid, but I don't ever recall ever meeting Mr. Binyon here.

I knew of the name and he knew of me, you know, through other people that knew me, and I don't know whether I ever met Mr. Binyon here in Dallas or not.

I think I finally met him out in Vegas.

Q. Approximately how long ago, do you recall?

A. Oh, fifteen years ago.

Q. Mr. Matthews is now working for Mr. Binyon?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Do you have any idea how that came about that Mr. Matthews went out there to work for him?

A. No, sir.

Q. Who did Mr. Matthews work for in Cuba; do you have any idea?

A. I don't know the hotel, you know. He always said something about some guy by the name of Santos. Somebody. I don't know.

Q. Trafficante?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Does that name sound familiar to you?

A. Yes, sir.

MR. HORNBECK: That's T-r-a-f-f-i-c-a-n-t-e.

BY MR. HORNBECK:

Q. Can you tell us what Mr. Matthews told you about Mr. Trafficante? Did he say he worked for him?

A. Yes, he said he worked for him, that he was a

good man and treated him good, and this is about all.

Q Did he say how it was that he first went down to Cuba from Dallas?

A No, sir. I didn't know he had gone there until after he had left, after he was there for a long time.

Q So McWillie went there and Matthews went there.

Were there any other people who went to Cuba at about that same time period that you knew or were associated with in any way?

A No, sir.

Q Did Mr. Matthews say that he had worked with Mr. Trafficante in Vegas or strictly in Cuba?

A No, sir. Cuba.

Q What did he indicate was his line of work in Cuba for Mr. Trafficante?

A Probably working in a casino, I guess, you know.

Q He never mentioned to you which casino it was that he worked in?

A No, sir.

Q Did he indicate to you that Mr. Trafficante had hired him or he had known Mr. Trafficante before he went to Cuba?

A No, sir.

Q. He just never gave you details?

A. I never did talk to him about it?

Q. Did you ever mention the name of Santos with Jack Ruby?

A. No, sir.

Q. And I take it he had never mentioned that to you?

A. No, sir.

Q. In the first interview with the FBI immediately following Jack Ruby shooting Lee Harvey Oswald, the FBI asked you whether or not Jack Ruby was involved in bookmaking or placing bets, and according to the FBI statement you indicated that Ruby was associated with certain gamblers, but you didn't know --

A. Well, he knew everybody just like I know everybody, you know.

Q. Let me just ask you about some of the names that are particularly referenced in the FBI report.

The first name is Johnny Ross Patrono.

A. Yes, he knew Johnny Ross.

Q. What was Mr. Patrono's business or livelihood?

A. Well, he worked for his daddy in the meat business for a long time as a kid, and then he worked as a -- when the town was open he worked as a dealer when he was 13 years old, and I think one time he might have been doing

a little bookmaking, you know.

Q. When you say when the town was open, what do you mean?

A. When they had gambling here.

Q. Approximately when was that?

A. '44-'45.

Q. Just at the end of the war years?

A. Yeah. Well, when Will Wilson became District Attorney, why, the town got closed up.

Q. In approximately 1947 there were a group of people who came to Dallas from Chicago, and there was a trial approximately in 1947-1948, in which a couple of people were convicted for attempting to bribe the sheriff at that time, Steve Guthrie.

A. Yes. Steve Guthrie.

Q. One of the individuals in that trial who was convicted was a fellow by the name of Paul Roland Jones.

A. Yes.

Q. Did you know that individual?

A. Just, you know, during the time all of the stuff, all during that when it all started, you know, that I had met him, and I think they came out to the restaurant to eat or something.

I didn't know anything about his background or anything.

Q. Did you ever see Mr. Jones and Jack Ruby together?

A. Not that I recall.

Q. Did you ever hear that Jack Ruby and Paul Roland Jones were acquainted?

A. I don't recall.

Q. Did you have any contact with Paul Roland Jones other than him coming to the restaurant?

A. No, sir.

Q. There was no gambling with Mr. Jones, no betting with Mr. Jones?

A. No, sir.

Q. Nothing of that sort at all?

A. No, sir.

Q. According to the transcript of that particular trial, the tape recordings involved Jones and a few other people from Chicago discussing with Sheriff Guthrie and someone from the Dallas Police Department the fact that they would bring in some of the syndicate people from Chicago to take over Dallas.

Did you hear from any people that you were acquainted with on the street any such kind of movement by anyone from the Chicago syndicate into Dallas?

A. Just what I read in the paper about what was going on.

Q Was there any discussion by any of the people in the gambling business at the time as to whether or not they would permit anyone from Chicago to come into the town or they would not permit it?

A No.

Q In 1947 and 1948, after the election of Steve Guthrie, and the attitude of the Dallas Police Department, was the town open or closed in terms of --

A In '47?

Q '47-'48, in terms of availability of being able to gamble freely or not?

A No. I think after '46 when Will Wilson, when all, you know, -- well, what dice games they had were closed, and that was it.

Q One of the other individuals mentioned in the report is a fellow by the name of Bobby Chapman.

A Bobby Joe Chapman. He is a bookmaker.

Q How long have you known Mr. Chapman?

A Oh, the name, 30 years.

I finally met Bobby 25 years ago.

Q You have known him, I take it, since that period of time?

A Yes, sir.

Q How long has he been a bookmaker?

A I guess all of his life.

Q Do you know whether or not Jack Ruby and Bobby Chapman were personally acquainted?

A Oh, he knew like I knew him, you know. I don't think they were real close, this type of stuff here. Just like everybody knew Jack Ruby.

Q You have no information that Jack Ruby ever placed any bets through Mr. Chapman?

A No, sir.

Q Mr. Matthews is another individual mentioned, and we have discussed Mr. Matthews.

One question that we didn't discuss is whether or not you had seen Mr. Matthews in Las Vegas other than at the Horseshoe Club.

I think you indicated you had seen him there.

A I seen him at the Horseshoe and at the golf course. He would come over and visit and we would have drinks with him. We would be at one of the other hotels and he would come over?

Q Do you still maintain contact with Mr. Matthews?

A Oh, yes. When I go out there I see him. Like the other day we were out there at a golf tournament and he came over to the hotel and invited us to come over to eat and everything.

We never did go over there and eat. After we

would get through playing golf we were tired, and they had cocktail parties for the thing, you know, and we just didn't have time to go over there.

Q. Was this some kind of a tournament?

A. Golf tournament, yes.

Q. Do you play in tournaments regularly?

A. Love it.

Q. Was this a particular one?

A. The one that the Sahara puts on. It's their

anniversary-type of thing where everybody is invited, you know. First class.

Q. Another individual that's mentioned is Jimmy

Vouris, V-o-u-r-i-s.

A. Yes. He knew Jack Ruby just like I knew him.

Q. What was Mr. Vouris's, what was his business

or occupation?

A. Restaurant.

Q. What restaurant did he run?

A. Chateau.

Q. Was he involved in gambling in any fashion?

A. Oh, he gambled. He would bet this (indicating)

thing would fall over.

Q. Indicating the microphone?

A. Yes.

MR. HORNBECK: It is approximately five

minutes to 11:00. Why don't we take just a short break for the reporter and for us, and we will continue in just, what, five minutes?

THE WITNESS: Yeah.

(A short recess was taken.)

BY MR. HORNBECK:

Q Mr. Campisi, we are ready resume with the deposition.

We were discussing some people who you mentioned to the FBI as gamblers who Jack Ruby also might have known.

In approximately 1961, Attorney General Robert Kennedy came to Dallas and was discussing the situation of gambling and other activities in the Dallas area, and there was apparently some discussion among people on the street with regard to the fact that the Attorney General's office and the FBI were going to begin intensive efforts in federal investigations in this area.

Did you have discussions with any people in the Dallas area in 1961-1962 with regard to the FBI and the Justice Department becoming more active in the Dallas area?

A. I never discussed it. I had heard about they was going to have a Federal Grand Jury hearing on gambling. I don't think it ever took place. I don't recall whether it ever did take place or not.

Q Do you recall any individuals discussing the fact that the FBI was now more interested in gambling activities than they had been in the past and there were some new efforts in the investigation phase of the Bureau?

A I think during the time that they passed -- what was that law they passed about conspiracy of five or more people, this type of stuff here, and a lot of bookmakers were talking, you know, about it.

Somebody would say something about it, and I think some of the guys was going to lawyers and getting the rules on it, how would it become conspiracy if five or more people, and that's about all.

Q We had discussed whether or not Jack Ruby had played cards with you at any time, and you had indicated to us that that particular allegation was not true.

I wonder if you could tell us if you were a regular card player during the 1960's up to the end of 1963.

A Now, you are saying card players. I mean, playing cards.

What type of cards are you talking about?
Poker?

Q Yes, sir. Was there any kind of regular card game, poker, in which you participated?

A I never -- as far as being a card player and a poker player, I have played in some poker games at Glen Lake

Country Club with members and this type stuff here, but as far as sitting down and playing with professional gamblers, no.

Q Were there any particular people in which you had regular games?

A I'm not talking about high stakes games, but just any individual in which there were regular periodic kinds of poker games.

A No.

Q In 1957, Mr. Joe Civello from the Dallas area was arrested in Appalachia, New York, and that caused great publicity.

A Were you associated in the sense that you know Mr. Civello?

A I knew the whole Civello family. I had known them all of my life. I knew the whole family all of my life.

Q What relationship, if any, did you have with Joe Civello?

A They owned Civello's Liquor Store, and they had imported foods like pastas and cheese and tomato-good products.

A And at that time we started buying provolone cheese from them, and we were buying tomato paste and tomato product.

A And then in -- I forget what year it was, why,

Schepps Wholesale Grocery started bringing in the Contadina tomatoes and we started buying them from them, and Charlie had called me and says, "You haven't been buying tomatoes."

I said, "No. We are buying them cheaper from Schepps Wholesale Grocery."

This is Charlie now. This is the brother Charlie. Joe never did discuss with me why I quit them or anything like that.

And he says, "Well, I don't see how they are selling you tomatoes at the price you are paying when we buy them from the same broker."

I says, "Charlie, that's your problem." I says, "We are in business just like you are to make money and save money," and there never was no hard feelings over it at all.

Q You indicated this was Schepps?

A. Schepps Grocery.

Q Grocery?

A. Yes, the supplier here. We still buy from them.

Q Who owns Schepps Grocer, do you know?

A. Well, Mr. Schepps is dead, and his son was killed in an airplane, and I think one of the younger kids, one of his sons is now operating it.

Q Who is the supplier to Schepps? Who supplied

Schepps with their tomatoes, do you know?

A. Well, it was Contadina tomatoes.

Q. What relationship, if any, other than that which you have mentioned, did you have with either Joe or Charles Civello?

A. About what?

Q. What relationship, if any, business or social?

A. Oh, just like kinfolks, you know. Just like we are real close friends, like being cousins, you know.

Q. Did you ever discuss with Joe Civello the fact of his having been arrested at Appalachia?

A. Never have.

Q. I take it he had never volunteered any explanation?

A. No. It was none of my business.

Q. Were you acquainted or are you acquainted with either Vincent or Carlos Marcello of New Orleans?

A. I know Vincent, and I met Mr. Carlos Marcello about, maybe, six years ago. After all of these years that they had associated me with him I had never met the man.

Q. When did you first meet Vincent Marcello?

A. It was on a junket going out of New Orleans, and we went on that junket with him and I was introduced to him at the airport, and I never did see him again for about three or four months. I went back to New Orleans and went to

party and he was at the party, and we got to talking, and then occasionally we would go for Mardi Gras and I would go to the races and I would speak to him there.

I didn't know him. I knew Joe, the one in the restaurant business before I knew any of them.

Q How long have you known Joe Marcello?

A I have known Joe Marcello ever since I have been in the location that I am in now by meeting him through the restaurant, went out to have dinner with him. I went out and had dinner at their restaurant, you know, and for a long time when I went to New Orleans I never would go there?

Q Why was that?

A I was scared to go there.

Q Just because of its general reputation?

A Right, and so I came back and I told Joe Civello, I said, "You know what--" Frank and I -- I was in a project with Frank about building some apartments, had a little money invested --

Q When you say Frank, do you mean Frank --

A Frank La Coke, who is deceased now.

Frank says, "We are going to Elmwood to eat," and I says, "No, I am going somewhere else tonight." I couldn't go.

So I come back and I told Joe Civello about it, and we laughed about it.

He said, "Do you mean you wouldn't go out there to eat?" And I says, "No, sir."

He says, "Well, why don't you just move to Russia then?" He says, "You live here in America and you are scared to go somewhere?"

And that made a point. So I said, "Well, why should I hide from something," so the next time I went down there I went out there to dinner and that's how I met him. And then I met Vincent. I used to see little Sammy at football games.

Maybe the Cowboys would go down there for an exhibition, and I would see little Sammy. I knew him, I knew how he looked, and I would wave at him and he would just barely wave at me. I guess he figured who in the hell is he?

Then I started going there and started playing golf with Vincent. He invited me as a member guest, and then I got to know Sammy. Then I met Anthony, and Anthony had to come here one time for a gift show and Vincent said, "Go ahead and call Joe," and everything, you know.

And he said, "Now, Joe is not going let you alone. He is going to bother you. He is going to keep you busy taking you out to restaurants," this and that, and Anthony laughs about it now.

He said Vincent told him, "After you meet Joe he is not going to leave you alone," you know and everything,

and there was a big laugh about that, and I have seen Mr. Marcello, how many times in my lifetime? One, two, three, four times in my lifetime.

Q Were these times in New Orleans or --

A Yes.

Q -- in Dallas?

A Never been to Dallas. To my knowledge he has never been to Dallas.

Q What was the occasion of your meeting Carlos Marcello in New Orleans?

A Well, I had told the brothers that I had never met Carlos. They couldn't believe it.

"You have never met Carlos?" I said, "No, I have never met your brother Carlos," so I flew in one day for a golf tournament and Anthony picked me up and he said, "Well, let's stop at the Town and Country and you can go meet Carlos."

So we get there and there were some people in the office, and he introduced me, blah, blah, blah, and so we just left, you know.

Then the next time -- he goes to Grand Isle every year to that fishing year. He has a camp there and everything. So we thought we would drive down there and go see him, and we went down there and I cooked spaghetti sauce for them and this type of stuff here and everything, and

stayed there for maybe four or five hours, and we drove back.

Then the next time I saw him was at a fishing camp that they have there. The next time I was invited to the opening of Broussard's Restaurant, and I met him there. I had talked to him on the phone a couple of times. He has called me and asked me if I needed any crab claws or soft-shell crabs, and every year I send them sausage, 260 pounds of Italian sausage that I send to them for Christmas to give to all of the brothers and what friends I have there. I send like 260 pounds of sausage every year that I make special with walnuts and celery.

Q Is there some reason why you send him 260 pounds to divide between everybody?

A No. No. I send each brother, and then I have a lot of cousins there. I have a lot of relatives there and I send sausage to all of them.

Q So you used to go to New Orleans for family business?

A Oh, yes, and golf. The racetrack, no.

Q Have you had any business dealings with any the Marcello brothers?

A No, sir.

Q Have you ever been involved in any betting with any of the Marcello brothers?

A No, sir.

Q Other than personal private bets between two individuals?

A Betting. That's the funny thing. Betting. You are talking about like football lists?

Q Yes, sir.

A No, sir.

Q Any other kinds of betting?

A Vincent and I play golf. We have been playing golf now, and we have never bet one another.

I go to the racetrack and he gives me a horse and he runs last.

Q Did Jack Ruby ever introduce you to an individual by the name of Lawrence Meyers?

A I don't recall.

Q From Chicago?

A No, sir.

Q Do you recall ever meeting an individual by that name?

A Not that I recall.

Q In 1963 did you ever meet an individual by the name of Jim Braden, B-r-a-d-e-n, also know as Eugene Le Brading, B-r-a-d-i-n-g?

A No, sir.

Q This individual would have been associated with the oil lease business.

A. No, sir.

Q. Do you know Jack Todd?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. And how long have you known Mr. Todd?

A. Oh, ever since we were 15, 16 years old.

Q. What business, if any, have you had with Mr. Todd?

A. No business. None.

Q. Do you know whether or not Mr. Todd and Mr. Ruby had any business association?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did you know an individual who was the union representative for the American Guild of Variety Artists in the early '60s by the name of James Henry Dolan?

A. I have met a fellow by the name Dolan, but I didn't know he was connected with any type of union.

Q. Well, perhaps you could indicate to us the line of work the individual whom you know as Dolan was in?

A. I don't any of his business.

Q. How did you meet Mr. Dolan?

A. I think at the restaurant, came there for dinner.

Q. Can you recall any of Mr. Dolan's associates whom he might have been to the restaurant with?

A. I don't know whether him through R. D. or

at. I really don't recall. I have seen him at the golf course a lot of times at Tenison. There was a lot of action, you know, out there, playing golf, and I saw him at the golf course two or three times.

Q Approximately how many years ago would that have been?

A Oh, 15 or 16 years ago.

Q Was this Mr. Dolan that you are describing a large individual?

A A big fellow, yeah.

Q Do you know whether or not he had any criminal record that you have heard of?

A No, sir.

Q Do you know whether or not he had any association with boxing in any way?

A No.

Q Is it your memory that the Dolan that you are remembering was perhaps introduced to you by Mr. Matthews?

A I thought he was probably a gambler.

Q Do you know a John Grizzaffi?

A You know, you have got two of them.

Q I take it there is one with s's and one with 's?

A I don't know the spelling. It's Johnny Grizzaffi. The kid that I know is Johnny Grissaffi. No

middle name or nothing. Right?

Q Yes, that's right.

A. No middle name. The one that worked down at the courthouse?

Q I think that's one.

A. Yeah. I have known him ever since he was kid.

Q How about the other --

A. Johnny Brazil -- Johnny Grazzaffi?

Q Yes.

A. Yeah. I have known him all of my life.

Q In what context have you known him?

A. Well, the restaurant I have now I bought from him. He and his wife had opened it up.

Q Do you know whether or not either of those two gentlemen were acquainted with Jack Ruby?

A. Oh, they probably knew him. No acquaintance. They probably knew Jack Ruby. They probably knew him.

Q We had mentioned Jack Ruby being Chicago whether or not he had discussed any individuals from Chicago with you.

Have you had any business relationship with anyone from the Chicago area?

A. Don't know anyone from there. The only person I knew from Chicago was a boy named Rick Caceres.

as a professional pickpocket, and he taught me how to steal watches.

Q It is not the Rick Caceres who used to play for the Bears?

A No, no. This boy here was in show business, and he would do -- like the Lone Star Steel Company would come in here, and he would do banquets for them, and they would introduce him as public relation work, and then he would go through the dining room taking peoples' watches and their billfolds.

That was the only party that I know from Chicago.

Q When we were discussing New Orleans did you ever meet a Nofio Pecora?

A No, sir.

THE REPORTER: How do you spell that, please.

MR. HORNBECK: P-e-c-o-r-a. The first name is -o-f-i-o.

MR. HORNBECK

Q Did you ever meet a Maurice Meadlovain known as Frenchie Meadlovain?

A No, sir.

Q When we were discussing earlier I didn't ask you whether or not you had either been invited to Cuba or actually gone to Cuba in the late 1950's?

A. No, sir.

Q. And Mr. Matthews never invited you?

A. No, sir.

Q. And Mr. Ruby never invited you?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did Jack Ruby ever mention an individual to you by the name of Al Zuckerman?

A. No, sir.

Q. From Chicago?

A. No, sir.

Q. I wonder at this time, Mr. Campisi, if we could just excuse you for five and Mr. Purdy and I will discuss a couple of matters and come out and get you?

A. Okay.

MR. HORNBECK: Thanks a lot.

(Witness departs the courtroom.)

(A short recess was taken.)

BY MR. HORNBECK:

Q. Mr. Campisi, there are a few matters that we would just like to complete to make sure the record is as complete as we can possibly make it.

Going back to some of the beginning things we first discussed, I had asked you some questions on Hy Fader and Jack Ruby, and you indicated that perhaps there was some falling out between the two that you heard about.

Did Mr. Fader become successful after he and Ruby were no longer in any kind of business relationship?

A. Successful like what?

Q. Successful in terms of making money and doing well financially and socially?

A. I don't -- you know, Hy Fader was booking those one-night, once a month, whatever it was, show-type of things, you know, bands, big bands and this type of stuff, and now whether he made any money out of it I don't know whether he made a lot of money out of it.

I think that time -- I don't know whether he was in the rug cleaning business. He had another business that he was in, you know. I don't think he was successful in booking those one-night things because so many people have tried it, you know.

They have tried to get me to get into booking entertainment, and I knew about entertainment all of my life. I know it is no good, you know.

Then I know -- I think that Hy Fader at one time did get into some financial problems, you know, and I don't know whether he and his wife broke up or what. His family, they all went to California, and that's the last I heard of him.

Q. One of Jack Ruby's partners in later years as an individual by the name of Ralph Paul.

Did you know Ralph Paul?

A. I think he was an elderly fellow, some old man.

Q. He was an older man?

A. Yeah. Now, whether he and Jack were partners together, I really don't know. I know that they were real close friends.

Q. Were you a friend of Ralph Paul's at all?

A. I just knew him with Jack, you know.

Q. You never had any independent relationship with him?

A. Oh, no. No.

Q. We discussed the amateur night or hour at the Las Vegas Club.

Could you tell us how Jack got people to participate in an amateur hour, what kind of acts they were?

A. They were striptease acts, and he would say it was amateur and, you know, how girls would be. He would get them -- I don't whether he paid them anything or not, but they would want to do their bit, their show, show their bodies off, and I guess they were looking for Hollywood to discover them or something.

This is how, I guess, how he beat the price by not having to pay them. And it was a funny thing, you know.

Q Did Jack ever discuss with you that the amateur hour was a good way to attract business and whether his competitors were doing the same kind of thing?

A I think that the reason that he did that was to attract business, you know, but as far as his competitors worrying about it I don't think they were worried about it because I don't think at that time Abe was putting on anything special at that time, you know.

As far as to my knowledge, at that time, it wasn't but just Ruby with the show-bit stuff and Abe. I think they were the only ones that had strippers at that time.

Q Do you recall Jack Ruby having an amateur night or hour at the Carousel Club?

A I don't recall. He might have. I don't know, but I think most of them were down at the Las Vegas thing.

Q You discussed the after-hours party for the pregnant employee of Jack Ruby's.

What kind of an after-hours party was Jack talking about?

A I don't know. I didn't even go to it. I think I donated \$5.00 to buy one of the tickets.

Q Was this at a time when there was a curfew imposed on the drinking?

A I think the party was going to be at the banquet hall on Central in one of the banquet rooms.

Q Do you know whether or not Jack had many of these after-hour parties?

A No. No. That was the only one I ever knew

Q And you had never heard that he had a habit of throwing these after-hours kind of parties and what kind of party it may have been?

A No. He said it was for one of the girls that was pregnant and he was doing this here to help her and he was going to give her the money.

Q There is an individual gambler in town by the name of Johnny Eli Stone?

A Johnny Stone, yeah.

Q Do you know Mr. Stone?

A Yes.

Q Do you know whether or not Jack Ruby had an relationship with Mr. Stone?

A He probably knew him.

Q I take it Mr. Stone was also a bookmaker?

A Yes, sir.

Q During the period of time in which you have been in Dallas you have been involved in some kind of sport betting over the years?

A I bet on football, yes.

Q Would you say that you, over the years, would know people involved in the gambling business?

A. Yes.

Q And if Jack Ruby had been involved in either accepting bets, placing bets or acting as a collector of bets or anyone would it be a fair statement that you would probably at least hear some of that information?

A. Yes, I would have heard about it and I never

Q In 1961, there was a lawsuit that attracted

the attention in Dallas, a businessman by the name of Donough was sued by the Tropicana Casino for about or \$90,000.00.

A. I don't anything about it.

Q That never came to your attention at all?

A. No.

Q You indicated that one of the individuals that you met in Las Vegas and heard for a long time was Mr. Binyon?

A. Yes.

Q Mr. Binyon was a part of Dallas for quite a long period of time and then moved to Las Vegas?

A. Yes.

Q Was there any reason associated with the gambling business that you heard that occasioned Mr. Binyon to move to Las Vegas?

A. I think one of the reasons he probably moved

there was when the town got closed up, why, he went to Vegas you know.

Q That would have been in the late '40s in the time period you were discussing before as to Mr. Wilson coming and changing the administration?

A Yes. That was in '46, I think, he went out to Vegas.

Q Do you know an individual in Los Angeles by the name of Michael Shore?

A No, sir.

Q Alex Gruber?

A Alex Gruber?

Q Gruber, G-r-u-b-e-r.

A No, sir.

Q Erwin Weiner?

A No, sir.

Q Allen Dorffman.

A No, sir.

Q Barney Baker?

A No, sir.

Q You had mentioned a stripper who worked for Jack Ruby by the stage name of Jada?

A Yes.

Q She was in New Orleans originally?

A. I think she came from New Orleans, yes.

Q. I take it you had not seen her or heard of her in New Orleans prior to her coming to Dallas?

A. I don't recall. You know, she probably worked on Bourbon Street, and the next thing I knew she was working here in Dallas and someone said she was from New Orleans, and she was married to some boy by the name of Junior there or something, you know.

Q. From New Orleans?

A. Yes, sir.

Q. Was Junior supposed to have any organized crime ties or connections that you are aware of?

A. I don't know.

Q. Do you know an individual who ran some clubs in New Orleans by the name of Harold Tannenbaum?

A. No, sir.

Q. We have talked about Jack Ruby's relationship with the Dallas Police Department, and you indicated that on at least one occasion which you had been to the Carousel that there were some individuals you recognized from --

A. The vice squad, yes, sir.

Q. Any particular individuals' names that you recall?

A. No, sir, I don't recall. All I knew was they were -- you know how officers stand out, detectives, you know.

Q When Jack Ruby shot Lee Harvey Oswald what was your reaction and the reaction of the people you knew well who knew Jack Ruby very well?

A I thought he was crazy.

Q Was it something that surprised you or shocked you that Jack Ruby had done it?

A Well, it entered my mind a lot of ways, you know.

Well, he has got to be a crazy, or I wasn't surprised, you know. Just a lot of things went through my mind.

Q Where were you when you first heard that Jack Ruby had --

A Passing by my television. I was going through the den, and they said something about Oswald had been shot, and I looked back, and, of course, I thought I saw the natural thing, you know. Then I found out it was, you know, a replay.

Q What was the first thing you did when you saw that?

A I think I hollered at my wife. I said, "Hey, they have killed Oswald here," you know.

You know, hell, you holler -- it looked like the real thing to me when I first saw it.

I am going around telling everybody I saw it

first, you know, boom, boom, boom.

And they said, "Well, that was a re-broadcast back," you know.

When you and your wife went to speak with Jack Ruby did you ever why he did it?

A. No.

Q. You weren't curious to ask that kind of question?

A. No. You know, hell, you are spellbound. You know, you don't have words to say to somebody and you don't know what to say, you know.

Q. We had talked about Cuba and Mr. Matthews working in Cuba and Mr. McWillie working in Cuba.

A. Did you ever discuss with Mr. McWillie who he worked for in Cuba or what kind of business he had.

A. No, sir?

Q. Did you ever discuss with him the name of Santo Trafficante?

A. No, sir.

Q. Did Mr. Trafficante's name ever come up when you were discussing anything with Mr. Marcello, any of the Marcello's?

A. No, sir.

Q. You have no idea whether or not any of the Marcello family is acquainted with Mr. Trafficante?

A. No, sir.

Q. We had discussed just very briefly Sheriff Decker.

What was your relationship with Mr. Decker?

A. Like a son.

Q. I wonder if you could just tell us how that relationship developed and just characterize it for us?

A. Well, you know, ever since I was a little boy, why, he knew of our family and he knew the Italian families and everybody loved Decker. Decker made a lot of friends with a lot of people.

Decker never had any problems with the Italian families here. As I grew up and knew of Decker, and just like grew up with him, you know, and I guess the man loved me and I loved him. I love Mrs. Decker.

I would go down to the courthouse and I would always make it a point to go by and holler at him, sit down and talk to him, type of thing here, so that's it come about you know.

Q. We had discussed Ralph Prestridge. You indicated that you first knew Mr. Prestridge because he was a nephew of another individual --

A. Loyce Green.

Q. How did you know Mr. Green?

A. All of my life. You know, raised here in

Dallas.

I had been in the beer business since 1938, so from 1938, the year I got out of high school I bought a beer joint, and so from that time on, why, I had met a lot of people in my lifetime.

Q You never had any business relationship with Mr. Green?

A (Shakes head.)

Q We discussed the Oswald shooting. We didn't discuss anything of the assassination of President Kennedy.

Where were you when that news first came on?

A I was driving in my car when I first heard that.

Q Do you recall where you were?

A No, I don't. On my way to the place or something when I heard that.

Q And what was your reaction when you heard that?

A Well, it scared me to death, you know.

Q Did you have any feeling that that kind of event could have happened in this city or --

A Well, I guess it could have happened anywhere, you know. It could have happened anywhere, but, you know, my God, it is a shock when I heard about it, the president getting killed, you know.

Q. We have asked a lot of questions today about various people who have been associated, at least, in the public mind with gambling and sometimes with being in "in organized crime activities", and you have told us how you have known these people and all of that.

If Jack Ruby were associated in any kind of organized crime activity would it be your belief that you would have heard something as to his connections of all of the people that you know?

A. Just off the record. Can we do this off the record? I want to ask you something.

MR. HORNBECK: All right. We can take this statement off the record.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. HORNBECK: We are back on the record, and we had paused for Mr. Campisi to ask me my definition of organized crime, and I gave Mr. Campisi a definition that includes legislative, state and federal organized crime definition, and also a popular public perception of organized crime as an outgrowth of the Sicilian Mafia, and then Mr. Campisi indicated to me what his view of organized crime is, and we decided that we would put that on the record.

BY MR. HORNBECK:

Q. So if you would just repeat what you have told Mr. Purdy and myself about whether or not if we

individually wanted to act as bookmakers in this city, whether we could have your interpretation of organized crime.

A. I think anyone who wants to become a bookmaker, 16 years old, 15 years old, if he wants to get him a telephone and get his own customers and has his own bankroll, and if he has got the money he can go ahead and book and all he has got to worry about is the police.

He doesn't have to answer to anyone else about it, nobody coming and muscling him or telling him that he has got to do this or do that.

And I don't think that has ever happened in Dallas, Texas.

Q. So you are saying in the period of the '50s, 1960's, that if an individual wanted to be a bookmaker there was no person or group that would either prevent him from being a bookmaker, take a cut from his bookmaking operation in order for him to operate?

A. Exactly right.

Q. It is customary in the testimony portions of the committee hearings for a witness to have a five-minute period in which the witness can discuss whatever is on the witness's mind in terms of questions that have been asked and the subject matter which has been raised.

So at this time in this deposition I am going to give you the opportunity to make a statement, if you wish,

concerning the investigation, your thoughts on that, thoughts on Mr. Ruby or any of your thoughts with regard to the questions that have been asked or the publicity that you have received or anything else that is related to the particular deposition and events that have surrounded Dallas.

So if there is anything you would like to say, Mr. Campisi, we would be happy to place that in the record also.

THE WITNESS: Hold this a minute.. Can you hold up a minute?

MR. HORNBECK: Yes, we can.

(Discussion off the record.)

MR. HORNBECK: Mr. Campisi has indicated that he is satisfied with the questions and answers in the deposition and doesn't have anything to add other than the fact that Jack Ruby is crazy.

THE WITNESS: Now, may I say something to put on the record?

Are you satisfied from what I have told you?

MR. HORNBECK: Yes, sir.


THE WITNESS: That's it.

(Whereupon the deposition concluded
at 12:10 p.m.)

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, GARLIN ATTAWAY, a Notary Public in and for Harris County, Texas, being the Notary Public before whom the foregoing sworn testimony of JOSEPH CAMPISI was taken, do hereby certify that the witness was first duly sworn by me to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of said testimony.

Given under my hand and seal of office on this the 29th day of May, 1978.


Garlin Attaway, Notary Public
in and for Harris County, Texas

iv. James Henry Dolan

Biographical Summary

(924) According to an FBI report, (1183) James Henry Dolan was born October 25, 1914, in Cedar Rapids, Iowa. In the 1930's, he left school and worked for a year in a California hotel. In 1938, he returned to Cedar Rapids and worked for his brother-in-law in a food business. In 1941 and 1942, Dolan was employed as a structural iron worker. He reportedly did some boxing as a youth and was associated with people in the boxing profession. He served in the U.S. Army from August 1, 1942, to December 21, 1945, and received an honorable discharge. He moved to Phoenix, Ariz., in November or December of 1950 and established his first permanent address at 4045 North Fifth Street. While in Phoenix, Dolan claimed self-employment at the Jefferson Street Gym. Dolan left Phoenix in the spring of 1951 and moved to the Denver area where, on May 1, 1951, he rented a cabin at Rosedale Ranch, Evergreen, Colo. On January 9, 1952, Dolan pled guilty in the U.S. District Court in Denver to impersonating a Federal officer. He received a 5-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation. (1184)

(925) It was subsequently disclosed that Dolan had violated his probation by "rigging" a poker game in Denver and resorting to violence. On October 3, 1953, a probation violation warrant was issued, and Dolan was arrested in Chicago on October 5, 1953, by FBI agents. At the time of his arrest, Dolan was reportedly employed for the American Television Company in Chicago. (1185)

(926) On November 2, 1953, Dolan's probation was revoked, and he was ordered to serve 5 years in prison, with a 3-year probationary sentence to follow imprisonment. He was incarcerated at the U.S. Penitentiary at Leavenworth, Kans., until October 1954. He was then transferred to the Federal Correctional Institution at Seago-ville, Tex., from which he was released on February 21, 1956. (1186) He was placed on probation under the supervision of a U.S. probation officer in Dallas, Tex., until September 25, 1959. (1187)

(927) Following Dolan's release from prison, he was employed for a brief period by Windy City Distributors in Chicago. In 1956, he moved to Dallas, Tex., and was employed by the Rush Rug Co., 4729 Maple Avenue, Dallas. (1188)

(928) In 1957, he was employed by Sears, Roebuck & Co. in Dallas and by Paymaster Co. (check protectors). From 1958 to 1961, Dolan was employed as the Dallas representative of the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA). After leaving AGVA, he was employed for a brief period as a car salesman at a used-car lot owned by Nick Cascio,* (1189) After this, Dolan was reportedly employed as a traveling salesman for an unidentified company. (1190) In 1961, Dolan's attorney in Dallas indicated Dolan was employed by an unidentified whole-sale flower concern. (1192)

(929) While Dolan was in Dallas, he resided at 101 North Edgefield and, in 1968, at 5509 Caladium. (1193) In June 1969, he was reportedly

*Cascio is described by the Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms as a "traveling criminal" whose specialties are planning large burglaries and robberies and acting as a fence. (1190)

residing in Chicago at 423 Wrightwood. (1194) In October 1969, he was residing with his brother in Glenview, Ill. (1195)

(930) Dolan's aliases have included Jim de Lare, James Harry Dolan, Jim Dolan, Jimmy Dolan, James Bradley, and "Hamily."

(931) *Illegal Activities.*—Dolan has been described as one of the two most notorious hoodlums who resided in Dallas. (1196) An informant described him as a strong-arm man who had been employed by Trafficante.* (1197) Dolan reportedly traveled throughout southeastern and midwestern United States and had numerous underworld contacts throughout these areas. (1198)

(932) His specialties included armed robbery of bookmakers, gamblers, and houses of prostitution, confidence swindles, and shakedown rackets. (1199) Dolan had also, on occasion, professed to be a gambler. A source familiar with union activities reported that a poker game in which Dolan participated was in almost regular session at the AGVA offices. (1200)

(933) Dolan was also associated with bookmaking in Dallas. A 1962 report states that the primary bookmaking operation in Dallas was directed by John Eli Stone, Albert Meadows and Sherman Franklin. (1201) The report lists Dolan among those who were "closely associated with this group and especially with Meadows and Little," who "in addition to gambling themselves extensively, act as strong-arm men or collection men whenever asked." (1202) In 1961 it was reported that Dolan was engaged in "booking" with Johnny Ross Patrono and Bobby Chapman. (1203)

(934) On December 2, 1949, Dolan was held by Illinois police for investigation and subsequently released without charges being filed. (1204) On July 30, 1951, Dolan surrendered to the U.S. Marshal in Denver to face charges of impersonating a Federal officer—he had been involved in impersonating Internal Revenue Service agents. Anthony Colossacco, who was described as a "known gambler, burglar, and ex-convict," was suspected of "fingering" the victim for Dolan in the impersonation ploy. (1205) (Colossacco has also been described as an associate of the Smaldone Gang, who are alleged to control gambling activities in the Denver area.) Dolan was convicted on this charge on January 9, 1952, and placed on probation. (1206)

(935) In 1952, Dolan was reportedly involved in a "rigged" poker game in Denver and had resorted to violence, threatening the life of the victim of the scheme. (1207)

(936) On July 11, 1951, Denver police arrested Raymond James Lonley, Joseph R. Snell and Sidney Neveleff on charges of operating a racetrack swindle in Denver. Dolan was reportedly involved in it. (1208) On July 30, 1951, Dolan surrendered to the district attorney's office in Denver on the same charge. (1209) He was imprisoned from 1953 to February 21, 1956.

(937) In March 1959, Dolan was reportedly in Hot Springs, Ark., participating in plans to rob a bank messenger at Pearl, Miss. (1210)

(938) Dolan was employed at AGVA from 1958 to 1961. A source acquainted with the union considered it "a racketeer proposition."

*Trafficante was a leading organized crime figure operating out of Florida.

(1211) The source stated "he did not doubt Dolan may have used his position for extra income by requiring payoffs from band leaders and persons seeking entertainers." (1212)

(939) On January 16, 1961, Dolan, George Fuqua, and Betty Lee Johnson were arrested by the highway patrol near Biloxi, Miss. (1213) They were charged with violation of the Federal Firearms Act (carrying a concealed weapon), possession of stolen property and possession of burglary tools. On January 18, 1961, Dolan and Johnson pled guilty to the firearm violation and were fined. Dolan pled not guilty to possession of burglary tools and was released on bond. (1214) Dolan subsequently entered a guilty plea on October 18, 1963, and received a 5-year suspended sentence.

(940) On February 2, 1961, Dolan was apprehended in Dallas when leaving his home with George Everett Thomas, a "notorious Dallas police character." (1215) There is no indication whether charges were filed.

(941) On February 16, 1961, Dolan was arrested by the Dallas police for breaking into a pay telephone. (1216)

(942) On March 2, 1961, it was reported that three men entered the Melvin Sugarek Ranch, near Beeville, Tex., and held up a poker game, escaping with \$26,000. (1217) On February 28, 1961, Fuqua had checked into the Shamrock Motel in Dallas. A large gathering was held there after the robbery; it included Fuqua, Dolan, Charles David Boyd, Bob Fletcher, Eddie Tom Greer, Thurman Giles, Billy Ray Gimes, Garen Insley, Jerry Gordon and an Anderson. (1218) On March 7, 1961, Dolan surrendered to the Texas Rangers in connection with the robbery. (1219) In May 1961, the Beesville grand jury returned no bill of indictment against Dolan. (1220)

(943) On April 4, 1962, Dolan was observed in the company of Eddie Tom Green, who was described by Dallas police intelligence "as a person who, according to their informants, specializes in armed robberies of prostitutes, gamblers, and bootleggers and is known to associate with Dolan and known Dallas hijacker George Fuqua." (1221) On April 25, 1962, an informant advised that Dolan had just returned to Dallas. He would not state where he had been, but did say he was then in the "fire business," meaning arson. (1222) On October 10, 1962, it was reported that Dolan had participated in a robbery of a club financed by Sherman Franklin Little. (1223)

(944) On April 17, 1963, it was reported that Dolan had been arrested by the sheriff's office in Baton Rouge, La. (1224) Dolan and Glen Ernest Burnett were reportedly acting in a suspicious manner at the Holiday Inn in Baton Rouge and were suspected of being in possession of a stolen telephone truck. (1225) On April 18, 1963, it was determined that Dolan was not identified with either person believed to be in possession of the truck. (1226)

(945) On May 10, 1963, a Cadillac was stopped in New Orleans which was driven and owned by Dimitry Saik,* who operated a bar on Bourbon Street. Dolan was also in the car. (1227) On May 21, 1963,

*Saik frequented the Town and Country Restaurant owned by Joseph A. Poretto, who was an associate of Carlos Marcello.

it was reported that Dolan had a "large score" set up in the New Orleans area by a "Carlos" (last name unknown), which was to occur on May 26, 1963. Eugene Ruben McCroskey and Carl Angelo de Luna* were also to be involved. (1228)

(946) On June 1, 1963, Dolan reportedly was in Shreveport, La., to meet "Carlos" and plan the robbery, scheduled for June 3, 1963. (1229) Dolan was unable to contact De Luna and McCroskey, so the robbery was postponed again, and Dolan returned to Dallas. (1230)

(947) It was reported that Dolan attempted to gain the assistance of David Fred Hagler and Robert Paul Winters for a June 10 robbery. (1231) Dolan learned, however, that the planned robbery was known to the police, so it was again postponed. (1232)

(948) On June 24, 1963, Dolan was arrested by the New Jersey police. (1233) Dolan was charged with possession of a concealed weapon and auto theft. (1234) He was arraigned on July 23, 1963, in East Windsor Township Municipal Court and released on \$4,000 bond. (1235) Dolan pled not guilty and was indicted on August 2, 1963. (1236)

(949) On July 29, 1963, Dolan was arrested at the Executive Inn Motel's private club in Dallas for assaulting a security guard, C. F. Bentley. (1237) On July 30, 1963, Dolan was charged with aggravated assault of a police officer. (1238) On July 31, 1963, Dolan and an unidentified Dallas attorney appeared at the Dallas police station and attempted to get the charge dropped. (1239) According to an FBI airtel, the Dallas Police Department planned to press charges. (1240) (950) On September 10, 1963, Dolan was found not guilty of a disorderly conduct charge in East Windsor Township Municipal Court, New Jersey. (1241) It was reported that Dolan was free on approximately \$12,000 bail on various charges in New Jersey. (1242)

(951) On October 18, 1963, Dolan appeared in the circuit court in Gulfport, Miss., and entered a guilty plea to a charge of possession of burglary tools. (1243) He received a 5-year suspended sentence and was placed on probation for 5 years. (1244)

(952) On November 15, 1963, Dolan was observed in Dallas. (1245) On November 21, 1963, he was seen by FBI agents entering a tire shop, reportedly operated by a Dallas bookmaker, T. B. Turns, as a bookmaking establishment. (1246) On December 9, 1963, Dolan was arrested by the Dallas police, along with Jess Raymond Bridwell and Robert Elmer Woolverton, at the Sheraton Hotel. (1247) They were suspected of planning a jewel robbery (1248) and were found with 36 pairs of crooked dice, two unsigned cashiers checks bearing the heading of a nonexistent Billings, Mont., bank, and a list of 10,000 persons, along with their wagering limits. (1249)

(953) On December 29, 1963, Dolan was given a 1- to 3-year sentence for arson, to be served at the Kansas State Penitentiary. He was released on October 24, 1967. (1250) On July 17, 1972, Dolan failed to appear in the U.S. District Court in Atlanta, Ga., on a charge of interstate transport of stolen property. (1251)

*De Luna was a Kansas City hoodlum.

Organized Crime Connections

(954) *Connections with Santos Trafficante.*—An FBI report states:

In late 1960 or 1961, George Fuqua and James Henry Dolan went to Miami, Florida, where Dolan introduced Fuqua to Santos Trafficante, Jr., through Trafficante's associate, Milo Bell. The purpose of the contact was to ascertain if Bell and Trafficante could use Dolan and Fuqua in the "collection" business or as enforcers for Trafficante. Trafficante allegedly told these two Dallas people that he wanted a "bolito man knocked off and roughed up," as this man was holding out on his collections and owed Trafficante some money. Dolan and Fuqua were told by Trafficante that their fee for doing this would be whatever money they would take from the bolito man after roughing him up. This bolito man was pointed out to Fuqua and Dolan by Bell, who also acquainted them with the man's habits and activities. Dolan and Fuqua subsequently "knocked off" this man and got about \$7,000. About two weeks after this, at Trafficante's request, a second bolito man was pointed out and "set up" by Bell and he, too, was robbed and beaten by Dolan and Fuqua. (1252)

(955) The only other indication of any association between Dolan and Trafficante occurred in February 1961 when Dolan was arrested in Dallas for breaking into a pay telephone. At the time of his arrest, Dolan was placing a call to Marlowe Bell, who is identical to Milo Bell, and a close associate of Trafficante. (1253)

(956) *Connections with Carlos Marcello.*—In March 1963, it was learned that Dolan had been on a trip to New Orleans and Mississippi. It was said that Dolan, while in New Orleans, had spoken to Carlos (last name unknown, possibly Marcello), "a big-time New Orleans hoodlum," who told him that the FBI was checking on him and showing his picture around. (1254)

(957) As stated previously, on May 10, 1963, Dolan had been stopped by the New Orleans police in the company of Dimitry Saik, who was said to frequent the Town and Country Restaurant owned by Joseph A. Poretto, an associate of Marcello. (1255) On May 21, 1963, it was reported that Dolan had a "large score" set up in the New Orleans area by a "Carlos" (last name unknown), to take place during the week beginning on May 26, 1963. (1256) On June 1, 1963, Dolan reportedly was in Shreveport, La., to meet this "Carlos" regarding the robbery. (1257)

(958) The FBI contacted several informants who stated it was doubtful Marcello would set up a "score" for Dolan. They did state, however, that Nofio Pecora possibly might assist Dolan. (1258) Pecora was a Marcello associate who operated the Tropical Tourist Court in New Orleans. (1259) On February 1, 1963, a New Orleans informant had observed George Fuqua at Martin's Restaurant across the street from the Tropical Tourist Court. (1260) A 1964 FBI report which listed Nofio Pecora's known criminal associates included the names of Dolan and George Fuqua. (1261)

(959) *Other Connections.*—There are several indications that Dolan was associated with organized crime individuals during the early

1950's when he was in Denver, Colo. Anthony Colossacco allegedly was involved with Dolan in the impersonation case. (1262) Colassacco was an associate of the Smaldone Gang in Denver. (1263) Dolan was known to have been at least acquainted with James "The Weasel" Fratianno, (1264) a known west coast organized crime figure. Stephen Sambur, a Los Angeles gambler and hoodlum, observed Fratianno, Dolan and Colassacco conferring at the Brown Palace Hotel in Denver. (1265)

Association with Jack Ruby

(960) When the FBI interviewed Dolan in 1963, he stated he had known Ruby since 1957. (1266) Dolan stated he saw a lot of Ruby when Dolan worked for AGVA. (1267) He also visited Ruby's club on "several occasions." (1268) Dolan stated he "had not been in Ruby's club in over a year and he last saw Ruby about 3 months ago at the Town and Country Restaurant in downtown Dallas." (1269)

(961) When the committee interviewed Dolan, he again admitted knowing Ruby. (1270) He could recall two specific incidents that concerned Ruby and AGVA. The first arose when Ruby wanted a performer to date a customer. While the performer did not want to do so, she refused to file a complaint. The second occurred when Ruby hit Joe Peterson, the manager of a group that performed a show called "Bottom's Up." (1271) Breck Wall ran the group and, in his Warren Commission testimony, confirmed Dolan's account of Ruby's having punched Peterson. Wall added, however, that the AGVA representative, James Dolan, sided with Ruby in the dispute. (1272) He stated, "Jack Ruby and Jim Dolan took the show over and made our kids perform the show." (1273)

(962) Dolan was also associated with R. D. Matthews, another Dallas hoodlum associate of Jack Ruby (1274) who was said to be a frequent visitor to Dolan's AGVA office. (1275) Matthews also assisted Dolan in collecting a "bonus" from a nightclub owner in Hot Springs, Ark. (1276) On May 29, 1963, Dallas police intelligence advised that Dolan had recently been in contact with R. D. Matthews, (1277) allegedly discussing the need for \$2,000 to gain the release of their associate, George Fuqua. (1278)

(963) An investigation of telephone calls made by Dolan and George Everett Thomas indicated a call was made to the American Bonding Agency in Chicago, (1279) which is operated by Irwin Weiner, a major figure in organized crime and the Teamsters. Ruby called Weiner on October 26, 1963, and Weiner has admitted previous contacts with Ruby. (1280)

Treatment by the Warren Commission

(964) Dolan was interviewed by the FBI regarding his association with Jack Ruby, (1281) but was not questioned regarding his organized crime associates or criminal activities. He also was not questioned regarding any knowledge of Ruby's connections with organized crime or the Dallas criminal element.

(965) Dolan was referred to in two other FBI interviews. In one, Jewel Brown stated that Dolan had contacted her in 1959, requesting that she work for Ruby at the Sovereign Club. (1282) Brown worked for Ruby for 7 months, but quit as a result of a disagreement regard-

ing Ruby's advances toward her.(1283) At the request of AGVA, she returned to the club and completed her contract.(1284).

(966) In the second interview, Lillian McCardell stated that Beatrice Arnell had informed her that Ruby had slapped her at the Carousel.(1285) Arnell went to the Dallas Police Department to report the assault and was told to forget it.(1286) She then went to Dolan and reportedly was told by Dolan "to forget the incident because Ruby had too much on the Dallas Police Department for such a trivial charge."(1287)

(967) As stated previously, Dolan was also referred to in Breck Wall's Warren Commission testimony.(1288)

(968) There is no indication that any Warren Commission staff member interviewed Dolan. He did not testify before the Commission and there is no indication that the Warren Commission was aware of the extent of Dolan's criminal activities.

Other Information

(969) When Dolan was in Phoenix, Ariz., in 1951, he was observed in the company of James Bradley Lee.(1289) Lee is identical with Eugene Hale Brading, a.k.a. James Braden.(1290) It was the informant's opinion that Brading and Victor Periera might have conveyed to Dolan the idea that he could operate successfully as a "con man."(1291) When FBI agents attempted to interview Brading, he refused to answer any questions regarding himself or his associates.(1292) Braden was detained for questioning in Dealey Plaza on November 22, 1963.(1293)

(970) Interview with Dolan by House Select Committee on Assassinations staff.

Kennedy

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

NAME James Henry Dolan Date 3/9/78 Time 2:30 .m.
 Address Atlanta Federal Penitentiary Place Same

Interview: Prior to our interview with Dolan, an inmate at the federal penitentiary in Atlanta, Georgia, I conferred with his attorney Roger Thompson as to the nature and scope of the subject matter to be covered. Unfortunately, Dolan had not been explicitly told the identity of the persons coming to visit him and was a bit apprehensive about an interview. However, once the situation was explained to him and we had an opportunity to speak with his attorney, he was very cooperative.

Dolan was an ex-fighter (light heavyweight) who had served time prior to his obtaining a job in Dallas as the AGVA representative in approximately 1957. He stated that he had no connections in getting the job and had an attorney satisfy himself that he would not be violating the Landum-Griffin Act by accepting the position.

Basically, he was concerned with enforcing minimum standards for entertaining employees in the Dallas area which included the strip-tease performers. As a consequence of his position, he became acquainted with Jack Ruby whom he described as a poor businessman and "bully."

Interviewer *John W. Hornbeck*
 (Signature)

John W. Hornbeck
 (Typed)

Date Transcribed Rife 3/14/78

Two specific incidents caused Dolan to dislike Ruby. The first problem occurred as a result of Ruby trying to cancel the contract of a Breck Wall show called "Bottoms Up," a fairly well-known musical-style review. During the course of arbitration, voices and tempers became raised and Ruby suddenly punched Joe Peterson ("a little fairy"), supposedly on behalf of Dolan.

According to Dolan, this one-punch fight was typical of Ruby, who had a reputation for "picking his spots" and was a real "bully," especially around his club where a lot of Dallas policemen "hung out."

The second encounter involved a complaint by one of Ruby's strippers who alleged Ruby ordered her to "date" some of the customers, which is against union policy. Unfortunately, said Dolan, the girl did not file a formal complaint, so that the union was unable to take any formal action.

Ruby had a poor business sense and made some unwise decisions when he was "bocking" legitimate acts and thus went into "strippers" in order to make money. In contrast to the Weinstains who ran a good operation, Ruby's Club did not have a great reputation, although Dolan did not have any information re gambling or prostitution.

As to AGVA problems, Dolan was not aware that Ruby would "go over his head" or even knew union leaders. Although Ruby frequently talked about his days in Chicago and implied an association with people from his neighborhood who had

gained a reputation as part of the ^{criminal} ~~carnival~~ element.

Dolan could recall no specific problem involving the use of amateur strippers as the problem was tightly controlled by the union and each club was permitted one show per week, using non-union talent provided that the winner was given a future union contract.

Dolan had no contract with Eva Grant and thought that the Vegas Club did not use "strippers."

Ruby As to Ruby's slaying of Oswald, Dolan believed that ~~he~~ had an ego drive to impugn people, was an extreme "police buff," had grandiose schemes, wanted to "be a hero" and thought he could "get by" with killing Oswald since he had made good police contacts. In sum, Ruby was a "sick man." Hearsay was that Ruby took "uppers" as he was extremely aggressive. Another common story was that Ruby had been run out of Chicago by the mob, although Dolan had not heard that Ruby was mob-connected in Dallas. Socially, Ruby liked to associate with anyone who was a "figure."

Dolan acknowledged that he was very familiar with the gambling "scene" in Dallas which he described as mostly "free-lance" with no mob control. He knew that Civello was at Appalachia in 1957 but had no real organization of which Dolan was aware. Ruby was not a part of the gambling picture in Dallas and Dolan could not conceive of Ruby being connected to the mob, as he was too erratic and closely associated with policemen all the time.

We went over the list of names of Ruby associates and Dolan commented upon some of them. Certain names like Baker, Weiner and Dorfman he recognized as Chicago union officials but whom he did not know personally.

Mc Willie was friendly with Ruby and was a "man about town" although usually he was hurting for money. His only real "connection" was with Benny Benion in the 1940's. Dolan understood that Ruby had lent McWillie money and that the trip to Cuba in 1959 was to collect the sums advanced.

R. D. Matthews was another well-known gambler, probably known to Ruby, since he frequented the "joints" of Dallas.

Joe Campisi was a familiar name in Dallas as a restaurateur but Dolan had no information as to his gambling or book-making.

H. L. Hunt was known as a gambler who had gotten "taken" in some card games but Dolan had no specific information. He also knew Kirkwood, Bonds, and Jack Todd but could not relate any particular association with Ruby.

Jim Braden, or Brading, was unfamiliar to Dolan until I mentioned Phoenix and James Brady Lee, in connection with some boxing promotion. Dolan stated that he would be happy to identify a photo but he could not be sure that Lee was the person also known as Braden.

We had to leave as the pre-dinner "lock-up" ritual was

being observed but Dolan and his counsel indicated that he would try and refresh his memory and would contact us if he had additional information. I stated that we would provide a letter indicating that Dolan had been cooperative if necessary.

KENNEDY

INVESTIGATION INTERVIEW SCHEDULEIdentifying Information:

Name James Henry Dolan Date 3/9/78 2:30 PM
 Address Atlanta Federal Penitentiary Place Same
 City/State Atlanta, Georgia Telephone _____
 Date of Birth _____ M or S _____
 Social Security _____ Spouse _____
 Children _____

Physical Description:

Height _____ Color Eyes _____ Hair _____
 Weight _____ Special Characteristics _____
 Ethnic Group _____

Personal History:

- a. Present Employment: Inmate , was an AGUA representative
 Address Atlanta Federal Penitentiary, Atlanta, Georgia
 Telephone _____
- b. Criminal Record
1. Arrests _____
 2. Convictions _____

Additional Personal Information:

- a. Relative(s): Name Knew Ruby, etc.
 Address _____
- b. Area frequented: Atlanta, Dallas
- c. Remarks: _____

Investigator John W. HornbeckDate Typed 3/13/78. Rife

Form #4-B

v. Alexander Phillip Gruber

Biographical Summary

(971) Alexander Phillip Gruber was born February 1, 1911, in Chicago. (1294) In the early 1930's, he moved to New York. In February 1942, he went to the Los Angeles area, (1295) with a short stay in Chicago in between. (1296) He was married in New York and had two children. (1297) Eva Grant told the Warren Commission that Gruber's nickname was "Musty." (1298) Gruber, now retired, was previously employed as a scrap metal dealer in the Los Angeles-Burbank area. (1299)

The Committee's Investigation

(972) The materials reviewed by the committee gave no indication of Gruber's financial or social position, nor of his political or law enforcement connections. The committee obtained a copy of Gruber's criminal record from the FBI, which showed a number of theft-related arrests and dispositions in various jurisdictions. (1300)

(973) *Relationship with Ruby.*—Alex Gruber told the FBI that he grew up in the same neighborhood as Jack Ruby, went to grammar school with him, and even lived with him for approximately 1 year in a Chicago boarding house, when they were both about 20 years old. (1301) Gruber told the committee that Ruby's father lived in his neighborhood, although Ruby did not, that Ruby would hang around his neighborhood, and that they became friends (1302) and would go to football games and boxing matches. (1303) Gruber described his Chicago relationship with Ruby as "very close." (1304) In his Warren Commission testimony Ruby had described Gruber as a "bad kid in those days. * * *" (1305) Following his stint as Ruby's roommate, Gruber moved to New York and lost contact with Ruby.

(974) The time of Gruber's next contact with Ruby is uncertain. In 1964, Gruber told the FBI that he saw Ruby in 1946 or 1949, when Gruber stopped in Dallas en route to Chicago. (1306) This social visit was apparently the sole motive for the Dallas side trip. In 1978, however, Gruber told the committee that he and another individual were on the road selling pots and pans and that Dallas was one of the stops on their itinerary. (1307) When questioned by FBI agents immediately following the assassination weekend, Gruber stated that he had taken this trip about 10 years prior, which would place it in 1953. (1308) In all interviews Gruber has stated that Ruby and he had met at Ruby's nightclub; he told the committee that he had stayed in the club (and in Dallas) for only a few hours. (1309)

(975) Their next contact occurred about 2 weeks before the assassination when Gruber again went out of his way to visit Ruby in Dallas, this time arriving from Joplin, Mo. Gruber told the FBI in 1964 that he had been in New York attending a relative's wedding and had then gone to Joplin to get information about a carwash facility. (1310) In 1978, Gruber stated that he could not have gone to a wedding at that time, but admitted that he was in Joplin. (1311) Gruber said he decided to visit Ruby because Joplin was only 100 miles from Dallas. (1312) "I don't know why I went there, really," said Gruber, "I can't remember. I just went there." (1313)

(976) In 1964, Gruber said that he had stayed in Dallas for several days, seeing Ruby a number of times, including one visit to the Carousel from 6 p.m. until closing. (1314) Yet in 1963, Gruber had told the FBI that he had been in Dallas only 1 night and part of the following day. (1315) When Gruber and Ruby did meet, they discussed past experiences in Chicago, Ruby's business problems involving non-union dancers, Ruby's problems with his sister, and Gruber's possible involvement in a carwash facility. (1316) (Ruby told the Warren Commission that Gruber had also tried to interest Sam Ruby in the carwash endeavor.) (1317) Ruby asked if Gruber had any connections with the labor union (AGVA), which Gruber did not, (1318) and promised to send Gruber a dachshund puppy that he owned. (1319) While in Dallas on this trip, Gruber also visited (for the first time) Eva Grant, who was hospitalized at the time. (1320)

(977) Gruber called Ruby on the telephone at the Carousel on November 17, 1963, at 9:28 p.m. (1321) This call lasted 8 minutes, and Gruber surmised that it involved the possible purchase of letters for the marquee signs at the Carousel from a Los Angeles company, (1322) although Gruber's recollection of the call was extremely limited. (1323)

(978) Ruby called Gruber following the President's assassination, at 2:37 p.m. (1324) Gruber stated that he received the call 20 minutes after the assassination, (1325) but he must have meant 20 minutes after he learned of the event if the times are to coincide. This was one of the first calls made by Ruby that afternoon, and he was very upset. Gruber said Ruby sobbed on the telephone when speaking of the assassination and finally had to hang up, being unable to continue. In 1963, Gruber related this conversation as follows:

RUBY. Did you hear what happened?

GRUBER. You mean the shooting of the President?

RUBY. Yes, ain't that a terrible thing. I'm all upset and my sister is hysterical. You don't know this, Al, but I started all my programs with a patriotic number. I'm crying and I can't talk to you anymore. (1326)

In his 1964 FBI interview, Gruber mentioned that they had discussed the carwash business and the dog that Ruby was to send, before the news of the assassination was brought up. (1327) In 1978 he stated that only the dog was discussed. (1328) Telephone records indicate that the call only lasted 3 minutes, (1329) casting some doubt on Gruber's fuller 1964 account.

(979) Gruber had three subsequent contacts by mail with Ruby. The first involved the sending of a puppy to Gruber, which Ruby had instructed Andrew Armstrong, a Carousel employee, to take care of while Ruby was in jail. (1330) The second was a letter which Gruber sent to Ruby several months after the Oswald shooting. (1331) This letter was missing from the Dallas police department files when the Committee examined them in 1978. Gruber had told the FBI that in the letter he expressed his sorrow over Ruby's predicament. (1332)

(980) The third mail contact was a letter from Ruby, postdated February 4, 1964. It had a return address of 505 Main St., Dallas. In this letter, Ruby acknowledged receipt of Gruber's letter, thanked him for it, mentioned the dog, and said he was sorry that Gruber had been

caused so much trouble as a result of the call made to him November 22, 1963. (1333) Ruby was ostensibly referring to the FBI's questioning Gruber, but there had also been an anonymous telephone threat at 2:45 a.m. on November 25, 1963, at Gruber's home, in which the caller stated "ask him [Gruber] if he likes livin'." (1334)

(1335) The FBI also investigated another alleged Ruby to Gruber telephone call on Sunday morning, November 24, 1963, prior to the Oswald shooting. The FBI had received information from the Los Angeles police department that the proprietor of a hamburger stand related (on November 26, 1963) that a man named Gruber had told him of such a call. (1335) The man supposedly said that Ruby had told him that he was going to shoot Oswald. Possible verification of the incident was a reference to a Gruber-Ruby acquaintance "back East," possibly in Chicago. The proprietor had denied this story when the FBI spoke to him on November 27, 1963, and although a different source mentioned the same basic story to the FBI, this second source's information was at best third- or fourth-hand hearsay. Verification was not conducted by the FBI. (1336) Gruber has denied any knowledge of such an incident and of any weekend calls from Ruby besides the one on Friday afternoon. (1337)

(1338) It is known that Eva Grant called Gruber within 10 days of the assassination to inquire about the dog and to thank Gruber for his visit to the hospital, (1338) although Gruber had no recollection of this call. (1339)

(1340) Despite his relationship with Ruby, Gruber stated that he had no knowledge of Ruby's Dallas associates or activities, legal or otherwise. (1340) He has remarked that Ruby came from a fine family and had always been patriotic, (1341) although Gruber never considered Ruby to be interested in politics. (1342)

Treatment by the Warren Commission

(1343) The Warren Commission's treatment of Alex Gruber was at best cursory and without any focus, although staff counsels Hubert and Griffin wrote a memorandum that referred to the investigation of Gruber. (1343) Gruber himself was not questioned by the Commission. Alice Nichols, (1344) Ralph Paul, (1345) Hyman Rubinstein, (1346) and George Senator (1347) said that they had never heard of him. Earl Ruby knew that Gruber and Jack Ruby had lived together in Chicago and that Ruby had called Gruber on November 22. (1348) Allen Kaminsky also had heard of this phone call. (1349) As noted earlier, Gruber was also mentioned in the Commission testimony of Eva Grant and Jack Ruby. (1350)

(1351) Deposition of Gruber by House Select Committee on Assassinations staff.

SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

- - -

Wednesday, June 14, 1978

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Room 420
United States Courthouse
312 Spring Street
Los Angeles, California

Examination of Alexander P. Gruber regarding the above-
entitled matter was conducted in private conference,
pursuant to notice, at 3:00 p.m.

APPEARANCES:

DONALD A. PURDY, JR., ESQ., Counsel, Select Committee
on Assassinations, U. S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C. 20515.

ALEXANDER P. GRUBER, in pro per.

P R O C E E D I N G S

MR. PURDY: We are about to begin a deposition before the Select Committee on Assassinations of the U. S. House of Representatives.

My name is Donald A. Purdy, Jr. I am a staff counsel. I am designated, pursuant to House Resolution 222 and the Committee Rule 4 as a designated counsel with power to take statements under oath.

We are presently in the chambers of U. S. Magistrate Venetta S. Tassopulos in the United States Courthouse, 312 North Spring Street, Los Angeles, California.

Magistrate Tassopulos will now swear the witness.

MAGISTRATE TASSOPULOS: Would you state your name, please, for the record?

MR. GRUBER: Alexander Gruber.

MAGISTRATE TASSOPULOS: How do you spell the last name?

MR. GRUBER: G-r-u-b-e-r.

MAGISTRATE TASSOPULOS: Thank you, Mr. Gruber.

As indicated, I am a United States Magistrate. I am authorized, pursuant to 28 U. S. Code, Section 636 (a) 2 and General Order 104 of this Court, which is the United States District Court for the Central District of California, to administer oath.

Do you wish to take an oath or an affirmation?

1 MR. GRUBER: It don't make no difference to me. I
2 don't even know what it is all about.

3 MAGISTRATE TASSOPULOS: Do you mind to swear to
4 God? Well, if you think --

5 MR. GRUBER: Well, I will swear to tell the truth.

6 MAGISTRATE TASSOPULOS: All right, just a moment.
7 Well, I will have to administer the oath, then, that you
8 will swear to tell the truth.

9 Whereupon,

10 ALEXANDER GRUBER

11 was called as a witness herein and, having been first duly
12 sworn, was examined and testified as follows:

13 MAGISTRATE TASSOPULOS: You may adjourn now to
14 room 420 -- is that correct? -- and the deposition will take
15 place.

16 (Brief recess.)

17 MR. PURDY: We are continuing the deposition now
18 in Room 420 of the United States Courthouse.

19 EXAMINATION

20 BY MR. PURDY:

21 Q I want to make sure that you understand the basic
22 groundrules of the deposition. Do you understand that this
23 statement is voluntary?

24 A What is the matter?

25 Q Do you understand that this statement is voluntary?

1 A Yes.

2 Q Are you under subpoena at this time?

3 A Not that I know of.

4 Q Do you understand that you have a right to an
5 attorney present and that you can bring in an attorney at
6 any time? Do you understand that?

7 A I suppose so. I don't know. You are telling me.

8 MR. PURDY: Let the record show that I am giving you
9 a copy of our Committee Rules and House Resolutions 222, 433
0 and 760. The rule under which the deposition is taken is
1 Rule 4, which is on page 4 of this first section, and you
2 are welcome to read at this time if you desire to.

THE WITNESS: Now you are getting me scared.

MR. PURDY: It is down there at the bottom left,
page 4.

THE WITNESS: Yes, okay.

BY MR. PURDY:

Q Have you read the rule and do you understand it?

A Yes.

Q The entire record of this deposition will be tran-
scribed and we will send you a copy of it so that you can
make any corrections you may desire. Okay?

A (Witness nods.)

Q Would you indicate orally, so she can pick it up
on the tape, by saying "yes"?

1 A Yes. Yes.

2 Q Finally, you understand that this deposition is
3 taken under the penalties for perjury?

4 A Yes.

5 Q Thank you. When did you first get to know Jack Ruby?

6 A About 40 years ago. I don't know?

7 Q Back when you were a kid?

8 A Yes.

9 Q This was growing up in Chicago?

10 A Yes.

11 Q You were both in the same neighborhood?

12 A I didn't know him growing up in Chicago. I knew
13 him when he was about -- let us see -- about 17 years old.

14 Q How did you get to know him particularly well then?

15 A Well, he came around the neighborhood. He didn't
16 live in our neighborhood. He came around our neighborhood
17 and started hanging around there. His father lived in the
18 neighborhood.

19 Q And had you known his father?

20 A Yes.

21 Q Just as you would know the --

22 A I knew his father better than I knew him.

23 Q How did you get to know his father?

24 A His father was a carpenter. He hung around the
25 neighborhood, too. He was a drunk, a nice old drunk.

everybody knew him. Papa Joe, they called him.

Q Was he harmful or harmless?

A He was harmless.

Q When Jack Ruby came around, when he was about 17, did you become good friends with him at that time?

A Yes, I did.

Q What kinds of things would you do together?

A Go to football games and stuff like that, fights.

Q Professional fights?

A I am a sports fan. Yes. Always have been.

Q So you were both big sports fans?

A I don't know about him. I know I was. He was a scalper.

Q Referring to selling tickets?

A Yes. Always -- always that I knew him, he was a scalper.

Q Was that because he was short of money or he just liked it?

A Well, that is the way he made a living.

Q That is the way he made a living when he was --

A Yes. He didn't work at that time.

Q Okay. How did you make a living at that time?

A I think I lived at home. I went to school. I had just got out of school.

Q Was there any fighting in the neighborhood?

1 A Well, we all went to fights. We used to fight a little
2 amateurs. Not him.

3 Q He didn't fight?

4 A No.

5 Q Was there any fighting among each other in the
6 neighborhood?

7 A Well, it is a rough neighborhood. My neighborhood
8 was called the bloody 20th, a rough neighborhood.

9 Q Was Jack Ruby involved in fights in the neighborhood?

10 A Jack Ruby didn't live in that neighborhood.

11 Q Well, was he involved in fights in that neighborhood?

12 A No. He was a docile person in them days.

13 Q So you don't remember him ever being in fights in
14 Chicago?

15 A No, no.

16 Q Did he do any other activities besides scalping
17 that you knew of?

18 A Well, I left Chicago.

19 Q When did you leave Chicago?

20 A When I was about 18 years old. I went to New York.
21 I stayed there and I got married there, lived there about
22 12 years.

23 Q Where did you go after New York?

24 A Huh?

25 Q Where did you go after New York?

1 A I think I came back to Chicago and opened up a
2 wrecking yard and I only stayed there about a year or eight
3 months or something. I didn't work out.

4 Q And then where did you go?

5 A Out here.

6 Q To Los Angeles?

7 A In the Army.

8 Q You went in the Army?

9 A Yes.

10 Q And you served out here?

11 A That was '42. I jumped all the way to '42. I was
12 married then.

13 Q After the Army, did you move to Los Angeles?

14 A Yes. Well, I lived in Los Angeles before I went in
15 the Army. My parents lived there since 1926.

16 Q Where do you live now in Los Angeles? What is your
17 present address?

18 A 1016 North Orange Grove Avenue.

19 Q Is that in what section?

20 A Los Angeles.

21 A Was Jack Ruby involved in any illegal activities in
22 Chicago during the time you knew him there when you were both
23 young?

24 A Just like I say, scalping tickets.

25 Q Did you live with him for a while?

1 A Yes.

2 Q About how long?

3 A Oh, maybe three, four months.

4 Q Did he date at that time?

5 A Yes. Yes, he was a hell of a ladies' man. I don't
6 know what they liked about him, but he was a ladies' man.

7 Q Something that he enjoyed more than scalping?

8 A I guess so.

9 Q Did he get to know any of the more prominent
10 Chicago individuals in the neighborhood at that time?

11 A What do you mean by prominent?

12 Q Well, people that a lot of people knew.

13 A I don't think so. He was just the average guy. He
14 was no -- he was no real big man or -- just an ordinary guy.

15 Q Did he ever collect debts for people in Chicago?

16 A Not that I know of. That might have been after I
17 left. I don't know nothing about him. I didn't see Jack
18 Ruby from the time I seen him when I lived with him until
19 maybe 15 years later.

20 Q Where was it that you saw him the next time?

21 A The next time I saw him, he owned a place called
22 the Silver Spur in Dallas.

23 Q Approximately what year was that?

24 A I haven't got the least idea. Time is --

25 Q You have, in your previous --

A Now in there, I seen him fight. I seen him fight in that joint. I seen him take three guys on and knock them all cold. That is the truth.

Q In your previous interviews, you have said that the next time that you saw Jack Ruby, when he owned the Silver Spur -- on one occasion you said 1947. On another, you said you thought it was 1953.

A I ain't got no idea. If I said it, I didn't -- I wasn't sure.

Q Well, he moved to Dallas in 1947.

A Yes.

Q So did you have the impression when you saw him that he had been there for a while or just a brief time?

A Oh, he had been there a while, yes. I think he took over his sister's place. Yes, he had been there a while.

Q So you think if you had to choose between 1947 and 1953, if you assume he moved --

A I think I'd say '53, yes.

Q Okay.

A Because he seemed well-acquainted with everybody around there.

Q Do you know whether or not Jack Ruby knew Lenny Patrick in Chicago?

A Lenny Patrick -- that, I can't tell you.

Q Did you know Lenny Patrick or ever meet him?

1 A I have heard of him. I don't know him.

2 Q You never met him?

3 A I seen him once, but I don't know him.

4 Q Did Jack Ruby know Barney Baker?

5 A I don't know who Barney Baker is.

6 Q You have never met him?

7 A Never heard of him, even.

8 Q Did Jack Ruby know Irwin Wiener?

9 A Never heard of him either.

10 Q Did Jack Ruby know Lewis Cuttner?

11 A Lewis what?

12 Q Cuttner-- an attorney in Chicago.

13 A I don't -- I never heard of him.

14 Q Do you know or have you ever heard of Dave or Sam

15 Yarris?

16 A Yes, I have heard of them.

17 Q How did you come to hear of them?

18 A One of them lived out here. I know his wife.

19 Q Do you remember which one that is?

20 A I don't know. It is a nephew of his. I don't what
21 their names are. The other one was supposed to be a gangster.
22 He was supposed to be in with Lenny Patrick is what I heard.
23 But the one I knew out here was -- was no gangster. He was a
24 businessman.

25 Q Is he living now?

A No, he died. His wife is living, but he died.

Q What is her first name? Do you know?

A No, but her last name is Beal, B-e-a-l, something like that. He used to own a bar on La Brea, the Swanney Inn, I think.

Q What was the nature of your visit with Jack Ruby in what you believe was 1953?

A Just that I knew him.

Q Did you intentionally go to see him?

A No. Oh, let's see. In that year?

Q It was the first time you had seen him since you were kids.

A Yes. That year, I was going -- I was going East with another fellow. I don't remember what we were doing.

Q Did you go to a wedding?

A No, we were selling something on the road, me and this guy. I don't remember what. I think pots and pans.

Q Were you going door to door or you had particular outlets you were trying to serve?

A Well, we would sell them to anybody that would talk to us.

Q Who was the person that you went with?

A Some guy. I don't even remember his name. I don't even remember his name.

Q You say you went East. Did you go to Chicago?

1 A I was going to Chicago, yes.

2 Q Okay. How long did you stay in Chicago?

3 A I don't remember.

4 Q Did you go directly from Chicago to Dallas?

5 A No. We stopped in Dallas on the way to Chicago.

6 We stopped in Dallas on the way back; I didn't stop.

7 Q Why did you go to Dallas before Chicago? It is not
8 exactly on the way?

9 A Well, we had gone that way. We had gone that way
10 and I told the guy, "I know a guy here," and we stopped.

11 Q So you didn't make a special trip to Dallas?

12 A No.

13 Q Once you were in Dallas, you decided to call him?

14 A Yes.

15 Q You didn't call him before you went there?

16 A No.

17 Q Did you have any contact, either by phone or in
18 writing, between 1931 and that visit?

19 A No, no.

20 Q Did you have any communication with any of Jack's
21 family between that time?

22 A No. The only one I knew was his father.

23 Q You didn't know Earl or Eva or Sam?

24 A No. I knew Sam later. I met Sam -- let's see. I
25 think I met Sam in Dallas. I don't think I even knew him in

Chicago.

Q When would you have met Sam in Dallas, before or after the assassination?

A Now that you mention it, I don't know where I met Sam. I don't think I met him in Dallas, even. I don't remember where I met him. In fact, if I bumped into him here, I wouldn't know him -- any of Jack Ruby's family, except his father.

Q What did you and Jack talk about when you visited him in 1953? Did he tell you how things were going in Dallas?

A I didn't have much to -- I don't think I was in there two hours at the most, an hour and a half. He got in a fight and that was it and we left.

Q Was that the time he hit the three people?

A Yes.

Q Was that unprovoked or --

A No, I think he was right. Personally, I think he was right. He had this place where you go in and you buy set-ups and, say you took a girl with you and you were sitting there and these three guys were abusing the women and Jack told them --

Q Were these employees?

A Jack was talking with us and he says, "See them three guys?" He says, "I have warned them already two times." He says, "They go around and they grab guys' wives and girl

1 friends and pull them out of the seat and they dance with them
2 even if they want to or not." He says, "I ain't going to tell
3 them again." And then it happened again. He says, "There
4 they go again," and he went up and he started fighting with
5 them.

6 Q How was his financial situation when you saw him
7 in 1953? Was he doing well?

8 A It looked like a real busy place.

9 Q It looked like a decent place?

10 A Yes. He had one of them high-class Western bands
11 and it was a big place.

12 Q How did you find him in Dallas?

13 A Just by somebody telling me that he owned this. I
14 don't know who told me, but somebody told me that he owned
15 a place there.

16 Q That was before you went?

17 A It was common knowledge. Everybody that knew him
18 knew he had --

19 Q Oh. Common knowledge in Dallas?

20 A No, in Chicago or whoever knew him. Anybody that
21 knew him knew he had a place in Dallas.

22 Q Well, where was your home in 1953? It was in
23 Los Angeles?

24 A Yes.

25 Q And you stopped in Dallas on the way to Chicago?

1 A Yes.

2 Q How did you happen to talk to people from Chicago
3 about where Jack was in Dallas?

4 A I don't know if I talked to people in Chicago. I
5 talked to people out here.

6 Q Who out here knew Jack Ruby?

7 A Oh, a lot of people knew him.

8 Q Could you name some of them?

9 A Oh, everybody I knew in Chicago knew him. Everybody
0 I knew in Chicago that's out here knew him.

1 Q Are there many people out here who came from
2 Chicago?

3 A We lived in one neighborhood. Everybody lived in
4 one neighborhood.

5 Q In Chicago?

6 A Yes.

7 Q How many people moved out here from there, from
8 that neighborhood?

9 A Everybody I know. A lot of them died already.

10 Q You can't remember the names of any of them?

11 A If I went to Chicago, I don't think I would know
12 two people, because they are all out here.

13 Q Do you remember the names of any of the ones that
14 moved out here before the assassination?

15 A Yes, I remember a few, yes.

1 Q Who are they?

2 A The Berman boys, Solly Berman, Al Berman. They all
3 knew him. Nobody was intimate with him because he didn't
4 live in this neighborhood, see. I am trying to tell you he
5 lived in another neighborhood.

6 Q Eva lived out here for a while. Did they know Eva?

7 A I never knew Eva. I never knew Eva.--

8 Q Did the other people from around here that moved
9 from Chicago?

10 A -- until I met her in Dallas the last time I was
11 there. Eva worked with a bunch of people from Chicago in
12 San Francisco. He asked me about a name. What the hell was
13 that? Oh, Goldsmith or Goldstein.

14 Q Frank Goldstein?

15 A Yes. Now I didn't -- I knew him in '42 or '4- --
16 when I worked in the shipyards in Frisco. He was in with
17 the fellows from around Chicago. They all lived in one
18 neighborhood in Frisco.

19 Q And you knew him in Chicago?

20 A No.

21 Q You just knew him in San Francisco?

22 A I didn't even know he lived in Chicago, but Eve
23 Grant told me that she worked with this Goldstein and, oh,
24 about ten other guys. They used to go in crews. Everybody
25 was broke in them days and they used to go out and sell

1 newspapers house to house. What do you call it? Subscrip-
2 tions -- and they would give them so much, just like people
3 sell insurance.

4 Q And that was in --

5 A And all that crew was Chicago people. I wasn't
6 there at that time. I came just after they quit and the
7 war began. I had to start working in the shipyards.

8 Q Did Goldstein know Jack Ruby?

9 A Yes, I imagine he did. I didn't know Goldstein
10 that good.

11 Q For how long did you know Goldstein?

12 A Personally, probably I seen him five times, six
13 times.

14 Q Did you have any business dealings with him?

15 A No. At that time I don't know what he was doing,
16 even. He didn't have no money. I think he was working in
17 the shipyards too, but then he became a bookmaker. Then I
18 heard he had money, but I didn't see him then.

19 Q He did that in San Francisco?

20 A Yes. Well, I didn't see him then. I left Frisco.
21 We lived there one year.

22 Q Which year, '45?

23 A I can't remember.

24 Q '45, somewhere in there?

25 A I really can't remember. Let's see. My kids were --

1 my kids were about seven, eight years old. That's about 32
2 years ago. What year would that be?

3 Q '46.

4 A Around there.

5 Q Okay. You say you don't remember whom you went to
6 Dallas with on that 1953 trip.

7 A No.

8 Q How long did you stay in Dallas?

9 A Just a couple hours. Just a couple hours. We
10 stopped in and the fight kind of upset us and we went away.

11 Q Did you do any business in Dallas?

12 A No.

13 Q Did you try to sell anything there?

14 A No.

15 Q But had you gone there to sell things?

16 A No, I just stopped there to see Jack.

17 Q Well, Dallas is --

18 A We were going to sell stuff in any city. It didn't
19 matter where we stopped.

20 Q Did you try to sell things along the way too?

21 A Yes. Gas stations and farmers and --

22 Q So in other words, it didn't hurt that you went
23 way out of your way on the way to Chicago?

24 A No. Any place we went was all right.

25 Q Was there anybody in particular you were going to see

in Chicago or you just had come from there, so --

A I really can't remember. I don't even remember getting to Chicago; I will tell you the truth. I am getting kind of senile. I don't remember what I ate yesterday.

Q Did you know anyone else in Dallas in 1953?

A No.

Q So you didn't have anyone else to look up?

A I never knew anybody in Dallas, except him and his sister, and the first time I met her was the second time I came to Dallas, not the first time.

Q Okay. So through this visit in 1953, that you say lasted just a couple of hours, you probably just saw him a couple hours.

A That is all.

Q Did you have dinner with him at his club?

A No.

Q You just came into the club and --

A Yes. And then the fight started and he was in the back room, washing. He was all black and blue. These guys kicked him and I didn't want to stand there no more. You know, I just left right then.

Q Did you say good-bye?

A Yes. I said to him, "I am leaving."

Q Was he pretty much under control after the fight was over?

1 A Jack was a loner -- I will tell you that -- with men.
2 He was a loner, really.

3 Q He kind of was on his own, then?

4 A Huh?

5 Q He was kind of on his own, then?

6 A Always. He always was, since I always knew him he
7 always was. Even when he lived with us, he was a loner.

8 Q Who else was living with you and Jack in Chicago?

9 A Well, it wasn't -- they didn't live there, actually.
10 Guys came around there. They didn't actually live there.
11 We lived by the beach. Him and I lived by the beach and
12 guys would come from the beach, change their clothes and go
13 out to the beach and stuff like that.

14 Q When was the next time you saw Jack Ruby after the
15 1953 visit?

16 A That was the time -- I think that was a week before
17 the President got killed.

18 Q So it was November of 1963?

19 A A week, two weeks, something like that, yes.

20 Q What took you to Dallas on that occasion?

21 A Well, now I can remember what happend. Now I can
22 tell you, because it brings it back. I told Jack Ruby about
23 a -- when I -- while I was sitting, talking with him, before
24 this beef started --

25 Q This is 1953?

1 A Yes.

2 Q Okay.

3 A Some guy told me about laundromats here. You see
4 them all over now, but at that time there were none here.

5 Q In Dallas?

6 A In here, this city here.

7 Q I see.

8 A There were no laundromats. And then some guy in
9 Inglewood -- I found out about it. I think it was a doctor
0 and he had seven of them. And somebody told me about him;
1 he heard about it and he says they are money-makers and nobody
2 knows about it because it is a -- if you look at it, it looks
3 like a place that is starving. You know, you don't see --
4 so anyway, I investigated it and I found out about it, but I
5 didn't have no money of my own. And when I was going through
6 Dallas, I told Ruby about it, then not knowing -- but I found
7 out later -- his brother, Sammy, opened four of them places
8 and made a living out of them. That is what he did for a
9 living. That is what Jack told me the second time I seen him.

20 Q He told you that in 1963 about the laundromats?

21 A No. I told it to him in '53, the first time I seen
22 him.

23 Q Okay. You talked about the laundromats the first
24 time you saw him in Dallas, which was 1953?

25 A Yes. Now the second time when I was there, he

1 called up his sister-in-law and I don't know if they were
2 feuding or something, but she wouldn't tell him where Sammy
3 was and he told -- he told her that the guy that told him
4 about the laundromats was here and he had a better thing than
5 the laundromats.

6 On the way through, I seen a bunch of cars standing
7 in a line and I followed these cars. It looked like a movie
8 drive-in and they were all going in these quarter wash. You
9 could -- you know, where you wash your car for a quarter.
10 That never was out here either. So I walked up to a guy and
11 he told me about it. He says -- he says, "I run this. I
12 have this territory." So I says, "Well, I am from California."
13 So he says, "Do you want to get the concession for these --"

14 So anyway, he took me where they manufacture them
15 and I talked to the owner and he give me a bunch of -- what
16 do they call them? Booklets, anyway.

17 Q Brochures or something?

18 A Brochures about his business, you know, about this
19 business. And I got a friend there, owns a store and got
20 money, owns a business, and I told him about it. He says,
21 "Gee, it sounds like a good thing," and he was in with a
22 builder. So he says, "I will write the guy a letter," and he
23 filled out, told him he is worth a half a million dollars,
24 the other guy; they owned property and everything. And he
25 told me if they get it, he would let me run it and I would be

1 a partner. They would put up the money and the builder would
2 build the things and they would buy the equipment.

3 Anyway, the guy sent him back another brochure about
4 his education. The guy got mad and tore it up and he says
5 the heck with them. He says, "Anybody could have a half a
6 million dollars and a guy wants to know how much education."
7 He says, "I don't want to talk to him." And that was the
8 end.

9 Anyway, that is what I told Jack about these here
0 things. They hadn't ever come out here. The guy took me
1 around --

2 Q What was his name? Do you remember?

3 A Who?

4 Q They guy in Dallas --

5 A These here --

6 Q -- who told you about the --

7 A It wasn't in Dallas. This wasn't in Dallas. I
8 think it was in -- before I hit Dallas, some state before
9 I hit Dallas.

10 Q Oh. So you told Jack about it when you got there?

11 A Yes, that I had seen it and I showed him the brochures
12 The guy give me quite a bit of them and I showed it to him and
13 I told him, "Maybe you would be interested in that. You
14 could start it here."

15 Q Where did you talk to him about that? Was that at

1 the club?

2 A Yes.

3 Q What club was that? Was that the Carousel?

4 A Yes. I stayed across the street for two days, in
5 that hotel right across the street. I think I stayed there
6 two days.

7 Q HOW did you happen to go to Dallas in 1963?

8 A I was on my way to Los Angeles.

9 Q You were coming from New York?

10 A I was coming from Chicago.

11 Q Why were you in Chicago?

12 A I really don't know. I have brothers there. All my
13 relatives were there at that time.

14 Q Does it refresh your recollection to know that you
15 had gone to a wedding in New York and were coming back?

16 A From a wedding? No. That couldn't be true because
17 I would have had my wife with me. I might have said that, but
18 that ain't true.

19 Q Do you remember stopping in Joplin, Missouri to check
20 on this carwash?

21 A That is where it was, Missouri. That is where it was.

22 Q Okay. Well, how did you happen to go to Dallas from
23 Joplin, instead of going directly to Los Angeles?

24 A I don't really know. I will tell you -- the car that
25 I was driving broke down.

1 Q Where?

2 A In Joplin, Missouri. I was driving a Cadillac
3 across for somebody, for some company.

4 Q Were you with anyone?

5 A No, I was alone. And I figured I would just go see
6 Jack, I guess. I don't know why I went there, really. I
7 can't remember. I just went there.

8 Q Did you have any business in Dallas?

9 A Maybe I went to tell about this thing. I don't know.

10 Q Did you have any business in Dallas?

11 A No.

12 Q Did you tell him about this carwash business to
13 interest him in it?

14 A Yes, actually him. I didn't know about his brother.
15 I really didn't know that his brother had the laundromats. I
16 didn't know that.

17 Q You mean since you had seen Jack in '53 --

18 A Maybe I did know that. I don't know.

19 Q -- since you had seen Jack in '53 that maybe he had
20 money that he might want to invest in something like that?

21 A Yes.

22 Q So that car broke down. Did you drive that car from
23 Joplin to Dallas?

24 A No. They give me a different car. The man there
25 where -- that took the car in to repair it -- that could be

1 easy retraced because the Cadillac dealer is still in business.

2 Q What dealer?

3 A I hear him on the air all the time.

4 Q In Los Angeles?

5 A Yes. I think he is in Culver City or somewhere,
6 somewhere like that on the west -- he is the guy that adver-
7 tises he has got all the cars on the roof. I don't know if
8 you have heard that advertisement.

9 Q Did you let Jack Ruby know in advance that you were
10 coming to see him in 1963? Weren't you --

11 A I don't even know where to send him a letter.

12 Q Weren't you afraid that he wouldn't be there when you
13 went there?

14 A Didn't make no difference, really.

15 Q Well, Dallas is pretty far out of the way from Joplin
16 to Los Angeles.

17 A I don't know. What time of the year was that? Was
18 it winter?

19 Q November, fall.

20 A Well, probably I went that way on account of the cold or
21 something. I went the southern route. I don't know. I
22 really don't know.

23 Q But it is your present recollection that you went
24 just to see Jack?

25 A Yes.

1 Q Was Jack Ruby surprised to see you?

2 A Not over-much so. I guess a lot of guys dropped in
3 on him.

4 Q This was only the second time you had seen him in 30
5 years.

6 A Yes. Well, he didn't -- I don't remember how he
7 reacted, truthfully. He didn't throw himself all over me, if
8 that is what you mean.

9 Q Did you visit him in his apartment or did he visit
10 you in your motel?

11 A I never seen his apartment and he never seen my hotel
12 room. I just visited him in the club.

13 Q You say you were there maybe two nights?

14 A Two days, yes, two nights, whatever it was.

15 Q Did you go to the club just one time or more than
16 once?

17 A I think I went there every day I was there.

18 Q So you think it was at least two evenings you went
19 there?

20 A Yes.

21 Q How long did you stay each evening?

22 A Oh, once I went to eat with him.

23 Q At the club?

24 A No, we went outside to some restaurant. I don't think
25 he had food in the club. I don't remember.

1 Q Was the restaurant nearby?

2 A Yes, I think it was. We walked over. I think it
3 was in the hotel.

4 Q Did you go with anyone else?

5 A No, just him and I.

6 Q Did you discuss that business, the carwash business
7 idea, with anyone else --

8 A No.

9 Q -- in Dallas?

10 A No. I don't know nobody in Dallas.

11 Q When you were talking to Jack about it, did he talk
12 to anyone else? Did he call anyone about it?

13 A Called his brother.

14 Q His brother Sam?

15 A Sam. And then his wife answered. She wouldn't put
16 him on the phone. I don't know -- like they were feuding.

17 Q So you didn't meet with Sam then?

18 A No.

19 Q Did you ever meet with Sam about it?

20 A Did I ever talk to him about it?

21 Q Did you ever meet with him about it and talk with
22 him about it?

23 A No. I don't think I knew him. I will tell you the
24 truth. I might have seen him once in my whole life.

25 Q Was there anything else that you and Jack Ruby did

1 on that visit to Dallas besides eat and spend some time at
2 the club?

3 A Nothing, no. I never seen his house or nothing.

4 Q Did he try to interest you in any business deals?

5 A No. The only thing that happened while I was there -
6 he had trouble with the two guys next door to him. He asked
7 me if I -- he told me -- here is the way he explained it to
8 me. He said that they all had amateur nights and they were
9 turning pro and they wanted -- they didn't want the amateurs
10 no more and they had agreed that they would not use no ama-
11 teurs. They would take girls that belonged to the union or
12 something. I don't know what it was. And he says, "Now that
13 I quit and I got professionals," he says, "they still got the
14 amateurs."

15 So he asked me if I knew any union people in LA that
16 could intercede because -- I don't know -- they were union
17 houses and while I was there, he called New York, some guy
18 he knew -- asked him if he could help him.

19 Q Do you know whom he called in New York?

20 A No, I don't. No, I don't. I don't even know if he
21 called a union guy or who he called. Now most of the time
22 that I was there, Johnson was there, the guy that worked for
23 him. I think I talked more with him than I did with Jack
24 because Jack was always doing something, talking to somebody
25 on the phone or --

1 Q Was that Joe Johnson, entertainer?

2 A No, no. This guy worked for him. Is that is name,
3 Johnson?

4 Q Was he white or black?

5 A Black. Black. He handled the money for Jack and
6 everything. When we would go out, when Jack would close that
7 place up, this colored guy put the money there and the gun
8 there, leave it on the table for Jack to take to the bank.

9 Q Do you remember whether it was during the day or at
10 night that Jack called New York about the union problem?

11 A Was it the day or the night?

12 Q Certainly, if he called the guy at the office, he
13 would have called during the day.

14 A Yes. I don't think he called the guy in an office.
15 I don't really know. I don't know. It was night. I am
16 pretty sure it was night.

17 Q Did he get any letters or telegrams about the union
18 problem while you were there?

19 A No, nothing. Then he had a beef, too. He had to
20 go to court while I was there.

21 Q Was that with one of his entertainers?

22 A Yes. She exposed herself or something and he kicked
23 her out.

24 Q Had he wanted to fire her anyway --

25 A I don't know.

1 Q -- because of her big salary?

2 A I don't know. I never seen the girl.

3 Q He never said that to you?

4 A Well, no. He told me -- he told me she -- she
5 tried to -- he said she's trying to close this place up.
6 Maybe they had a financial dispute and then he said she was
7 trying to get him closed up. That is what his story was.

8 Q Do you remember Jack calling Bobby Faye in New York
9 City about the AGVA problem?

10 A Could be. I don't know who he called; absolutely I
11 don't know.

12 Q Did you ever know Joe Glazer in New York?

13 A No.

14 Q Do you know if Jack called him?

15 A I wouldn't know. I don't know the name of the person
16 he called. I wasn't that interested, I will tell you, to
17 listen to his conversation, but I know he called New York.

18 Q Was he pretty upset about it? Was it hurting his
19 business a lot?

20 A Oh, yes, he was upset about it.

21 Q Was it hurting his business?

22 A Yes, he cursed them people and all that. He was --
23 I don't know if it done anything to his business. I didn't
24 see much of his business. I will tell you the truth. I don't
25 think I hung around there all the time.

1 Q Well, when you say you talked about him discussing
2 the problem with the union, you said that he and the two
3 people next door -- Abe and Barney Weinstein?

4 A I don't know them. I just knew that there were
5 other places along --

6 Q The competitors?

7 A Yes. I didn't know them.

8 Q You got the impression that the competitors had
9 agreed with Jack that they would all stop the amateur nights?

10 A Right. Right.

11 Q Why would they agree to something like that?

12 A I don't know. I don't know why. I don't know.

13 Q Did you have the impression that Jack had communi-
14 cated directly with his competitors about it?

15 A Not while I was there. He might have before because
16 they -- that was a -- already had passed all that when I come
17 there. He was trying to get help.

18 Q Did you know Janet Conforto?

19 A Who?

20 Q Janet Conforto.

21 A Is that a man or a --

22 Q Jeda?

23 A Never heard of her.

24 Q One of the entertainers he was having problems with.

25 A What is her name?

1 Q Janet Conforto.

2 A You know, I got her picture at home on that little
3 postal card, but it don't sound like that name.

4 Q Was it Little Lyn?

5 A I wouldn't know. I would have to look at the card.

6 I got it at home.

7 Q Did you see any police officers in Jack's club while
8 you were there?

9 A Never.

10 Q Did he ever mention how his dealings were with the
11 police?

12 A Never. He told me he was in good with -- oh, I will
13 tell you what happened. He did tell me about the police. He
14 said he had a fight with some ex-fighter and he took a pistol.
15 The guy called him up, called him dirty names, Jew and all
16 that there, and told him to come down to some restaurant down-
17 town. And all the employees heard it or something and when he
18 walked out, they called the police and when Jack got there,
19 the police took the pistol away from Jack and Jack beat the
20 hell out of this guy.

21 Q The police just let him do it?

22 A Oh, yes. They let him fight fair.

23 Q Did you get the impression as to whether or not Jack
24 was having any problems with police enforcing rules very
25 strictly?

1 A No.

2 Q Or problems with curfews?

3 A My idea of what he -- that he was in with all the
4 police, that he had done them favors and -- I don't know, but
5 if you own a bar, any bar in any city of the United States,
6 you cater to all the police because they are the ones that
7 close you up if there is a beef in your place or something,
8 so you cater to all of them in every city of the United States,
9 so I guess he was in with the police.

10 Q What else did you and Jack discuss besides the union
11 problems and this business opportunity?

12 A Well, he told me -- oh, he told me about his sister's
13 place, the other place, and we went over there.

14 Q The Vegas Club?

15 A I guess that was it. It was a different type of
16 place, dancing, just dancing, that's all, with a Dixieland
17 band or something like that, and that is when I met Eve. That
18 is the first time I ever met her.

19 Q Was her club going well?

20 A I don't know. There didn't seem to be any people in
21 there when I came there.

22 Q Did you go there during the week or on a week-end?

23 A I don't remember.

24 Q Was Jack's club going better than hers?

25 A Well, he didn't complain about his club. I don't know.

1 I don't even -- I remember one time I saw a little something.
2 I don't go in for that. I might have walked out while it was
3 going on or something. I don't remember.

4 Q How did Jack's financial situation differ, if at all,
5 between 1963 and 1953, when you had been there before? Was
6 the club going worse? Was it going better? Was it a higher
7 quality?

8 A This was a different club.

9 Q Right.

10 A This was a higher quality club. I don't know. I
11 would call it a higher quality.

12 Q Was it your impression that he was doing better than
13 he had been?

14 A Yes, yes.

15 Q Did he complain at all about money?

16 A No. No, he didn't.

17 Q Did he have any ideas as to some things you should
18 invest in?

19 A That I should invest in? I didn't have no money to
20 invest in anything, so --

21 Q What was his reaction when you suggested that he
22 might want to get into this carwash business?

23 A Well, right away he got on the phone and called his
24 brother, as soon as I showed him or explained everything, told
25 him how the people were waiting in line to get in this joint.

1 It really looked like something. There was a line about two
2 blocks long waiting to get in this place. I think it was the
3 first one because the man that opened it was standing there.
4 I spotted him right away. You know, he was dressed up. He
5 was an elderly fellow and he was watching the proceedings.

6 Q Did Ruby mention that he might file a lawsuit against
7 his competitors?

8 A No, no.

9 Q Did he mention that he had gone to New York City or
10 would go to New York City to try to do something about it?

11 A No. No, he didn't discuss that with me.

12 Q Did you discuss your past experiences in Chicago at
13 all in the 1963 visit?

14 A I wouldn't really know. I wouldn't remember.

15 Q Did you get the impression that Jack had visited
16 Chicago on occasion in the previous years?

17 A I don't know.

18 Q Did he discuss why he moved to Dallas?

19 A Well, the way I heard it -- he had trouble with his
20 brothers, the older one.

21 Q Hyman or --

22 A They were in business together.

23 Q Hyman or Earl?

24 A Earl. I think it was Earl; I don't know.

25 Q Earl Products Company?

1 A Yes. They had some kind of business and I guess
2 Earl was -- had the most authority in there and they paid
3 Jack off and kicked him out or something, bought him out or
4 something. That is when I heard he went to Dallas. I don't
5 know who told me these stories. You meet people in your life-
6 time. I mean you are talking about a lot of years.

7 Q Do you know why he went to Dallas?

8 A Well, I guess to get in with his sister. I think his
9 sister couldn't handle these guys. You know, they got rough
10 kids there in Dallas.

11 Q Had she had some trouble there?

12 A I don't really know. I don't really know. Maybe
13 she told me that. I don't know.

14 Q Did Ruby mention any plans he had for either new
15 clubs or new businesses or anything like that?

16 A No.

17 Q Did he mention any goals that he had?

18 A Any goals?

19 Q Goals.

20 A No. No. The only thing he really told me about was
21 the trouble with these guys, that they agreed to do one thing
22 and they changed their mind and that was his big problem.

23 Q Did you understand that the union had changed the
24 rules or just that the competitors --

25 A No, these -- that they made an agreement between them.

1 That is the way I remember it. I don't know.

2 Q So he was mostly mad at them?

3 A Yes.

4 Q Was he mad at anybody else?

5 A Not that I know of.

6 Q Why would he call somebody in New York, if his
7 competitors in Dallas had broken an agreement with him?

8 A I don't know. Through the unions, I guess. These
9 unions work all together.

10 Q Do you know or did you know anyone associated with
11 that union, the American Guild of Variety Artists?

12 A (Witness shakes head.)

13 Q No?

14 A No.

15 Q What else did you do in Dallas on the 1963 visit?
16 Did you go anywhere else? Did you see any shows?

17 A I probably looked around the town. I don't know.
18 I don't remember, really. I will tell you the truth; I don't
19 know.

20 Q Did you meet any of Jack Ruby's friends?

21 A No, no. Met a couple of girls in the club and this
22 colored fellow, that is about all.

23 Q Did you spend a lot of time with Jack Ruby those two
24 or three days?

25 A I think I spent most of the time right in the club.

Q And you said that he --

A Probably slept late because I stayed late there and --

Q You had said earlier that he spent a lot of time tending to business while you were there.

A Yes.

Q So would you say you had a lot of time to talk to him?

A Well, he was doing things. I don't remember now, but he was doing a lot of things while I was there, filling boxes with Cokes and telling this guy what to do and all that. I mean I didn't bother him.

Q What contacts, if any, did you have with Jack after you left in 1963?

A Just telephone conversations.

Q What were the circumstances surrounding the first contact and when was it?

A It was -- when I left them, he asked me -- on the marquee, he bought letters, you know, about this big. He said he bought them through an agency that -- the factory was here in LA. I think I still got it at home. He gave me a sample letter and asked me could I get for him at cost over here, and he told me which letters he wanted, you know, what he should use mostly. And I went up to the place and they told me they don't sell individuals, that they sell direct to these outlets.

And he had a dog for me and I didn't want to take the

1 dog then because -- I don't remember why, because the car
2 wasn't mine or something. I didn't want to dirty the car.
3 But he said he would send him to me as soon as he got a box
4 or something to ship him in.

5 Well, then he called me and the FBI -- I told them
6 that. They could have verified it at the time. He called
7 me about 20 minutes to a half-hour after the President was
8 killed, but I seen it on TV and I happened to see it.

9 Q Well, let me ask you this: prior to the call on the
10 day of the assassination --

11 A Yes. I never heard --

12 Q -- between the time that you left Dallas for Los
13 Angeles and the day of the assassination were there any phone
14 calls?

15 A No, not that I remember.

16 Q Didn't you have to call him to tell him about the
17 letters on the sign?

18 A I might have called him for that. I don't remember.

19 Q Because the record indicates that on November 17th,
20 1963, in the evening, you called him at 9:28 at the Carousel
21 Club --

22 A Could be.

23 Q -- and talked to him for eight minutes.

24 A I told him I couldn't get them signs.

25 Q There is no indication as to what you discussed.

A Probably that is all I could discuss with him. That was it.

Q What was the plan about the dog? When you left, did you just have the impression that it was going to show up one day or were you going to --

A No, no, no, no. He gave the dog to some actress or something, some person -- I don't know -- lived in the hotel and they couldn't keep him in the hotel and they guy's wife was complaining. The dog was eating her shoes and her socks. So he gave him back to Jack. Now Jack had his own dog, the mother of this dog. In fact, the dog just died about eight months ago. I had him all these years and you know, I started playing with this dog. I said, "Gee, they are nice dogs." So he says, "Well, if you want one, you can have this one here, the little one," and I told him that I would love to have him, but I couldn't take him with me. If he would ship him to me, I would pay the expense, which he did -- not he did, but that guy Johnson did, I think.

Q So you expected that one day you would get a notice that the dog had shown up?

A Yes.

Q He wasn't going to call you that it was coming or write you that it was coming?

A I think he was in jail already.

Q No, I mean when you left Dallas what was your

1 understanding as to when you would hear about the dog next?

2 A I don't know. I don't really know.

3 Q But you had the impression that he was going to ship
4 it to you?

5 A Yes.

6 Q And so that you would get it -- you didn't have to
7 do anything. You didn't have to send the money first, did you?

8 A No, no. I don't think I ever sent him any money. He
9 just shipped it and that was it.

10 Q Okay. So you checked on the sign, the letters for
11 the sign?

12 A Yes, I went to the company.

13 Q And he was going to do something about shipping the
14 dog. Those were the only two things that were left up in the
15 air?

16 A That is right.

17 Q Was there anything left up in the air about the car-
18 wash business, that Sam would call you or you would call Sam?

19 A No, no.

20 Q That was just kind of dropped?

21 A No conversation about that.

22 Q Did it look like that would --

23 A Because he had the brochures. He could have done --
24 he could have done that himself. He didn't talk to me about
25 it.

Q So it wasn't a question about him going into business with you?

A No.

Q It was just you gave him the brochures and --

A I didn't have no money. In fact, I was telling somebody else -- I told the man at that wash that I had somebody in LA that might put up the money if the proposition looked right to him. I says these people do them kind of things. They are builders and --

Q Were you hoping that Sam would be interested in investing money in that kind of a business?

A It didn't make no difference to me.

Q It wasn't going to be a situation where you would run it and he would invest the money?

A No. I didn't even know Sam, as I told you.

Q Okay. The call on November 17th, 1963 -- what is your best idea as to what that call would have been about? You had called him --

A When I called him?

Q At the Carousel Club at 9:28 p.m.

A I probably told him that I couldn't get them things, them letters.

Q Did he ask you to do anything else about that?

A No.

Q Did he mention the union problem he was having?

1 A No.

2 Q Did he mention the dog?

3 A I don't know. I can't tell you for sure.

4 Q Do you have any recollection of how his attitude was?
5 Did he sound different?

6 A I don't remember that call. I will tell you the God's
7 truth. I don't remember that call. If I called him, that is
8 what I called him for. I don't remember even talking to him.
9 Now the second time I remember, but that time I don't remember.
10 It ain't clear in my mind what I talked to him about.

11 Q That would have been a Sunday night.

12 A Yes. Well, that don't bring back nothing.

13 Q Okay. You mentioned the call shortly after the
14 assassination.

15 A Right.

16 Q Who called whom?

17 A He called me.

18 Q And what did he say?

19 A He told me about the dog, I think. I don't know
20 if he mentioned the letter, but I think he talked about the
21 dog, and he never mentioned, until the end of the conversation
22 Then he says, "What do you think of somebody shooting the
23 President? Ain't that a terrible thing?" And he started
24 crying. He started crying. He says, "I can't talk to you,"
25 and he hung up.

Q So it is your belief that it was a fairly brief phone call?

A Yes, it was a brief phone call. And I told the FBI at the time, if they want to verify that, my wife called me from work and told me about it and I says, "Yeah, I know about it." I told her a guy called me from Dallas and told me about it and I says all of a sudden he started crying on the phone. And my wife told all the girls in the place about this Ruby. They didn't know Ruby. I told the FBI at the time, I says, "If you want to verify, go over to my wife's place and ask these girls. They were there at the time my wife called me to tell me about it."

Q Did Ruby mention anything besides just the assassination or did he mention how he felt about the President?

A I can't remember his exact words now, but I know he felt real bad about it. He cried and hung up. He couldn't talk. I don't remember the exact conversation now.

Q Did you say he mentioned the dog in that call, too?

A I don't know. I don't remember.

Q Did he mention the carwash business?

A Oh, that call was -- he mentioned the dog, yes. That call there, he mentioned the dog.

Q And he said he was going to send the the dog as soon as he could?

A Yes.

1 Q Did he say what was holding him up?

2 A No.

3 Q Did he mention the carwash business?

4 A No.

5 Q In your interview in 1964, you said that he did dis-
6 cuss the carwash business in that call.

7 A And if I said it, he did. I don't remember.

8 Q You don't remember?

9 A I don't see why that is so important if he said it
10 or if he didn't. I don't remember.

11 Q You sent Ruby a letter in prison. Is that correct?

12 A Yes.

13 Q Approximately how long after he shot Oswald was that?

14 A I think he was in prison for a months already when
15 I sent it. I got a return letter from him, too, at home.

16 Q Basically what did you discuss in the letter?

17 A Just that I was sorry he got in all that problem.

18 Q Did you thank him for the dog?

19 A Yes, I did.

20 Q Did you save a copy of the letter that you got?

21 A Yes. I got his letter, yes.

22 Q You have his letter. What did he talk about?

23 A Can you believe I forgot what it says in the letter?

24 I haven't looked at it in so long. I showed it to these two
25 fellows.

1 Q Al and Joe?

2 A Yes. They read it. I gave it to them to read. I
3 should have brought it with me. I haven't looked at it in so
4 many years I don't remember what it says, only that it was a
5 very nice letter.

6 Q Did he mention in there any of his reasons for what
7 happened?

8 A No, no.

9 Q Do you think you could send us a Xerox copy of that
0 letter?

1 A Think I could do what?

2 Q Could you send us a Xerox copy of that letter?

3 A Could I send you a Xerox copy? Where are you at?

4 Q I can give you our address, the Committee.

5 Did he call you at all from prison?

6 A No. I didn't know he could call.

7 Q Did you ever visit him there?

8 A No.

9 Q Never?

0 A (Witness shakes head.)

1 Q Did you go to his trial?

2 A (Witness shakes head.)

3 Q Could you indicate by saying "no"?

4 A No.

5 Q All right. Did you do any favors for Ruby, help raise

1 money for the defense fund or help get him a lawyer?

2 A Nothing, nothing. No.

3 Q Did any of the family ask you to?

4 A No. I didn't see his family.

5 Q Did you ever, at any time, loan money to Jack Ruby
6 or did he ever loan money to you, ever?

7 A Not that I know of. Not that I know of.

8 Q When you saw Jack Ruby in 1963, did he mention that
9 he had been to Cuba?

10 A No.

11 Q Have you ever been to Cuba?

12 A No.

13 Q Have you ever known anyone who had business dealings
14 in Cuba?

15 A No.

16 Q Did Jack Ruby ever mention any of his dealings with
17 the Dallas Police Department to you?

18 A Just that he was friendly with all the police; that
19 is about all.

20 Q Did he mention a Lieutenant Gilmore?

21 A He didn't mention nobody by name because I wouldn't
22 know their names anyway. He never mentioned anybody by name.

23 Q Can you remember any other unusual events at the
24 Carousel, other than that one time when he fought the three
25 men?

1 A That wasn't the Carousel. That was the Silver Spur.

2 Q Oh, that was in 1953?

3 A Yes.

4 Q Were there any unusual events that you saw in 1963?

5 A In the Carousel? No. He seemed to open that place
6 like you do a ball game, like with the National Anthem, but he
7 did something else. He said something. I don't remember what
8 it was, something like "for the United States," you know.

9 Q So he introduced the program --

0 A Yes, before it started.

1 Q -- with kind of a patriotic theme?

2 A Yes.

3 Q Did that strike you as a little strange?

4 A It did for a joint like that. Jack Ruby was a strange
5 guy. To me he was a strange guy.

6 Q Do you know or have you ever known James Breen or
7 Bunny Breen who would have been in Los Angeles?

8 A No. I know a Breen in Chicago -- I knew. Or not
9 Breen, Brim. No, I don't know no Breens.

0 Q Have you ever met or do you know of a man from Los
1 Angeles named Jim Braden or Eugene Harold Braden?

2 A (Witness shakes head.)

3 Q No?

4 A No, sir.

5 Q Have you ever met or do you a Morgan H. Brown from

1 Los Angeles?

2 A No.

3 Q Do you know a Harry Olsen now living in the San
4 Francisco area?

5 A No.

6 Q No?

7 A No.

8 Q Do you know or have you met Earl Schieb?

9 A Earl Schieb, the paint man?

10 Q No? Could you state --

11 A No, I never met him in my life.

12 Q Thank you. Did you ever meet or know anyone who
13 knew John Roselli?

14 A Who is John -- John Roselli, the gangster? I don't
15 know him.

16 Q Did you ever know or have you ever met Harry Hall or
17 Harry Haller?

18 A Yes, I know Harry Haller.

19 Q How do you know him?

20 A Oh, let us see. How did I first meet Harry? One of
21 the ball games, I guess. He used to come around and bet around
22 the ball game. I used to go to the ball games. I told you I
23 am a sports fan.

24 Q What city was this in?

25 A Right here. I didn't know him from Chicago.

1 Q Los Angeles?

2 A I didn't know him from Chicago. Oh, I will tell you
3 where I met Harry Hall. Barney Ross took me with him to
4 Chicago and on the train was Harry Hall and that guy that
5 works for Milton Berle, still with him. He is on Milton
6 Berle -- they went to school together or something. Us four
7 were on the train, Harry Hall. That is how I first met him,
8 Harry Hall. He was going to get the -- he was going to make
9 a music festival, I think, in Frisco. I think he did, too.

10 Q Do you still know him now?

11 A I haven't seen Harry Hall in I don't know how many
12 years. Over ten years I haven't seen him, more than that.

13 Q Did you ever discuss with him the fact that you
14 both knew Jack Ruby?

15 A No, not that I know of.

16 Q Did you know that Harry Hall knew Jack Ruby?

17 A No.

18 Q Did you know that Harry Hall had been connected with
19 Dallas?

20 A No.

21 Q Did you know that he had placed some big bets, taken
22 some big bets from H. L. Hunt?

23 A Well, I knew Harry Hall was a con artist. He did that
24 with a lot of people. I have heard stories -- so many stories
25 about -- you could write a book about Harry Hall. Everybody

1 knows about him who has been around a little.

2 Q Did he ever tell you that he had met Lee Harvey
3 Oswald?

4 A Did who, Harry Hall?

5 Q Harry Hall.

6 A No. I never heard of Harvey Oswald until the shooting
7 when he shot him. Then I --

8 Q Right. But you don't think Harry Hall ever mentioned
9 him since, that he knew him?

10 A No. I haven't -- I don't think I saw Harry Hall
11 after the President was killed. I saw him before then.

12 Q Did you ever see him in Dallas?

13 A No.

14 Q Where would you have seen him, other than on the
15 train, out here in Los Angeles?

16 A Yes. I used to go to the card room. He was there.
17 In fact, I owned the card room at that time, right over there
18 on Fifth and Flower.

19 Q Was that in the late '50's or the early '60's?

20 A I imagine it was in the '60's. I used to be the
21 general manager of the Veterans Cabin and we had a little
22 card room around the corner, on Fifth there. We used to play
23 cards there and he would come in there. That is the last
24 time I seen Harry.

25 Q Have you ever known anyone other than Jack Ruby

from Dallas?

A I don't know anybody in Dallas. Never knew a soul there. Didn't even know his brother, Sam.

Q Did you know whether or not Jack Ruby was the sole owner of his club or did he have a partner?

A I don't know. I never asked him that.

Q Did you know a Ralph Paul?

A No.

Q Did you know George Senator, his roommate?

A No.

Q Did you know he had a roommate when you visited in 1963?

A No, no. The first time I heard of it, when I read in the paper.

Q Did you know or do you know of Lawrence Meyers?

A Never heard of him, even.

Q Did you ever know a Harry Urban?

A No.

Q Or Benny Bin^{ie}yan?

A Benny Bin^{ie}yan -- Las Vegas?

Q In Las Vegas now, yes.

A Well, he has been in Vegas ever since I know him. I never heard of him outside of Las Vegas.

Q He left Dallas in 1947.

A I didn't know him.

1 Q Were you aware of his continuing connection with
2 Dallas, even over the years he has been in Las Vegas?

3 A No. I don't know him personally. I just heard of
4 him. I heard he went to jail for income tax or something.

5 Q Did you know or did you know of Lewis McWilly, a
6 friend of Jack Ruby's?

7 A Never heard of him.

8 Q Did you know Russell Mathews, R. D. Mathews?

9 A No, I don't.

10 Q Did you know Irving Mazzei, M-a-z-z-e-i, associated
11 with AGVA in Los Angeles?

12 A What is AGVA?

13 Q It is the American Guild of Variety Artists --

14 A No, I don't --

15 Q -- the union Jack was having trouble with.

16 A I don't know.

17 Q Did you know or do you know of Mike Shore?

18 A Mike Shore. Is he dead?

19 Q No, he is in Los Angeles.

20 A Mike Shore. I have heard that name. I don't know.

21 Q He was in public relations.

22 A No, I don't know him.

23 Q You mentioned earlier that you met Eve through Jack,
24 Eva Grant.

25 A Yes.

1 Q Which visit was that on, '53 or --

2 A The second one.

3 Q The '63 visit?

4 A The last one, yes.

5 Q Was she sick at that time?

6 A No, she was in that other place. I don't know if
7 she was sick, but she was in that other place.

8 Q Was she about to have an operation or did she just
9 have an operation when you were there?

10 A I think I heard of something like that, yes.

11 Q And you obviously don't remember visiting her in
12 the hospital.

13 A Oh, yes. Yes, I did visit, yes. Where was that,
14 in Dallas?

15 Q In Dallas.

16 A Yes, I did.

17 Q How did you happen to visit her in the hospital?

18 A I don't know. Jack took me there or something. I
19 don't know.

20 Q Was that where you first met her, in the hospital?

21 A Yes, yes. Yes. See, I forgot about that. Yes, I
22 did meet her in the hospital, now that you mention it.

23 Q What contact did you have with Eva after that?

24 A Well, nothing here. Nothing in Dallas. But then
25 when she come here --

1 Q Well, did she call you shortly after the assassination?

2 A Who, Eva? No.

3 Q Do you remember her calling you within ten days of
4 the assassination?

5 A No.

6 Q Do you remember her calling to thank you for visiting
7 her in the hospital?

8 A I don't remember. She might have, but I don't
9 remember.

10 Q Okay. So you got to know her when she moved out here?

11 A Yes. She started coming around my house for a while
12 and she is a little dingy. She says to me -- she says to me
13 one day, "I am not going to come around because your wife is
14 jealous." She is a big, heavysset woman -- my wife is jealous
15 of her. So she quit coming around, but she did come around
16 a couple of months ago or a month ago. She was over to my
17 house.

18 Q What was that? Just --

19 A Just about a month ago.

20 Q Was there a particular reason?

21 A I don't even remember what we talked about.

22 Q Was it about the TV special?

23 A Oh, that is what it was. Oh, I will tell you what
24 she talked about. She wanted to know if I could get anybody
25 to help her collect money and she found out my son is a lawyer.

1 Q Collect money from whom?

2 A From the -- she said she didn't get enough money or
3 something for the picture, something like that.

4 Q Did you have any contacts with her anywhere besides
5 Los Angeles and Dallas?

6 A No, not that I --

7 Q Did you have any contacts with her in Chicago?

8 A Not that I know. I never seen her in Chicago. See,
9 I was away from Chicago -- let me see -- from around '29.
10 Then I came back -- I don't know what year, '35 or something.
11 I had this little business. It didn't work out and I came
12 out here and I went to work in the shipyards. That was just
13 before the war, before we went into the war, and then I went
14 in the Army.

15 Q You had stated earlier that prior to the assassination
16 you didn't have any direct contacts with Sam Ruby about
17 investing in the carwash idea. Did you have any contacts with
18 him about it afterwards? Did he call you or suggest it later?

19 A Not that I remember. I know -- I will tell you what
20 I do remember. Eve one day called me, when he come out here,
21 to ask me if I knew any business he could go in. I had
22 washed my --

23 Q Sam?

24 A Yes. I had washed my hands of him because he
25 wouldn't -- I says, "No, I don't know nothing." If I did

1 know, I wouldn't have told him.

2 Q Because of his brother?

3 A No. At the time we told him about, that day his
4 wife didn't even want to answer to talk to us.

5 Q Oh, that is right. When you called to --

6 A To tell him about the carwash.

7 Q Why wouldn't his wife let him talk to you?

8 A I don't understand, unless Jack and her had a beef.
9 You know, maybe he was hanging around the place or something.

10 I don't know.

11 Q She must have been afraid that somehow Sam was going
12 to lose money in the deal.

13 A I wouldn't know, really. I never met his wife. I
14 don't know what kind of woman she is.

15 Q What contacts have you had with Earl Ruby over the
16 years?

17 A On Jack?

18 Q No, with Earl.

19 A Who?

20 Q With Earl Ruby.

21 A Who, me or --

22 Q Yes, you.

23 A I never seen Earl Ruby.

24 Q Had you ever talked with him?

25 A Not that I know of. Not that I can remember. I don't

1 know what reason I would have to talk to him about.

2 Q Did he ever call you about Jack's defense fund?

3 A Jesus, I don't remember. I don't think so. He don't
4 even know me.

5 Q You have never met him or talked with him?

6 A Never, no.

7 Q Did you have any knowledge of any criminal activities
8 that were going on in Dallas when you visited there?

9 A I didn't know of any.

10 Q Did you know or did Jack Ruby mention Joe Campesi?

11 A No, he didn't.

12 Q Or Joe Savillo?

13 A No, he didn't.

14 Q Do you know of Ervin Wiener? I think I asked you that.

15 A No, I don't.

16 Q You don't know Allen Dorfman, either?

17 A The only one you mentioned that I know is Harry Hall.

18 Q Do you know Frank Matula?

19 A Who?

20 Q Frank Matula --

21 A No, I don't.

22 Q -- M-a-t-u-l-a.

23 A No, I don't.

24 Q You have been associated in the past years, before you
25 retired, in the scrap metal business. Is that correct?

1 A Right.

2 Q That is in Los Angeles?

3 A Yes, Santa -- I was in Santa Maria for a little over
4 a year.

5 Q And you didn't have any dealings with Frank Matula
6 in the scrap metal business?

7 A Why? Is he in the scrap metal business? I don't
8 know.

9 Q Yes, he has been. But you didn't have any dealings
10 with him?

11 A No.

12 Q Did you ever know Jimmy Hoffa?

13 A No.

14 Q Never had any indirect communication with him?

15 A No.

16 Q The reason I asked was that Frank Matula had been
17 in the scrap metal business in this area, allegedly working
18 for Jimmy Hoffa and I wondered whether there had been any
19 pressure, direct or indirect, on your conduct of your business,
20 you know, in the scrap metal business.

21 A I had a small yard in Santa Maria.

22 Q So you didn't get any outside pressure about it?

23 A No.

24 Q Do you know Brady Parton?

25 A No, I don't.

1 Q Do you know of him?

2 A (Witness shakes head.)

3 Q To your knowledge, was Jack Ruby ever involved in
4 any criminal activities in Chicago or Dallas, other than
5 killing Oswald?

6 A Well, if you want to call scalping -- that is all I
7 know he ever -- he was only a kid when I knew him in Chicago.

8 Q Are you familiar with Abraham Zuckerman?

9 A Yes, I remember him.

10 Q How did you know him?

11 A He lived in my neighborhood.

12 Q Did you have any dealings with him, either direct
13 or indirect, after the time that you left Chicago?

14 A I never had no dealings with him at any time. In
15 fact, I don't think if I bumped into him I would know him.
16 I think he is dead altogether, isn't he?

17 Q I am not sure.

18 A What was that name again? Maybe I got the wrong
19 ame.

20 Q Zucky, the Bookie, they called him.

21 A Yes, Zucky.

22 Q Do you remember calling him on the phone in 1963?

23 A I never called him. I don't know him.

24 Q Did your wife know him?

25 A No. My wife is in New York.

1 Q The record indicates that you or someone using your
2 phone called Zuckerman three times in the fall of 1963. Do
3 you have any explanation for that?

4 A My wife's sister's name is Zuckerman. Unless you
5 got the people mixed up -- I don't even know the person you
6 are talking about here.

7 Q There is also a record on October 30th, 1963.

8 A Where did they call, Chicago or New York? I called
9 Zuckerman the day before yesterday. That is my brother-in-
10 law -- a hard-working kid.

11 Q I think Zuckerman -- certainly Zucky the Bookie was
12 out of Chicago.

13 A I don't know him. I don't know him.

14 Q Do you know anything about the allegation that Ruby
15 had to leave Chicago because he had a significant debt that
16 was due?

17 A I wouldn't know because I wasn't there in them years.
18 I didn't even know what was happening in Chicago. I lived
19 in New York.

20 Q So who is the Zuckerman that might have been the one
21 in the 1963 phone records? That would be your brother-in-law?

22 A My brother-in-law's name is Zuckerman.

23 Q And what is his first name?

24 A That is funny. I said I know him. He is my brother-
25 in-law.

1 Q Was he related to Zucky the Bookie?

2 A No, no.

3 Q Were they both from Chicago?

4 A No. My brother-in-law was born in New York and I
5 don't think he was out of New York, just to visit me here.

6 Q Is it possible that he would have called you collect,
7 your brother-in-law would have called your wife collect?

8 A No, no.

9 Q Because somebody by the name of Zuckerman called your
10 number collect on October 30th, 1963.

11 A Called my house collect? Zuckerman? I don't know.

12 Q I believe you in effect stated this, but was your
13 brother-in-law in New York in 1963, living there?

14 A Oh, yes.

15 Q Do you know if your brother-in-law knew Jack Ruby?

16 A No.

17 Q Did your wife know Jack Ruby?

18 A No. She knows Ev~~er~~ Grant, because she come around the
19 house. She don't know Jack Ruby.

20 Q Do you have any more information about a phone threat
21 you received on November 25th, 1963, other than that which you
22 stated to the FBI?

23 A Well, I didn't receive the phone -- my son received
24 it, the lawyer, the one that is a lawyer. He received it. He
25 was in the house at the time.

1 Q Do you had anything else to add about it or was there
2 any follow-up threat?

3 A No.

4 Q Where were you when the President was shot? You were
5 in Los Angeles?

6 A I was home in bed.

7 Q Were you also at home when Jack Ruby shot Oswald?

8 A Yes, I was at home, yes, the whole time, yes.

9 Q Were you sick? You said you were home in bed. Of
10 course, I guess the Los Angeles time would be a couple of
11 hours earlier.

12 A Well, I can't sleep at night, so I sleep late during
13 the day.

14 Q Did you call anyone following your learning that
15 Ruby shot Oswald?

16 A No. My wife called me right after that. Just as
17 Ruby hung up, my wife called me.

18 Q What did she tell you when she called?

19 A Now what are you talking about, when the President
20 was shot?

21 Q Well, both. First, when the President was shot.
22 Your wife called to tell you about it, but you were watching
23 TV already. Is that what --

24 A Yes. I don't know if Jack told me and then -- I
25 think I was watching TV when he called.

1 Q Did you have the occasion to call any relatives or
2 friends long distance right after the President was shot?

3 A To tell them about it? I don't think so.

4 Q Or to discuss it.

5 A No.

6 Q Did you have the occasion to call anyone, local or
7 long distance, after Jack shot Lee Harvey Oswald to talk
8 about it, to mention the fact that you knew Ruby?

9 A To make a long distance call to tell somebody?

10 Q Or a local call. Did you call somebody, "Hey --"

11 A Yes, I know what you mean.

12 Q Because you said that a number of people from Chicago
13 that knew Ruby were in Los Angeles, so I would think you might
14 have called them to discuss it.

15 A I don't think so. I didn't know --

16 Q Were you surprised to hear that Ruby shot him?

17 A I guess I was.

18 Q You had stated that when you knew Jack in Chicago,
19 he was fairly docile.--

20 A Very -- a very mild person.

21 Q -- and that when you saw him in '63, you got the
22 impression that he was a lot more --

23 A Yes, he had turned a little.

24 Q -- a lot rougher.

25 A Yes.

1 Q Did you ever get the impression as to why it had
2 happened or just because of the nature of the business he was
3 in?

4 A I think it was the nature of the business -- well,
5 the way he told me, he says, "Well," he says, "I am not a
6 Texan," and the fact that he was a Jew and he got into a
7 business, I guess, that wasn't liked by everybody. I don't
8 think it is here either. And the people came in and tried to
9 take advantage of him and he says, "I had to show them that
10 I wasn't, you know, scared of them, prove the point that I was
11 a man."

12 Q Was he defensive about being Jewish, feeling he had
13 to prove something?

14 A I don't know, really. I don't really know. But you
15 get in other cities, in other towns, you know, where there is
16 not a big Jewish population -- a Jew is a big hook-nosed guy
17 with a long beard and robs your money and --

18 Q When he called you after the assassination, did Ruby
19 mention the advertisement that was listed above a Jewish man's
20 name that was critical of President Kennedy?

21 A No. I seen the picture and I saw that, but he never,
22 no. No, I never heard nothing like that. The only thing he
23 beefed about was these two guys. That's all the beef that he
24 had about anything.

25 Q Did he mention that they were Jewish also?

1 A No. I didn't know they were Jewish. You just
2 mentioned it. I didn't know they were Jewish.

3 Q Did he mention when he called right after the
4 assassination that he was going to close his clubs for a couple
5 days and that he was mad because his Jewish competitors weren't
6 going to close theirs?

7 A Well, I don't know about that. No, he didn't mention
8 it.

9 Q Did he mention at all that he was going to close his
10 club?

11 A No, not that I can remember.

12 Q Did he mention that he had gone to Parkland Hospital
13 that day, after the assassination, or that he was going to go?

14 A He mentioned it to me?

15 Q Did he?

16 A On the phone?

17 Q Yes.

18 A I can't remember. I don't think so. I never heard
19 of Parkland Hospital.

20 Q Did Ruby call you again that week-end, the week-end
21 of the assassination? The assassination was on a Friday, the
22 22nd. Did he call you on a Saturday or Sunday?

23 A I think he only called me once that I can remember.

24 Q To the best of your knowledge, is that the last time
25 that he ever called you on the phone?

1 A That is right.

2 Q Did you ever call him on the phone after the call
3 after the assassination?

4 A I don't think so.

5 Q You don't think you called him on the assassination
6 week-end, then?

7 A I don't think so. I think he called me to tell me
8 about it and that was it.

9 Q Do you remember anything that you did on the
10 morning of Sunday, November 24th, 1963, prior to the time
11 that you found out that Ruby shot Oswald?

12 A What I did? I guess I did the normal things that I
13 do every day. I don't know.

14 Q Ruby shot Oswald in the morning, which would have
15 placed it -- I think it was like 11:14 Dallas time, which
16 would have been about 9:15 this time, Pacific time.

17 A Yes. Well, I was home in bed.

18 Q Were you still in bed at the time that you found
19 out that Ruby shot Oswald or had you been up?

20 A Oh, you are talking about when Ruby shot Oswald.

21 Q Ruby shot Oswald. Do you know what time you got up
22 that day?

23 A I was in the house. I know that. I might have been
24 up, but I was in the house.

25 Q Do you know if you had gone out that day?

1 A I had been sick for quite a while back. I had had
2 heart attacks. I don't go out too much.

3 Q Did you go out that morning before you found out that
4 Ruby shot Oswald?

5 A No, I hadn't left the house, no.

6 Q Of the numbers --

7 A Was that on a Sunday?

8 Q Yes.

9 A Well, my wife was home at that time. We were all
10 home then because it was Sunday.

11 Q You hadn't gone out to eat breakfast or go to church
12 or anything?

13 A No, we eat at home. No.

14 Q You mentioned a number of people from Chicago had
15 known Ruby that were living in this area. Do you know of any
16 that ran any restaurants or food establishments out here that
17 had known Ruby?

18 A Restaurants.

19 Q Or any kind of food establishment.

20 A I imagine Max Gold. He has been dead for years.

21 Q Is his last name Gold?

22 A Yes, Max Gold. He has been dead for years.

23 Q Do you know if any of them ever ran a hamburger stand?

24 A A hamburger stand -- I know a guy's daughter that ran
25 a hamburger stand.

1 Q What is her name?

2 A Uta something. I don't know what her last name is
3 because she is married to, you know, somebody with a -- she
4 had it on Melrose.

5 Q What was her father's name?

6 A Willy Rosen.

7 Q Willy Rosen, R-o-s-e-n?

8 A Yes.

9 Q Do you know where the hamburger stand was?

10 A On Melrose.

11 Q On Melrose. Is he still alive?

12 A Is what?

13 Q Is Rosen still alive?

14 A Yes, he is still alive.

15 Q Had he ever lived in Dallas or just in Chicago?

16 A No.-- in Chicago. I don't know if was ever in Dallas.

17 Q Did you ever hear a report that the Los Angeles
18 Police Department found out from someone who ran a hamburger
19 stand that you had told him that there had been a phone call
20 from you to Ruby on that Sunday morning?

21 A That I told this fellow that owned a hamburger stand?
22 I am trying to think of who I know that owns a hamburger stand.
23 I can't think of anybody.

24 Q Is there anyone else named Gruber that you know in
25 Los Angeles that they could have mistaken for you?

A Just my brothers.

Q What are their names?

A Art. Well, they are not all here now. Ed, Art.

Q They both live in Los Angeles?

A Well, one lives in Lodi.

Q But you don't think you told --

A I can't think of anybody I know that owns a hamburger stand, now that you mention it.

Q Did you tell anyone that Sunday morning or sometime after the assassination of the President that you thought that Oswald would be shot?

A I didn't even know who Oswald was.

Q Well, after November 22nd, after he was arrested.

A Oh, you mean after he was arrested.

Q After he was arrested.

A That I said that what?

Q Did you tell anyone that you thought Oswald would be shot?

A I don't know if I did or not.

Q Do you think it is likely that you did?

A I don't think so. I might have said he was going to get hung. I don't know why he would get shot. You have got me curious now-- a guy with a hamburer stand.

Q Did Ruby mention to you when he called you on the night of the assassination that he thought Oswald should be

1 dead or should get the death penalty or anything like that?

2 A The night of the assassination -- well, he didn't
3 call me at night. He called me right after it happened. They
4 didn't even know about Oswald.

5 Q Did he tell you that whoever had shot the President
6 should be put to death?

7 A I don't think he discussed that with me that I can
8 remember. It would be a natural thing to say, anyway. I
9 would say it.

10 Q Well, apparently the Los Angeles Police Department
11 was that a hamburger stand proprietor said that you told him
12 that Ruby had told you that he was going to shoot Oswald.
13 Is that true?

14 A I don't even know nobody that owns a hamburger --
15 no, that ain't true, no, no.

16 Q So you didn't tell anyone that Ruby told you that
17 he was going to shoot Oswald?

18 A Absolutely not. How would I know that Ruby was going
19 to shoot Oswald?

20 Q Well, the only possible way would be if he told you
21 after the President was shot or sometime after that would be
22 the only way you could know, unless you could read his mind.

23 A Never told me nothing like that.

24 Q How would you characterize your relationship with
25 Jack Ruby up until the time he shot Oswald?

A Just a mild acquaintance; that's all.

Q So you wouldn't say that you and he were really good friends?

A No. I didn't have that much to do with him. I stop and visit people all over. No President gets killed, that's all.

Q Did you consider that Ruby was interested in politics? Did you ever discuss politics with him?

A No.

Q Did you have any idea --

A That is what kind of confuses me. I never heard of him in politics.

Q Did he ever mention President Kennedy to you?

A No.

Q Have you ever used an alias?

A Just my middle name, yes.

Q What is that?

A Phillips.

Q Phillips. You used the name Alexander Phillips?

A Yes.

Q How long ago was that?

A Oh, when I was a kid.

Q Back in Chicago?

A Yes.

Q You never used it after that?

1 A No.

2 Q You never used another alias?

3 A (Witness shakes head.)

4 Q Do you know anyone connected with the Teamsters Union?

5 A No, I don't.

6 Q You never had any business dealings with them?

7 A I don't think so. Some guy from the union got me
8 out here during the war, got me a job as a crane operator.

9 Q Who was that?

10 A I think his name was -- if I tell you, you will laugh
11 Beercase.

12 Q That is his last name?

13 A Yes.

14 Q Do you remember his first name?

15 A No, I don't.

16 Q But he was connected with the Teamsters Union?

17 A I don't know if that is the Teamsters. I was a crane
18 operator. I don't know if that's -- I don't remember now.

19 Q Was it a dock union? Was it crane operating on the
20 docks?

21 A In the shipyards.

22 Q The shipyards?

23 A Yes, building boats.

24 Q Right.

25 A That is the only union guy I ever met, I mean personal

Q Did you ever know Carlos Marcello?

A No.

Q No indirect communication with him?

A I don't even know who he is.

Q You said that to the best of your knowledge, you didn't know any of Jack Ruby's friends in Dallas. Is that right?

A I didn't know any of them.

Q You had mentioned Joe Johnson.

A Just the black man that worked in --

Q He was one. You might be thinking of Andrew Armstrong. He was a black man who helped run the club. Joe Johnson was more of an entertainer. And you also --

A No, this guy wasn't an entertainer.

Q Okay. Andrew Armstrong sent you the dog.

A That is the guy. That is the guy. I didn't know him. I met him twice in there, the day I was there.

You know, the Los Angeles Police never talked to me. You say that they told me this -- that I talked to a guy --

Q No. They were told by the proprietor of a hamburger stand that you had told that person about what Jack Ruby allegedly told you.

A Well, do you know the guy from the hamburger stand?

Q No.

A Well, you can find him out. Bring him to me. Let him

1 tell me that he told me that.

2 Q Well, what he said was that a man named Gruber.

3 A Well, it wasn't me.

4 Q That is why I asked you if there was some other
5 Gruber.

6 A It wasn't me. It wasn't me.

7 Q Do you know of any other Gruber besides your brothers?

8 A Not that I know of, no.

9 Q Did your brothers know Ruby?

10 A I don't know, no.

11 Q You don't think so?

12 A No. I am pretty sure they didn't know him.

13 Q Other than the times we have talked about, did you
14 have any other letters or phone calls or other communications
15 between yourself and Jack Ruby?

16 A When he was in the hospital, I sent him flowers and
17 I got a reply. I don't know who -- I think his sister wrote
18 it.

19 Q Was that when he was dying?

20 A Yes.

21 Q In 1966?

22 A I don't know what year it was, but that is when
23 he was sick in the hospital. He was supposed to be dying. He
24 had cancer.

25 Q How long before he died did you find out he had cancer?

A I couldn't have been very long. I read it in the paper. That is the way I found out.

Q At the end of each deposition, we give the witness an opportunity to say whatever he or she would like to clarify or maybe it didn't come out right or you want to add something, and at this time I am going to give you the opportunity to add anything or correct anything you would like to.

A Well, the only thing I could correct now is the way you talk -- you are trying to implicate me. That is what it sounds like. I don't know nothing about this.

Q Well, I don't mean to imply that.

A That somebody said I said it. Why if somebody said it, bring the guy here. That is the simplest thing in the world. And we will straighten it out.

Q But you say the Police Department never asked you about that?

A I never seen the police.

Q That is curious.

A Why would I see police?

Q No, I am saying if they got that allegation, you would think they would come and ask you.

A Yes, but they never did and I can't figure out who had a hamburger stand that I know.

MR. PURDY: As I said before, we will send you a copy of the deposition and you can make whatever corrections

1 you like for it.

2 I appreciate your time and the Committee appreciates
3 you taking the time to come in and talking with us. Thank you.

4 Is there anything else you want to add?

5 THE WITNESS: I just want to add they ought to forget
6 it all.

7 MR. PURDY: That concludes the deposition.

8 (Whereupon, at 4:35 p.m., the interview in the above-
9 entitled matter was adjourned.)
10

vi. Paul Roland Jones

Biographical Summary

(986) Paul Roland Jones was born August 23, 1909, in Pittsburg, Kans. On February 1, 1931, he was arrested for first degree murder. (1351) He was convicted of murder in 1931 and sentenced to life imprisonment, but he was pardoned on July 8, 1940. (1352) Jones stated that he was pardoned from the Kansas City Penitentiary by Governor Husman. (1353) After Jones was released, he became involved in the egg dehydration business. (1354)

(987) In late 1940, Jones moved to Dallas. He stated in one interview that he started gambling operations in Dallas about 1942. (1355) In September 1945, Jones was involved in the operation of the San Jacinto Liquor Store in Dallas. (1356) On December 4, 1945, he went to Mexico City to operate a casino, Casa Latino Americano. (1357) He resided at Latin American Apt. 1, Mexico, D.F., and had an office at the Reforma Hotel. (1358) In April 1946, he returned to Dallas. (1359) He returned to Mexico for a brief period in July 1946 but returned to Texas soon after this trip. (1360) In November and December 1946, Jones was involved in a bribery case with officials of Dallas County. In 1947, Jones was arrested for possession of narcotics in Laredo, Tex. (1361) He served approximately 2 years in Leavenworth on the narcotics violation, and after losing his bribery appeal, he was incarcerated at the Texas State Prison at Huntsville on the bribery conviction. (1362) He was released from prison in March 1952. (1363)

(988) Jones stated that after he was released from prison, he contacted representatives of the Chicago syndicate to seek some help in getting established. (1364) Jones stated that, with the support of the Chicago group, he briefly operated a shrimp brokerage business in 1952, but closed this business and opened about six small beer taverns in Dallas. (1365) Jones discontinued the tavern business and left Dallas about 1953. (1366)

(989) Jones stated that after leaving Dallas, he had been in Moab, Utah, for about 1 year, promoting uranium mines; then went to Birmingham, Ala., for about 2½ years; and then went to Charlotte, N.C., for about 3 years. He operated a chicken farm in Charlotte which, according to Jones, was primarily concerned with research into the production of disease-free eggs. (1367) During this period from 1958 to 1960, when Jones was operating the egg research farm, he was associated with Harry M. Hoxsey, who operated a cancer clinic in Dallas for many years until his operation was declared illegal. (1368) Jones stated he would frequently visit his associate in Dallas, and for at least part of the time he maintained an apartment in Dallas. (1369)

(990) Paul Roland Jones, since deceased, used the following aliases: Duck Jones, Buck Johnson, and Paul Thomas.

(991) *Legal activities.*—Jones stated he had been in the brokerage business and the egg and poultry business since the time he was 30 years old. (1370) Eva Grant was also told that Jones was in the eggs brokerage business. (1371) He was also involved in the acquisition and operation of a liquor store in Dallas. (1372) Jones stated that in 1952 he was in the shrimp brokerage business for a short period. (1373)

He then operated some beer taverns in Dallas.(1374) He discontinued the beer taverns and became involved in the operation of a chicken farm in North Carolina.(1375) In the 1960's, Jones claimed to be involved in the promotion of low-cost housing developments.(1376) (992) Considering Jones' numerous arrests and his frequent changes of residence and occupation, his financial and social position appears somewhat unstable.

(993) There is some evidence Jones had political and law enforcement connections. He obtained a pardon from a life sentence in 1940. In Dallas, he associated with several law enforcement officials.(1377)

(994) *Illegal activities and organized crime.*—Jones had been actively engaged in criminal activity since the 1930's. In February 1931, he was convicted of first degree murder. In the 1940's, he had several arrests for vagrancy and investigation. In 1946, he was arrested for attempted bribery; in 1947 for conspiracy of concealing narcotics.(1378)

(995) Jones has been described as a "prominent member of the Weinberg gang and a go-between for the Chicago mob." (1379) An FBI report described the Weinberg gang as having hoodlum contacts in Texas, Oklahoma, Missouri, Indiana, Michigan, Arkansas, and many other States.(1380) Through an investigation of the gang, it was determined that Dallas was the "terminal point" for "gang business" ventures in and out of Mexico and that the gang had reportedly established a branch office in the Reforma Hotel, Mexico City, supervised by Jones.(1381)

(996) According to the FBI report, Weinberg also attempted unsuccessfully to gain control of the gambling, slot machines and juke box activities in the southern States. The Weinberg gang apparently had a connection with the Capone syndicate, because on several occasions prominent members of the syndicate were seen in conference with Weinberg and other members of the gang.(1382)

(997) Jones stated that soon after his release from Lansing in July 1940, he had been directed by Nick de John of Chicago to come to Dallas to survey the area as to the possibility of taking over gambling, slot machines, bookies, and the numbers racket.(1383) He had been instructed to live in Dallas and to become a local sportsman.(1384) He followed instructions. During the war dealt exclusively in black marketing gasoline coupons and other items in conjunction with Nick de John and other Chicago racketeers.(1385)

(998) Jones advised Nick de John that the Dallas syndicate was composed of Benny Binion, Ivy Miller, Earl Dalton and others. It was his opinion that they should not take over the gambling in the area.(1386) He reported that business in slot machines, juke boxes and beer and other items was a fertile field.(1387) Jones told the FBI that he started in gambling activities in Dallas about 1942.(1388) Nick de John provided Jones with funds to buy the San Jacinto Liquor Store.(1389) He also purchased other unidentified businesses and property.(1390)

(999) De John sent James Weinberg, Paul Labriola, Martin Ochs, James Barcella and Dannie Lardino to assist Jones. Paul Labriola and James Weinberg were described by Jones as being members of the Guzik mob.(1391) De John told Jones these individuals were

too hot for Chicago." (1392) They developed many contacts in Dallas for the sale of whiskey and beer. These contacts included Abe O. Chepps, Carl Ducan, Southern Distributors, and Glazier Wholesale Drug. (1393)

1000) Some time during the early 1940's, Marcus Lipsky arrived from Chicago and told Jones he had the OK from the Chicago syndicate for the purchase of slot machines and music routes throughout Texas, Louisiana, and Arkansas. (1394) Jones doublechecked with De John, who confirmed Lipsky's story. (1395) Jones acted as Lipsky's front man in the acquisition of various companies. He assisted Lipsky in arranging the handling of his notes by the Mercantile National Bank of Dallas. (1396) In October 1945, they purchased a portion of the Southwestern Amusement Co. (1397) They also purchased interests in the Mineral Wells Music Co., the Tristate Music Co., the Western Distributing Co., the Delta Music Co., and the Shreveport Novelty Co. (1398) All these transactions were arranged by Jones. (1399) Jones was to receive 25 percent of the profits from the operations in Dallas and 10 percent for the operations outside of Dallas. (1400)

1001) At some point during 1945, a dispute arose between Lipsky and Weinberg. Lipsky heard that Labriola and Weinberg were members of Murray Humphreys' and "Loud Mouth" Levine's group. (1401) According to Jones, Weinberg was the self-appointed leader of the gang of hoodlums sent by De John, and he wanted a cut of Lipsky's profits. (1402) De John came to Dallas to settle the dispute. He ordered Weinberg to confine his activities to the operation of the San Jacinto Liquor Store, and Lipsky to handle the slot machines, pinball, and juke boxes. (1403)

1002) In November 1945, Joe Green, Marcus Lipsky, and John Vatterman met in Dallas to discuss establishing gambling activities in Mexico. (1404) Jones agreed to go to Mexico as a front for Lipsky. He arrived in Mexico City on December 4, 1945. He was to receive 25,000 for setting up the operation. (1405) Jones waited in Mexico City for Paul Mann to arrive (Mann was involved in bookmaking activities). Mann ordered Jones to make the political arrangements with the Mexican officials. (1406) They established a casino called the Casa Latino Americano. (1407)

1003) In mid-April 1945, Dallas police picked up Jones, along with Sam Yaras, Lou Schneider, a taxicab driver named George, Julius Breakstone, Leo Goldsand, Marcus Lipsky, James Barsell, Paul Labriola, James Weinberg, and William Joseph Messina for investigation of swindling. (1408) According to Jones, they were told to leave Dallas. (1409)

1004) On July 6, 1946, Jones met in Fort Worth, Tex., with James Weinberg, Paul Labriola and John Miro. (1410) On July 13, 1946, Jones was arrested in Oklahoma City, along with Mike Weinberg, James Weinberg's brother, Sam Gilbert, and Thomas Neiding. They were charged with vagrancy and held for general investigation. (1411) They were released July 15, 1946, and apprehended again upon their arrival in Dallas. (1412)

1005) Jones apparently broke with the Weinberg gang around this time. (1413) In August 1946, the gang was taken to the Dallas County Jail by local authorities and told never to return. (1414)

(1006) Jones returned to Mexico City on July 23, 1946.(1415) He was arrested there on July 27, 1946, by Mexican authorities and interviewed by the FBI.(1416) On August 10, 1946, IRS agents returned Jones to Dallas. He was turned over to the custody of the Dallas County Sheriff on September 16, 1946, based on a warrant charging him with theft.(1417) Jones was released on \$2,000 bond on September 16, 1946.(1418) He departed for Chicago on September 18, 1946 and returned to Dallas on November 1, 1946.(1419)

(1007) Jones had also been involved in the bribery attempt of Dallas officials. In June 1946, Steve Guthrie won the Democratic primary election for sheriff in Dallas County. He was to take office in January 1947.(1420) The district attorney was also retiring, and a "reform" candidate was coming into office.(1421) According to Jones, prior to this time illegal operations had been carried on with the consent of Sheriff Smoot Schmid and various members of the Dallas Police Department.(1422) Payments were made to Attorney T. K. Erwin of Dallas who reportedly transmitted the payments to the appropriate people.(1423)

(1008) Jones stated that he believed it would be impossible to operate illegal operations under the new administration, so he made plans to discontinue his activities.(1424) On October 29 or 31, 1946, however, Jones contacted George Butler, a detective with the Dallas police department.(1425) Jones claimed Butler contacted him and informed him that Guthrie wanted to see him.(1426) Jones met with Butler and Guthrie at Guthrie's home on November 1, 1946.(1427) The FBI file contains partial transcriptions of the recordings that were made of this meeting. On one of them, the following statements were made:

Guthrie mentioned that "Bennie Binion" takes off one million flat per year, and that he gets \$2,000 per week during peak periods.

Jones says that the syndicate "okayed" Lipsky in Dallas.

Jones mentioned he had been in Havana, Cuba, at one time.
(1428)

(1009) Because these recordings were not completely transcribed, it was impossible to ascertain the entire content of the meeting. An FBI report states that at this meeting, Jones informed Guthrie and Butler that he was the organizational man for the Chicago syndicate headed by Jake Guzik, who had incorporated all of the Chicago syndicate formerly under the leadership of Al Capone.(1429)

(1010) On November 3, 1946, Jones called Butler from Chicago and told him that two headmen from the syndicate and two others from Las Vegas, Nev., would be arriving in Dallas on November 5, 1946.(1430) On November 5, 1946, Jones and Jack Knapp registered at the Adolphus Hotel in Dallas.(1431) On the same date, another meeting was held with Jones, Jack Knapp, Butler, and Guthrie.(1432) Knapp said he represented the Chicago syndicate and that his purpose was to determine if Jones could deliver Dallas as he had promised.(1433) Knapp said he would contact one of the big men in Chicago and have him in Dallas for a meeting at Guthrie's home on November 6, 1946.(1434)

(1011) On November 6, 1946, Pat Manning arrived in Dallas, and another meeting was held on November 7, 1946.(1435) Manning iden

fied himself as being a member of the Chicago syndicate. (1436) A teletype dated November 8, 1946, from the Chicago FBI office advised that Pat Manning was believed to be Pat Manno, "who is in actuality member of the Chicago syndicate and close friend of Joe Batters Anthony Accardo)." (1437)

1012) An FBI report states that at the November 7 meeting:

Arrangements were perfected during this meeting with Manning for the Chicago syndicate to move into Dallas, take over all gambling activities in the county and set up their slot machines and other gambling devices. (1438)

1013) The transcriptions of the November 7 meeting contain the following information:

- Guthrie states that four men should be run out of town because they could jeopardize the takeover. He states they are de Lois Green, Johnnie Grizzaffi, Junior Thomas, and Mac Barnes. Butler adds Monk Wright.
- Jones states that Grizzaffi is a local boy who handles dope. Guthrie and Butler state that Grizzaffi is a trigger man.
- Jones states that Bill Decker was an "old-time bootlegger here and he's rather a popular sort of fellow and he's been the under sheriff all of the time." Jones claims Decker and Dean Gauldlin (the district attorney) asked Jones if he wanted Dallas, and Jones declined the offer.
- Guthrie stated that Bennie Binion runs the local gambling syndicate in Dallas from his home in Montana.
- Jones spoke of setting up a gambling club in Dallas County. He told Guthrie, "Here is my proposition to you. You pick a man, a local man, we will put him in business. We will rent him a building but we will finance it. He will put in some juke boxes, some marble tables, some slot machines. We will get him a mechanic and a pickup truck. We will start hustling getting him some locations, legitimately, no muscles attached. Somebody that you trust, I trust him. We will furnish him all the slot machines, marble tables, punch boards, etc. . . . We will operate and there will be only one gambling house in the county."
- Guthrie stated that "We all know Bill Decker is a payoff man with Bennie Binion" and Butler agreed with Guthrie.
- Jones stated that "Jack Guzik is the main man." (1439)

1014) Jones and Knapp left Dallas for Chicago on November 8, 1946, from Syracuse, N.Y. Jones advised he was going to New York City and then to Chicago, where a meeting of the Chicago syndicate was planned for November 18, 1946. (1440) This meeting was allegedly for the purpose of formulating plans for moving into gambling activities in Dallas. (1441) Toll records indicate Jones was in Syracuse, N.Y. from November 13, 1946 to November 24, 1946. (1442)

1015) On December 1, 1946, Jones and Knapp contacted Butler requesting assurance that everything was all right for taking over after January 1, 1947. (1443) Jones indicated he expected to purchase a Dallas night spot for \$186,000 by December 2, 1946. (1444) Jones also stated that Pete Strance and Bill Bundy, local Dallas characters, had recently been in Chicago and contacted Eddie Vogel, stating that they had gambling concessions in Dallas after January 1. (1445)

(1016) On December 3, 1946, Butler told Jones to keep away from Dallas for 10 days. (1446) It was also reported that a Dallas firm of criminal attorneys was representing the Chicago groups as a go-between in handling the payoffs. (1447) On December 16, 1946, the FBI reported that Murray Humphreys, Jack Knapp, Paul Jones, and Jake Guzik were reported to have been in Dallas in the past few days, attempting to make contact with Guthrie for the completion of negotiations for the gambling monopoly in Dallas County. (1448)

(1017) On December 18, 1946, the FBI reported that "Romeo" Jack Nappi, Dominic Blasi, Paul Roland Jones and Jess Chilton were charged with attempted bribery of elected officials and held without bond. Pat Manno was also charged but not apprehended. (1449) On January 9, 1947, the FBI reported that Jones was still confined in the Dallas jail. (1450) He was convicted of attempted bribery in 1947 and subsequently released on appeal bond. (1451)

(1018) On August 27, 1947, U.S. Customs arrested Taylor Crossland for having brought 48 lbs. of opium into Texas from Mexico. (1452) Crossland implicated Maurice C. Melton and Jones. Melton was arrested on October 29, 1947, and corroborated the information supplied by Crossland implicating Jones. (1453)

(1019) Jones was arrested on October 24, 1947, by Federal narcotics agents. (1454) He was tried in Federal court in Laredo, Tex., and received a 3-year sentence, of which he served over 2 years in Leavenworth. During this period, Jones lost his appeal on the bribery conviction and was transferred to the Texas State Prison in Huntsville. He was released in March 1952. (1455)

(1020) When Jones was interviewed by the FBI in 1964, he was under indictment for perjury by a Federal grand jury in New York City. (1456) According to Jones, the indictment had arisen out of the trial of over 20 people in New York in 1959 concerning the Texas Adams Oil Co. (1457) The indictment against Jones was returned in 1960. (1458)

Relationship With Jack Ruby

(1021) When Jack Ruby was interviewed by Federal narcotics agents in October 1947 in connection with the narcotics investigation of Jones, he stated he had known Jones for the past 4 or 5 months. He had been introduced to Jones by his sister, Eva Grant, but had never spoken to him in Chicago. (1459) In a 1963 interview, Ruby stated he had met Jones in 1947 "at the Silver Spur, it was the Singapore Club first, on Ervay Street here in Dallas." (1460) Ruby acknowledged that he was introduced to Jones by Eva Grant. (1461)

(1022) In Eva Grant's testimony before the Warren Commission she stated that she had been introduced to Jones by Dr. Weldon Duncan, who told her that Jones was in the eggs brokerage business. (1462) When interviewed by the committee, she stated that in 1947 she was keeping company with Dr. Weldon Duncan, who introduced her to Jones. (1463) She also stated that Jones offered to buy the club from her, (1464) but she refused to sell. Jones used the telephones at the club on several occasions. (1465)

(1023) When asked by the Warren Commission if Jones knew Ruby Grant responded, "If he did—no; I doubt if he ever even heard o

him" and "I don't think he has ever seen him—well, wait a minute, he may have seen the man or heard about him." (1466) Grant was then asked if Ruby had known Jones at the time of the narcotics case (fall of 1947). She responded:

I don't think he ever saw him as far as I know, but I want to tell you that Paul Roland Jones went to Chicago during the period of those 6 months and he did meet my brother Hyman. I don't know what conversations my brother had—my brother thought he was a nice guy—we didn't know anything about his background. (1467)

1024) When Hyman Rubenstein was asked if Jack Ruby had known Jones, he replied, "He never met Jones. I met Jones through Eva." (1468)

1025) Jones provided yet a different version of his introduction to Jack Ruby. He stated that following his conviction in 1947, he was released on appeal bond and met Dr. Duncan and Grant in Dallas. (1469) A short time later, he went to Chicago and had been in the company of Paul Labriola, Jimmy Weinberg, and possibly Danny Ardino. (1470) Jones stated:

They had been in the Congress Hotel to see a man there and met Ruby, whom Jones did not at that time know, coming across the lobby of the hotel. Those with Jones had addressed Ruby by name and introduced him to Jones. (1471)

1026) According to Jones, Ruby asked him about the doctor with whom Eva was associating. (1472) The FBI report of Jones' interview states, "The others accompanying Jones had told him that Ruby was 'OK'." (1473) Jones told Ruby the doctor had a bad reputation, and Ruby said he planned on going to Dallas to straighten his sister out and asked if Jones would help him. Jones stated that, "One of those accompanying Jones had again replied that Ruby was alright and urged Jones to help him, which Jones had agreed to do." (1474) A "very few days later" Jones returned to Dallas, and about the same time Ruby appeared in Dallas. Ruby contacted Jones and asked him for assistance in locating an apartment. (1475)

(1027) Jones related substantially the same version of his first meeting with Ruby in an interview on December 17, 1963. (1476) He added, however, that Grant had arranged the meeting between Jones, Labriola, and Weinberg. (1477)

(1028) There is conflicting evidence regarding Ruby's involvement in the Dallas bribery incident.

(1029) The FBI had reviewed the transcriptions of the recordings, but not the actual recordings. (1478) It was noted in the FBI report that some of the recordings were inaudible and a detailed transcription was therefore impossible. It was also stated that some of the recordings were summarized. (1479) According to the FBI, a review of the transcripts failed to disclose any mention of Ruby. (1480)

(1030) The committee received the recordings of the meetings between Jones and the Dallas County officials and George Butler's notes from these meetings. The recordings were almost completely inaudible.

(1031) The FBI interviewed George Butler, who stated :

Ruby was not involved in the bribery attempt. In fact, he had never heard of Ruby until after the investigation and trial had been completed. He stated the way Ruby came into the picture was a number of individuals who were involved in the bribery attempt and in particular Paul Roland Jones began "hanging out" at Ruby's club after the sentence. (1481)

(1032) Carl F. Hansson, who was chief of police in Dallas during 1947, stated that "on several occasions" during the Jones investigation, he had read the transcriptions of the phonograph records taken of the various interviews; he did not recall the name Ruby ever being mentioned. Hansson stated that "he positively does not think that the name of Jack Ruby ever came up in the recorded interviews of Jones by Guthrie and Butler." (1482)

(1033) Steve Guthrie provided the following version of Ruby's involvement :

Jack Ruby at that time was a "smalltime peanut" with this group who were going to bribe Guthrie. Ruby's name came up on numerous occasions, according to Guthrie, as being the person who would take over a very fabulous restaurant at Industrial and Commerce Streets in Dallas—Ruby was to run the club. Jack Ruby never in person talked with Guthrie about this matter and, in fact, Guthrie and Ruby had no conversations during this investigation. However, according to Guthrie, Ruby's name constantly came up as being the person who would run the restaurant, and Guthrie said if the records can still be heard, Ruby's name will be heard on numerous occasions. (1483)

(1034) Two Chicago reporters also indicated that they had gotten information that Ruby was involved in the bribery case. Frank Kiernan, special assistant to the U.S. attorney in Chicago, received the information from Jack Wilner, a crime reporter for the Chicago Daily News. (1484) Wilner had stated that Ruby was reportedly involved in 1947 with Nick de John, Paul Labriola, Marcus Lipsky, and Paul Roland Jones in an effort to take over gambling in the Texas area. (1485) Morton William Newman, another reporter from the Chicago Daily News, stated he had heard from George Butler that Ruby was involved in an attempt to bribe Steve Guthrie. (1486) He was also advised that Ruby was a particularly close friend of Jones. (1487)

(1035) According to the FBI report of Jones' interview, Jones stated :

* * * he had never mentioned the name Jack Ruby, and that he could be sure of this, because he had never heard of Jack Ruby at this time. He said that he is sure that neither Manno nor Nappi had mentioned Ruby during the conversations and negotiations with Butler and Guthrie, as Jones was present at all of them. He stated in addition the conversations had not had to do with exactly who would be operating what in the Dallas area, and thus there would have been no occasion

for discussion of Ruby or anyone else as the person who was to operate a restaurant at Industrial and Commerce Streets. (1488)

(1036) With respect to Ruby's possible involvement in the 1947 narcotics case, Hyman Rubenstein was subpoenaed to testify at Jones' trial in 1947. (1489) He told the Warren Commission:

It seems that some of Paul's associates were smuggling dope, by airplane, from Mexico—across the line—and Paul got grabbed. They found my ticket, I think one of my cards, in his pocket. So, I am subpoenaed. (1490)

(1037) When asked about Jack Ruby's involvement, Hyman stated, "Jack was never in Dallas before in his life. He didn't know nothing about Dallas. He never met Jones. I met Jones through Eva." (1491) Hyman was positive Jack Ruby had never met Jones.

(1038) In October 1947, Hyman Rubenstein signed a statement for the Federal Bureau of Narcotics (1492) that he had met Jones about 10 months earlier. He stated:

He called me at my home and said he was a friend of my sister, Eva Grant, and that he would like to see me if I wasn't too busy. We met at the Sherman Hotel in the Celtic Room, and our conversation was merely general subjects of the day. The next time I met him was on a Sunday morning after he called me at my home, and this meeting was held at the Sherman Hotel in the Celtic Room. He introduced me to Taylor Crossland and Maurice Costello Melton, and we all had breakfast together. The latter meeting held at Hotel Sherman, Celtic Room, took place during the first week of August 1947. (1493)

(1039) Hyman also stated he sent a sample of pipe to Jones in Dallas. He saw Jones on approximately the 15th of October 1947. He stated they never discussed narcotics. (1494)

(1040) Hyman Rubenstein also mentioned the pipe sample in his Warren Commission testimony: (1495)

Paul is looking over things down in Dallas that they can't buy. We were looking for stuff in Chicago that you can't buy either; merchandise. One of the items was pipe; of course, right after the war, you couldn't buy anything. There was nothing to be had. I made a connection with somebody I don't remember now—this is 20 years ago—on pipe. So I sent Paul down a small piece of pipe about 6 inches, and I put a sticker on it and mailed it down to Dallas, and I said, I sent him a letter how else can you send a piece of pipe, that was the best way. I figured nobody is going to use a piece of pipe like that. I put the label on it and mailed it down to Paul Jones. I mailed it to the tavern; Eva's place. He got it. (1496)

(1041) Eva Grant also testified about the pipe sample:

We were buying metals, at least we were trying to buy metals and materials to sell to—in fact, gas companies—one is—I have files, believe me, and I think it's at Jonesboro—is

it in Arkansas or Oklahoma? Well, we got the specifications and Paul Roland Jones brought me a piece of metal, maybe 6 inches long—it's a certain type of pipe, rather, he brought me, and this man didn't want it, so I sent it on to Chicago to my brother. It seems to me I sent it to my older brother, Hyman, and he says he knew somebody that might be able to make what you call a finder's fee or broker's fee, but little did we know of Paul Roland Jones' connection—I pick up the headlines and they got Paul Roland Jones in jail somewhere—in Fort Worth. I no sooner picked this up—this paper, the paper of this city, my brother is calling from Chicago that the FBI or some organization, one of your organizations went to the Congress Hotel where Jack was staying, and they are questioning him about whether—about what he knew about Paul Roland Jones. I don't think Jack ever heard me mention the name. (1497)

(1042) In a Secret Service report, Eva was reported to have said that Jones had suggested several business deals to Eva, one of which involved iron pipe. (1498) According to the report, Jones said he had access to thousands of feet of 1¼-inch pipe which was stored in a warehouse at Ardmore, Okla. He gave her a 6-inch sample, which she mailed to Hyman in Chicago. (1499) She was interviewed by narcotics agents in Chicago and, she stated, was shown books of photographs, but only recognized Jones. (1500) Grant stated she was "absolutely positive" that none of her brothers were ever involved in the narcotics business. (1501)

(1043) The Federal Bureau of Narcotics file on Jones, Crossland, and Melton states that prior to their arrests:

The above subjects were surveilled during the course of this investigation and they checked into the Central Park Hotel, Chicago, on August 2, 1947. While at the hotel they made several phone calls which were checked out and the number of Kedzie 1717 was listed to Hyman and Jack Rubenstein, 3650 West Lexington, Chicago. (1502)

(1044) A Secret Service memorandum states that Customs requested that the Bureau of Narcotics interview Hyman and Jack Rubenstein. (1503) The memorandum states:

The meeting between Jones, Hyman, and Jack Ruby was arranged by Eva Grant, 1717 South Ervay Street. They met in Jack's room at the Congress Hotel, room G-142. Melton stated that Hyman and Jack Ruby when propositioned concerning narcotics refused to [sic] any part of it. (1504)

(1045) Jack Ruby was interviewed by Federal Bureau of Narcotics agents on October 29, 1947. (1505) He identified a photograph of Jones and said he had known him for the past 4 or 5 months. He had been introduced to Jones by Eva. Ruby stated he had never had any conversations with Jones "relative to narcotic drugs nor has he ever talked to Paul Jones in the city of Chicago, either personally or via telephone." (1506) Ruby stated that "he was visiting in Dallas, Tex., on October 2 and 3, 1947," which are the dates that Paul Jones, Taylor Crossland, and Maurice Melton were in Chicago. (1507)

(1046) In another interview, Jack Ruby stated:

Later I heard that I had a phone call from Paul Jones at the Congress Hotel in Chicago where I was staying but I wasn't there at the time and I didn't talk to him. Later some narcotics agents came to see me and showed me some pictures. I think the only one I knew was Jones. I told the agents all I knew but I didn't know anything about narcotics or what those fellows were doing. I know that Hymie, my brother in Chicago, had some kind of deal with Paul Jones. I think it was something to do with iron pipe. Everyone was trying to make a buck in those days after the war when things were short. For all I know, maybe they were shipping narcotics in iron pipe but I didn't know anything about it. (1508)

(1047) Ruby was certain he had not met with Jones, Melton or Crossland in Chicago and that Jones had not propositioned him regarding narcotics. (1509) Ruby stated he did not know Crossland or Melton. (1510)

(1048) The FBI also interviewed Maurice Melton and Taylor Crossland. Melton stated that "to the best of his recollection he never met Jack Ruby." (1511) He stated that he could have met Hyman Rubenstein and Jack Ruby in Chicago, but could not recall such a meeting. (1512) Taylor Crossland also could not recall meeting Ruby. (1513) He stated that Jones took him and Melton:

to an unknown motel in Dallas, where Jones introduced them to an individual who might possibly have been identical with Ruby. Jones and this man went into the motel for about 5 minutes and then Jones returned to the car and said, "We'll have to go to Chicago to dispose of the stuff." (1514)

(1049) Jones stated in an FBI interview that from 1953 to the present he had been in Dallas only three or four times a year for brief periods. He stated:

On most occasions he [Jones] would stop by once at a club being run by Jack Ruby and see him casually. He said he had no business connections with him. He would also occasionally see Eva Grant at one of the clubs, which at least a part of the time she has been running on behalf of Jack Ruby. (1515)

(1050) Jones also stated that he had seen Ruby about a week before the assassination. (1516) In another interview, Jones said he:

. . . saw Ruby about 10 days prior to the assassination of the President at Dallas. He saw him at the Carousel Club and asked Ruby how he was getting along. Ruby replied he was not doing any good and said "his competitors had become his enemies." He asked Ruby if he could help and Ruby replied that he got himself into the situation and that he had to get himself out. (1517)

Treatment by the Warren Commission

(1051) The Warren Commission concluded that Jack Ruby was not involved with Paul Roland Jones in the 1947 organized crime move into Dallas or the narcotics case. (1518) It offered the following bases for this conclusion:

- There is no record that Hyman and Jack were prosecuted by Federal authorities in the narcotics case.
- Jack, Hyman, and Eva denied any participation in any narcotics activities.
- Jones and his co-conspirators also denied Ruby was involved.
- One of Jones' confederates stated that Jones propositioned Hyman and Jack concerning the narcotics, but they refused to participate.
- One of the conspirators implicated Jones, but not Ruby or his brother.
- According to Jack Ruby, he moved to Dallas to help Eva operate the Singapore Club and because his merchandising business had failed in Chicago.
- George Butler stated Ruby was not involved in the bribery case.
- The 22 recordings of the Guthrie, Jones, and Butler meetings failed to mention Ruby and indicated that only one "confederate" would be brought in and he would not be Jewish. (1519)

(1052) The Warren Report does state that Ruby was friendly with "numerous underworld figures" and included Jones among them.

(1520) The Commission concluded, however, that there was no significant link between Ruby and organized crime. (1521)

(1053) The Warren Commission decided to discount Steve Guthrie's statement that Ruby was mentioned during the 1947 bribery case and to accept Butler's statement instead. The Warren Commission did not review the actual recordings of the meetings between Jones, Guthrie and Butler. They had the FBI review incomplete transcriptions of the recordings.

vii. Russell Douglas Matthews

Biographical Summary

(1054) Russell Douglas Matthews was born on July 26, 1920, in Aspermont, Tex. When he was 7, he moved to Dallas. (1522) He served in the Marine Corps from December 1941 to October 1945. (1523) After leaving the Marines, Matthews returned to Dallas, where he remained until 1958. From July 1958 to January 1959, he resided in Havana, Cuba; he was also there from the middle of 1959 to November 1959. (1524) He returned to Dallas and remained there until January 1971. In the early 1960's, Matthews resided in Irving, Tex. (1525) According to FBI reports, Mrs. Donna Sue Helton, a known prostitute, also resided at his Irving address. (1526) FBI reports in 1967 and 1968 list Matthews' address as 4509 Southern Avenue, Dallas. (1527) In 1971, Matthews moved to Las Vegas and, as of 1978, was residing there. (1528)

(1055) There is very little information regarding Matthews' employment prior to 1958 when he traveled to Cuba. In his deposition, he stated he could not remember the jobs he had had in Dallas. (1529) Matthews said, "I have been in business by myself most of my life." (1530) He did not elaborate on this statement except to note that he

had never been employed in a club in Dallas. (1531) Later in the deposition, Matthews stated he was in the bail bond business in Dallas before moving to Cuba. (1532)

(1056) Matthews said that he owned two bars in Cuba. One was in the lobby of the Plaza Hotel, the other on Henio Street; it was called the Sportsman's Club. (1533) He had purchased the Sportsman's Club from a Cuban in 1958. (1534) He acquired the other bar after Castro came to power, in the early part of 1959. (1535) Matthews stated that while in Cuba, he resided "for a while" in the Deauville Hotel. (1536) In two separate FBI interviews, he stated he worked in the gambling casinos at the Hotel Deauville. (1537)

(1057) After his return from Cuba, the record again is vague regarding his employment. A 1960 FBI report states that Matthews was operating a bail bond and loan company on Record Street in Dallas. (1538) On September 22, 1961, the FBI was advised that Matthews was residing in an apartment at 3918 Travis Street. Clayton Fowler owned the apartment house. Matthews was allegedly employed as a bondsman for Fowler. (1539)

(1058) A 1962 FBI report states that during 1960, Matthews was employed as a "bouncer" at the New Orleans Room, owned by Joe Slatin. (1540) The informant believed, however, that Matthews would not actually work in the Orleans Room but had arranged an agreement with Slatin so he could be downtown without being arrested for vagrancy. (1541) In his deposition, Matthews admitted knowing Slatin. (1542)

(1059) Two 1963 FBI reports state that Matthews was thought to be part owner or manager of the Redman Club in Dallas. (1543) Another FBI report indicates that Matthews frequented the Redman Club. (1544) The club was reportedly being used by its members and proprietor for gambling activities, specifically high stake poker games. (1545) In his deposition, Matthews indicated he had heard of the Redman Club and described it as a "social club for members only." (1546) He stated, "They might have had some friendly poker games occasionally between the members. It was not a gambling club." (1547) Matthews did not state that he had any interest in this establishment.

(1060) A 1967 FBI report notes that by all indications, Matthews was manager of the Skynight Club in Dallas. (1548) The report states that in 1966, for a short period, Matthews operated the Skynight Club. In his deposition, Matthews admitted having heard of it. (1549)

(1061) After Matthews moved to Las Vegas, he obtained a work permit from the Las Vegas police department on January 26, 1971, to work at the Paddock Racing Sports Club for Johnnie Lane. (1550) He worked at this club for 3½ years. (1551) In 1978, Matthews was employed by Benny Binion at the Horseshoe Club in Las Vegas. (1552)

Treatment by the Warren Commission

(1062) The FBI interviewed both Matthews and his ex-wife, Elizabeth Ann Matthews, nee Elizabeth Ann Hedlund, a Dallas prostitute. (1553) The Warren Commission conducted no further investigation of Matthews.

(1063) In the FBI interview, Matthews stated he had known Ruby for "approximately 12 years." (1554) He considered Ruby to be only a "passing acquaintance." (1555) He had never had any discussions with Ruby except "to pass the time of day." (1556) Matthews was not aware of any gambling activities that Ruby may have had in Dallas (1557) and stated he had never heard of Ruby or Oswald being in Cuba. (1558) He indicated he had no information that Ruby was involved with anyone else in the killing of Lee Harvey Oswald. (1559)

(1064) The FBI questioned Elizabeth Ann Matthews regarding a 13-minute telephone call made on October 3, 1963, from the Carousel Club to a phone listed in her name. (1560) She stated that she did not know Ruby and could not recall having received a long distance telephone call from Dallas on or about October 3, 1963. (1561) She did state, however, "it could have possibly been a call from some 'character' or some businessman with whom she is acquainted at Dallas." (1562)

(1065) R. D. Matthews was mentioned in two other FBI reports as being an associate of Ruby. Charles Duarte stated that Matthews was well acquainted with Ruby. (1563) Robert Donald Lawrence listed Matthews among a group of individuals whom he considered to be friends and associates of Ruby's. (1564) He described Matthews as a "strong arm man." (1565)

(1066) The FBI interviews of Matthews and his ex-wife are very brief. They never clearly ascertained the extent of Ruby's association with Matthews. There is no evidence that Matthews was questioned about his criminal activities and associations or the phone call made to his ex-wife.

(1067) Matthews stated in his committee deposition that he had never heard of this phone call. (1566) He also stated that, although he remembered being interviewed by the FBI, he did not remember being asked when he first met Ruby. (1567) When he was shown the FBI interview of December 15, 1963, he indicated he did not remember saying he had known Ruby for 12 years. He stated, "Twelve years; I don't remember saying that. No, sir, I don't remember saying that I'd known him 12 years and I don't think I had." (1568)

(1068) There is also nothing to indicate that the FBI questioned Elizabeth Ann Matthews regarding any knowledge of Ruby's association with her ex-husband or of his involvement in criminal activity. Matthews stated in his deposition that he could not remember exactly when he was divorced, but it was right about the time of the assassination or in the late 1950's. (1569) Elizabeth Ann Matthews presumably may have had additional information regarding Matthews' activities in Dallas and Cuba during the 1950's.

Legal Activities

(1069) Matthews' only apparent legitimate vocation and source of income was the management of bars, clubs and restaurants. He also was allegedly involved in the bail bond business. (1570) Based on his numerous arrests, (1571) financial ventures in Cuba and relatively recent move to Las Vegas, Matthews' financial and social position appears to be somewhat unstable.

(1070) Matthews only known law-enforcement connection was with Sheriff J. E. Decker of Dallas County. In an FBI interview on September 29, 1959, Decker stated he had known Matthews all of his adult life.(1572) There is no information to determine exactly the nature of Matthews' relationship to Decker. One FBI report states, "Matthews has always been known to be very 'closed mouth' and is known to have a deep dislike for all law-enforcement agencies."(1573)

Illegal Activities

(1071) Matthews had been actively engaged in criminal activity since the 1940's. He was described in one FBI report as a burglar, armed robber, narcotics pusher and murderer.(1574) Another described him as armed and dangerous, stating that he had been known to carry firearms and to use explosives in the past.(1575) Among other violations, Matthews was arrested in 1949 in Cleburne, Tex., for burglary; he was arrested and convicted in 1950 for violating the Federal Narcotics Act; in 1966 he was arrested in Oklahoma City for possession of a concealed weapon; and he was arrested in 1967 in Garland, Tex., for bookmaking; in 1976, he pled guilty in Las Vegas to a violation of the Wagering Act.(1576)

(1072) *Hollis de Lois Green gang.*—An FBI report stated that subsequent to World War II in 1948, Matthews joined up with surviving members of the Hollis de Lois Green gang. This gang specialized in burglaries of pharmaceutical houses and large drugstores for narcotics and cash.(1577)

(1073) In 1959, Sheriff Decker reported that past associates of Matthews are "underworld characters" Hollis de Lois Green, Jettie Bass, Nick Cascio, James Robert Todd and Angelo Thomas Casten.(1578) In his deposition, Matthews admitted knowing James Robert Todd.(1579) He described Todd as an acquaintance from 25 years ago who, to his knowledge, was not involved in gambling activities or safecracking.(1580)

(1074) There is also evidence that Matthews was associated with Angelo Thomas Casten.(1581)

(1075) In a 1963 FBI report, Matthews is included among a group of people considered the higher echelon in Dallas bookmaking.

(1582) A 1964 report states that Matthews was known to have been involved in bookmaking activities in the Dallas area following his management of a private club which catered to small-stake poker games.(1583) Matthews was described by three informants as "a strongarm man for the collection of gambling debts, hired by Dallas bookmakers John Eli Stone and Isadore Max Miller."(1584) The same report(1585) lists three separate groups of bookmakers who could be considered the major operations in the Dallas area.(1586) One was composed of John Eli Stone, Isadore Max Miller and James Woodrow Stone.(1587) It was reported that on March 9, 1964, John Eli Stone and Matthews left Dallas together, via Delta Airlines, for Las Vegas.(1588) This report also states that Matthews was considered as one of the less significant Dallas bookmakers.(1589) A 1967 FBI report states that Matthews was currently operating a bookmaking operation in Garland, Tex.(1590) Mat-

thews also was arrested several times for bookmaking activities. (1591) (1076) In his deposition, Matthews admitted knowing John Eli Stone for 30 years, but said he had no business dealings with him. (1592) He did not recall taking a trip with Stone from Dallas to Las Vegas. (1593) Matthews did admit knowing Max Miller and described him as an "old acquaintance." (1594) Matthews stated he never saw Miller involved in any gambling activities. (1595) A 1973 application for a wiretap listed Isadore Max Miller and John Eli Stone, along with R. D. Matthews, as allegedly being involved in illegal gambling activities. (1596)

(1077) A 1964 FBI report states that James Henry Dolan and R. D. Matthews were "notorious hoodlums." (1597) Dolan was described by an informant as a strong-arm man who had been employed by Santos Trafficante, Jr., a leading Florida organized crime leader. (1598) Dolan was also described as a strong-arm man employed by John Eli Stone and Isadore Max Miller to collect gambling debts. (1599) A 1962 FBI report states that Matthews was a Dallas hoodlum who visited Dolan regularly. In his deposition, Matthews admitted knowing Dolan, but said it was only a casual relationship. (1600) (1078) The FBI files indicate that Matthews had been the subject of investigation by the Dallas FBI office over a period of years, going back to 1963 for possible violation of the antiracketeering statutes and more recently the Federal gambling statutes. (1601) The record does not make clear whether these investigations led to an arrest or conviction. They probably at least contributed to Matthews' arrest in 1966 for failure to pay for a gambling tax stamp and his guilty plea in 1976 for violation of title 18, U.S.C. section 1084 (ITWI). (1602)

(1079) In 1973, an FBI airtel from Dallas reported that an application had been made for an order authorizing a wiretap of Matthews, along with several others. (1603) This application stated that there was probable cause to believe Matthews was involved in illegal gambling business. Again, it was not clear whether the wiretap led to an arrest or conviction, although Matthews was arrested in 1975 and 1976 on gambling charges. (1604)

(1080) On December 13, 1960, Matthews was observed by the Dallas criminal intelligence section. He was seen at the New Orleans Room, 1513 Commerce Street, Dallas, in conversation with its owner and operator, Joe Slatin. This report also states that Matthews was then employed at the New Orleans Room as a "bouncer." (1605)

(1081) On January 29, 1961, Matthews was arrested on a vagrancy charge at the Parkering Motel in Dallas. The police ascertained that James Robert Todd had been at the motel with Matthews just prior to the arrest. (1606) In March 1960, Matthews was seen in the company of Jack Todd at Fitzgerald's Bar in Dallas. (1607)

Organized Crime Connections

(1082) A 1976 Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) report states that in 1946 or 1947, Joe and Sam Campisi bought the Idle Hour Bar in Dallas and were known to be associated with Joe Civello and Russell Matthews. (1608) This report also states that

when Matthews visited Dallas, he frequented the Egyptian Restaurant owned by Joe Campisi. (1609) An FBI report, dated June 23, 1969, states that Matthews was "hanging out" in the Egyptian Lounge with Sam and Joe Campisi. (1610) Another FBI report states that Matthews may have had some contact and connection with Joe Campisi, since Matthews frequented the Egyptian Lounge. (1611)

(1083) While in Las Vegas to depose Matthews in early April 1978, two committee staff attorneys observed Matthews in the company of an individual they believed to be Joe Campisi. On April 16, 1978, Dallas intelligence reported to the two staff investigators that Matthews and Joe Campisi had been observed together at an exclusive restaurant in Dallas.

(1084) In his deposition, Matthews admitted knowing both Joe and Sam Campisi. (1612) He said he had known Sam Campisi all his life, but that they had never had any business dealings. (1613) He had also known Joe Campisi for a long time. (1614) Matthews stated, however, that he did not know Joe Civello, though he had heard the name. (1615)

(1085) In 1960, Sheriff Decker reported that in 1958 Matthews visited a gambling casino operated by Nick Cammata. (1616) Cammata was allegedly being investigated by the District Attorney's Office in New York City. In his deposition, however, Matthews stated he did not know Nick Cammata. (1617)

(1086) A 1959 FBI report states Matthews had visited Cuba prior to the revolution, for Santos Trafficante. (1618) In his deposition, Matthews stated he did not know Trafficante, but he had heard the name. (1619) He also stated he had no association with the Sans Souci, a casino operated by Trafficante in Havana (1620) (it was operated by Trafficante).

(1087) Three FBI reports state that Matthews was associated with Salvador Amarena, aka Sammy Paxton. (1621) A February 1963 New Orleans Crime Commission report states that Matthews and George Lewis (or Louis), both of Dallas, visited Sammy Paxton at the Black Magic Lounge. The informant stated that it appeared Matthews had come to New Orleans especially to see Paxton, to offer him an opportunity to open a business in Dallas. According to this report, Matthews told Paxton he could pick his own place and type of operation and he would not have to worry about "heat" because Matthews had Dallas all wrapped up (according to Matthews, "It is my town."). (1622) The informant also indicated that they talked a lot about gambling and racketeers in various cities and their close affiliations with them. (1623)

(1088) The same report indicates that on Monday, December 17, 1962, two uniformed police officers came into the Black Magic Lounge. Paxton introduced Matthews and Lewis to them calling them "friends from Dallas." (1624) The informant gathered from the conversation that Matthews and Paxton had worked for Santos Trafficante in the Embers Club in Havana. The Sans Souci was also mentioned. Matthews said the name Raoul Gonzales and indicated Gonzales had been in Cuba and was then in Las Vegas. Matthews also mentioned Tommy Ranzoni (phonetic spelling) as being an associate of "Chile"

Mendosa and Gonzales in Havana. The informant stated that it was apparent Matthews and Lewis were partners or affiliated in the Dallas rackets, and that Matthews had worked a big-time gambling house in Havana. (1625)

(1089) In his deposition, Matthews admitted knowing Sam Paxton and described him as an acquaintance. (1626) He did not know if Paxton was associated with Trafficante.

(1090) In 1978, Matthews was employed by Benny Binion, who operated the Benny Binion Horseshoe Club in Las Vegas. During the late 1930's and the 1940's, Binion had been involved in illegal gambling activities in the Dallas area. He had admitted killing two individuals during this period. (1627) Matthews stated that he had known Binion for 20 or 25 years, (1628) but that he had never had any business dealings with him aside from his current employment. (1629)

(1091) Matthews admitted knowing Lewis J. McWillie prior to his trip to Cuba. McWillie had been associated with a club in Dallas prior to going there. In Cuba, McWillie was employed as a pit boss at the Tropicana Casino. In 1978, McWillie was living in Las Vegas. Matthews originally stated he had never met McWillie in Cuba, but later indicated he might have "just run into him." (1630) He claimed he had not maintained contact with McWillie and had had no business dealings with him. (1631)

(1092) When asked if there had been a crackdown on gambling activities in 1947 in Dallas, Matthews responded:

I suppose there might have been. I wasn't involved in it so I don't know, but I have heard this, yes, that they had an election and there might have been something going on before that that was no longer allowed. I have heard this, yes. (1632)

(1093) When Matthews was questioned about gambling in Dallas from 1960 to 1963, he responded that he was not aware of any gambling or drug trafficking in Dallas in that period. (1633) He also stated he was not aware of any gun smuggling or narcotics trade with Cuba or Mexico. (1634)

Relationship With Ruby

(1094) In interviews of Ruby associates after the Oswald shooting, Matthews was cited as a friend and associate of Ruby. (1635) In an FBI interview, dated December 15, 1963, Matthews stated he had known Ruby for about 12 years and probably met him through Ruby's operation of the Vegas Club. (1636) He characterized Ruby as a "passing acquaintance." (1637) On October 3, 1963, a long-distance telephone call of 13 minutes was made from the Carousel Club to Matthews' ex-wife. (1638) Elizabeth Ann Matthews could not recall receiving the call. (1639)

(1095) When asked when he first met Ruby, Matthews replied:

I can't really tell you that. I don't know him that well. I don't really know how to answer that. I can't answer that. I don't know. How I really met him, I don't know. (1640)

Matthews later guessed that he met Ruby in the late 1950's. (1641) He did not recall ever meeting with Ruby. (1642) He stated, "I knew

him to speak to him on the street but I don't remember ever having any meetings with him." (1643) When asked what was the nature of his interaction with Ruby, Matthews responded:

Nothing. He was a man that was well-known around on the streets of Dallas. If you pass by him on the street he's liable to introduce himself to you, so if I'd pass him I'd say hello. I don't know what else to tell you. (1644)

(1096) Matthews did not recall the names of Ruby's clubs and stated he could not remember ever being in any club owned by Ruby. (1645) Matthews could not state when he had last seen Ruby. (1646) He maintained he did not see Ruby in Cuba. (1647)

Associates Known by Both

(1097) Matthews admitted being acquainted with James Robert Todd for 25 years. (1648) Todd's phone number was found in Ruby's automobile. Todd had admitted knowing Ruby for about 10 or 12 years. (1649) Todd was also associated with the de Lois Green Gang.

(1098) A 1958 DEA report suggests that R. D. Matthews and Juanita Phillips (aka Candy Barr) were involved in drug trafficking. (1650) The report states that Matthews served 2 years for possession of cocaine. (1651) In 1957, Phillips was sentenced to 15 years for possession of marijuana, and at the time of the report was out on an appeal bond. (1652) Ruby was also associated with Phillips. On November 13, 1963, a call was made from the Carousel Club to Phillips; it lasted 14 minutes. (1653) One FBI report states that in 1956 Ruby had had a girl friend named Candy Barr. (1654) Another FBI report states that Ruby approached a pilot for the Texas Department of Corrections regarding assistance in obtaining an early parole for Candy Barr. (1655) Matthews admitted knowing Joe Campisi. (1656) Ruby also knew Campisi. On Friday, November 29, 1963, Campisi was advised that Ruby wanted to see him. (1657) Campisi visited Ruby in jail on November 30, 1963. (1658) He stated that his last contact with Ruby had been the Thursday before Thanksgiving, when Ruby came into the Egyptian Lounge. (1659) Matthews also allegedly frequented the Egyptian Lounge. (1660)

(1099) Matthews also admitted knowing McWillie. Ruby, too, was associated with McWillie. In 1959, McWillie had invited Ruby to visit him in Cuba. (1661) Ruby did subsequently visit McWillie in Cuba. (1662)

(1100) Matthews admitted knowing Joe Slatin but did not know if Ruby knew Slatin. (1663) One FBI report states that Slatin may have employed Matthews as a bouncer in his club. (1664) Ruby had also been associated with Slatin in the formation of the Sovereign Club. (1665) They were, in fact, partners in the S & R Corp. during the early part of 1960. (1666)

Other Information

(1101) On June 6, 1964, Earl Manchester, an employee in the Service Department for Braniff Airways, Newark Airport, discovered a letter in a Braniff plane. It was typewritten, dated May 22, 1964, to "Don Jansen" from "S. Martin." Within the letter, the following passage, attributed solely to a "Texas reporter," appeared in quotations:

For God's sake, don't tell the FBI, but back about February (1963) when I was working for H. L. Hunt, some very prominent Texas men, R. D. Matthews, and I discussed the possibility of doing away with Cheddie [sic] Jagan or Castro or both. Not by the U.S. Government, you understand, but on a private basis. Hunt said we could have all the cash we needed, the others were in it, too, on a cash basis. We were going to get Castro sometime when he (Castro) went to Mexico. Understand now, we dropped it. R. D. didn't go for it. Meanwhile, we understood there was a group in Florida with the same idea. Also, the Government knew all about it. (1667)

(1102) Lonnie Hudkins, a reporter for the Houston Post in 1963, allegedly told Shirley Martin, a Warren Report critic, that while he was employed as a public relations man for Hunt Oil Co., Hunt personally approached him about going to Mexico to help kill either Castro or Cheddi Jagan, former Prime Minister of Guyana. (1668) According to Hudkins, the project never went forward because he and two other individuals believed the operation was dangerous. (1669) In 1967, Hudkins revealed the identity of one of the other participants to be R. D. Matthews. (1670)

(1103) In his deposition, Matthews denied being present at any meeting where the possibility of killing Castro was discussed. (1671) He stated he had never heard people discussing the assassination of Castro. (1672) Matthews did admit hearing the name of H. L. Hunt. (1673)

(1104) Deposition taken by the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

1 UNITED STATES OF AMERICA
2 HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
3 SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS
4

5 DEPOSITION OF RUSSELL DOUGLAS MATTHEWS, a witness
6 produced, sworn, and examined on Monday, the 3rd day of
7 April, in the year of our Lord 1978, between the hours of
8 8 o'clock in the forenoon and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of
9 that day, in Room 4-003, Federal Courthouse, 210 Las Vegas
10 Boulevard, in the City of Las Vegas and in the State of
11 Nevada, before the Select Committee on Assassinations, House
12 of Representatives of the United States of America.

13 APPEARANCES:

14 For the Committee:

15 JAMES WOLF,
16 Deputy Chief Counsel,
17 Select Committee on Assassinations,
18 U. S. House of Representatives,
19 Washington, D. C.

20 DONALD A. PURDY,
Staff Counsel,
Select Committee on Assassinations,
U. S. House of Representatives,
Washington, D. C.

For the witness:

HARRY E. CLAIBORNE,
108 South Third Street,
Las Vegas, Nevada.

1 NAOMI BOLSTAD was sworn to accurately and correct-
2 ly report in stenotypy the complete proceedings had in the
3 taking of the deposition of Russell Douglas Matthews.

- - -

4 RUSSELL DOUGLAS MATTHEWS
5 of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the
6 part of the Committee, deposeth and saith:

7 MR. WOLF: For the record, it should be noted
8 that the Magistrate was Joseph L. Ward, and we are current-
9 ly in Las Vegas, Nevada, on April 3, 1978

10 My name is James Wolf, Mr. Matthews. My co-coun-
11 sel is Donald Purdy. We both, pursuant to House Resolution
12 222 and Committee Rule 4, have been designated counsel em-
powered to take your statements under oath.

13 DIRECT EXAMINATION

14 BY MR. WOLF:

15 Q would you please state your name for the record?

16 A Russell Douglas Matthews.

17 Q What is your current address?

18 A 4412 Lilliput Lane, Las Vegas, Nevada.

19 Q Mr. Matthews, have we given your counsel a copy
20 of the Committee rules and the Committee resolutions prior
to the commencement of this deposition?

21 A Yes.

22 Q And, Mr. Matthews, you understand this deposition
23 on your behalf is being taken at your request as opposed to
24 an appearance in Washington, D. C., is that correct?

25 A Yes, I guess you could say that, yes.

1 Q And, for the record, you are accompanied by coun-
2 sel today?

3 A Yes.

4 MR. WOLF: Could counsel please identify himself
5 on the record?

6 MR. CLAIBORNE: Harry E. Claiborne, 108 South
7 Third Street, Las Vegas, Nevada.

8 BY MR. WOLF:

9 Q Mr. Matthews, the entire record today will be
0 transcribed. After the Committee has received a copy of
1 the transcription, we will send you a copy of that record
2 and ask you to sign and verify that, that it is a true,
3 complete, and accurate account of the testimony you have
4 given.

5 We will then ask you to sign a statement to that
6 effect and return it to us at the Committee's offices.

7 If you desire to make any changes in the trans-
8 cription, I would request that you contact us and we will
9 make the appropriate arrangements.

10 If you do sign and verify the transcript, we will
11 then provide you a copy for your permanent records of the
12 transcript.

13 Mr. Matthews, where were you born and what was
14 the date of your birth?

15 A July 26, 1920; Aspermont, Texas.

1 Q How long did you live in Aspermont, Texas?

2 A Until I was seven years old.

3 Q Where did you move at that time?

4 A Dallas, Texas.

5 Q How long did you reside in Dallas?

6 A The rest of my life until the last seven years.

7 I moved here a little over seven years ago.

8 Q You moved here in approximately 1971?

9 A Yes; January of 1971.

10 Q And in Dallas, Texas, what was the first job
11 that you held while you were living there?

12 A I don't remember. I have had a lot of jobs
13 there. I don't remember the first one really. I was just
14 a kid. I worked in filling stations. I don't remember.

15 Q Could you run through a chronology for us of some
16 of the jobs you currently remember in Dallas that you held?

17 A No, no, not that long ago I can't. I have been
18 in business for myself most of my life.

19 Q You are self-employed?

20 A Yes.

21 Q While in Dallas, do you remember ever working
22 for any other person? Were you ever employed at a club?

23 A No, sir, not--no, sir.

24 Q When did you first meet Mr. Jack Ruby?

25 A I can't really tell you that. I didn't know him

1 that well. I don't really know how to answer that. I
2 can't answer it. I don't know. How I really met him I
3 don't know.

4 Q Do you remember approximately when you met him?

5 A Let me see. I guess maybe the late '50s, some-
6 where around there I suppose. I am just guessing because I
7 wasn't that close an acquaintance that it sticks out in my
8 mind.

9 Q What were the circumstances of the first meeting
10 you recall with Jack Ruby?

11 A I don't recall any. I didn't have any meetings
12 with him. I knew him to speak to him on the street but I
13 don't remember ever having any meetings with him.

14 Q What was the first time that you remember ever
15 speaking to him on the street?

16 A That is impossible for me to say. I don't know.

17 Q How do you estimate it was the late 1950s?

18 A Well, I am just guessing. It seemed like he had
19 been around Dallas or I'd heard his name or seen him on the
20 street for a few years before this Kennedy assassination.
21 I am just assuming it was the late '50s. I don't really
22 remember.

23 Q Do you recall ever being asked by FBI agents
24 when you first met Jack Ruby?

25 A No, sir.

1 Q You have no memory of FBI agents interrogating
2 you?

3 A I remember FBI agents talking to me about it. I
4 don't remember that they asked that particular question.

5 Q In response to the FBI interview, would you have
6 told them in 1963 or '64, I would assume that would be--

7 A I suppose; '63, whenever it happened.

8 Q (Continuing) '63, would you have told them at
9 that time a true account of your recollection of when you
10 first met Jack Ruby?

11 A If I told them it was a true account. I don't
12 recall what I told them.

13 Q Mr. Matthews, let me show you, for the record--

14 A All right.

15 Q (Continuing) --a copy of an interview conducted
16 with you by the Federal Bureau of Investigation dated De-
17 cember 15, 1963, and ask you to read that at this time.

18 A Twelve years; I don't remember saying that. No,
19 sir, I don't remember saying that I'd known him 12 years
20 and I don't think I had.

21 Q If you had known him 12 years, that would have
22 meant you first met him in 1951, is that correct?

23 A Yes, sir, I suppose that is true, but I don't re-
24 member saying this.

25 I remember some of these other things I said. I

don't recall saying that I'd known him for 12 years. I don't remember that. It has been some time ago, you know.

Q Is your testimony today that that statement--

MR. CLAIBORNE (interrupting): Counsel, could I have a copy?

MR. WOLF: Surely.

BY MR. WOLF:

Q Is your testimony today that that statement would be incorrect?

A I can't really say, sir, to tell you the truth. It has been some time ago and if I said I'd known him 12 years--like I say, some of those things that they asked me I remember saying. I don't remember saying I'd known him 12 years.

I was not a close friend of his. I never had any mix with him socially or anything. I just don't remember how long I'd known him. You go a year or two and don't see somebody sometimes. I didn't know him that well.

Q What was the nature of your interaction with Jack Ruby?

A Nothing. He was a man that was well known around on the streets of Dallas. If you pass by him on the street he's liable to introduce himself to you, so if I'd pass him I'd say hello. I don't know what else to tell you.

Q Were you familiar with the clubs in Dallas that

1 Jack Ruby visited?

2 A I've heard that he had some clubs. I have never
3 been in one of them.

4 Q You have never been in the Carrousel Club?

5 A I don't know where the Carrousel Club was actual-
6 ly.

7 Q Did you know of any other clubs that Jack Ruby
8 had?

9 A He has had several clubs around Dallas but I
10 don't recall the names. Now, where the Carrousel Club--I
11 didn't know he had--I don't recall the names of any of
12 them. I don't remember ever being in any club Jack Ruby
13 had.

14 If I have been, I don't remember it.

15 Q Did you ever live in Cuba?

16 A Yes, sir.

17 Q What period of time was that?

18 A 1958 and '59.

19 Q Was that continuous that you lived there during
20 that time?

21 A No; I went to Cuba in 1958 and when Castro, they,
22 had the revolution, I came back for a few months and then
23 went back and stayed until November 1959.

24 Q Do you recall what time you returned to the
25 States? You said Castro had the revolution.

1 A Castro took over in the revolution, I think it
2 was January 1, 1959, which I returned to the United States
3 and I stayed--I don't remember the exact date that I went
4 back; maybe a month or so.

5 Q Did you come to the United States directly after
6 the revolution, would it have been January of '59?

7 A Yes, sir.

8 Q And you stayed in the United States approximately
9 how long?

10 A I'd say a month or two. I don't remember now;
11 until things got settled down. I had a place of business
12 there.

13 Q And then you returned to Cuba?

14 A Yes, sir.

15 Q What did you do in Cuba upon your return?

16 A I owned two bars there.

17 Q Which bars were those?

18 A I owned a bar in the Plaza Hotel in the lobby and
19 I owned a bar on Henio Street. H-e-n-i-o or something, I
20 don't remember how you spell it.

21 Q What was the name of that bar, do you recall?

22 A No; Sportsman's Club, I think.

23 Q While in Cuba did you know Mr. Lewis McWillie?

24 A Yes, sir.

25 Q How did you know Mr. McWillie?

1 A He lived in Dallas. I had known him for several
2 years in Dallas.

3 Q Was that prior to your going to Cuba?

4 A Yes, sir.

5 Q When you first went to Cuba, did you have a job
6 before you left for Cuba?

7 A No, sir.

8 Q Upon your arrival in Cuba, who did you stay with
9 or who did you first meet?

10 A I stayed in a hotel by myself.

11 Q Did you have any meetings with Mr. McWillie at
12 that time?

13 A No, sir. Mr. McWillie wasn't even in Cuba when
14 I went there.

15 Q And you established the bars by yourself?

16 A Yes, sir.

17 Q During the period of time you were in Cuba, 1959,
18 did you meet Mr. McWillie often?

19 A No.

20 Q What was the first time that you met Mr. McWillie
21 in Cuba?

22 A I don't know how to answer that question. You
23 are talking about something that happened 18 or 19 years
24 ago and I really can't truthfully answer.

25 Q Well, Mr. McWillie was a friend of yours from

Dallas, isn't that true?

A I knew him in Dallas, yes, sir.

Q Did he call you when he arrived in Cuba?

A No.

Q How did you first find out he was in Cuba?

A I don't know. I might have just run into him.

You're talking about something that happened 18,
19 years ago. I don't really remember.

Q I understand that.

Do you recall any of your discussions with Mr.
McWillie?

A No. I didn't have that many discussions with him.

Q Approximately how often did you see him?

A Oh, I'd probably pass by him once every two or
three months or so. I don't know.

Q Do you know, did Jack Ruby ever visit Cuba?

A I didn't see him.

Q Have you heard that he visited Cuba?

A I have heard since this thing came out that he was
there, yes, sir.

Q He did not visit you while he--

A (Interrupting) No, sir, I did not see him. I
didn't even know he was there.

Q Did you ever discuss with Mr. McWillie the fact
that Jack Ruby visited Cuba?

1 A I don't remember that I have.

2 Q Do you know Mr. Tony Zoppi?

3 A Yes, sir.

4 Q How do you know Mr. Zoppi?

5 A Mr. Zoppi used to be the entertainment writer or
6 critic for the Dallas Morning News before he came to work
7 here in Las Vegas. I knew him very casually.

8 Q Have you maintained contact with him since he came
9 to Las Vegas?

10 A No, sir. I just knew who he was, that's all.

11 Q Have you ever met Mr. Zoppi?

12 A I think I have. I think so, yes.

13 Q Has Mr. Zoppi ever discussed with you a trip Jack
14 Ruby took to Cuba?

15 A No, sir. Mr. Zoppi has never discussed anything
16 with me. I guess this is a period of 20, 25 years, I doubt
17 if I have ever spoken to him three times, three or four.

18 Q Where were you when you heard that Jack Ruby as-
19 sassinated Lee Harvey Oswald?

20 A In my home at that address you have there; Irving,
21 Texas.

22 Q When was the last time before the assassination
23 that you saw Jack Ruby?

24 A I don't know, sir. I don't know, because I had
25 no meetings with him of any consequence. There wouldn't be

1 any way--I never stopped and talked to him or anything. I
2 might have spoken to him on the street. I really don't
3 know.

4 Q What were your thoughts when you heard that Jack
5 Ruby had killed Lee Harvey Oswald, given the fact that Jack
6 Ruby was a person you knew even though casually?

7 A I just couldn't believe it actually. Probably
8 just like anyone else, I couldn't believe that anyone would
9 do what he did. It was unbelievable to me that someone
0 would walk in a police station and do that. If that is
1 the reaction you're looking for, I couldn't believe it.

2 Q Is there any way for you to determine when the
3 last time prior to the assassination that you saw Jack Ruby
4 was?

5 A No, sir, I can't answer that. I don't know.

6 Q Did you have any contact with Jack Ruby subse-
7 quent to the assassination?

8 A No, sir.

9 Q Were you married to a woman known as Elizabeth
0 Ann Matthews?

1 A Yes.

2 Q When did you divorce Ms. Matthews?

3 A I don't remember the year.

4 The questions you ask me happened 18, 20 years
5 ago. It is impossible for me to remember the exact dates.

1 Q Was it in the early '50s, late '50s, or early
2 '60s, can you state that?

3 A Probably the late '50s.

4 Q Late '50s?

5 A Yes, sir.

6 Q It was before John F. Kennedy became President,
7 to the best of your recollection?

8 A Maybe right about that time, to the best of my
9 recollection, right close to that time, yes, sir.

10 Q Where did your ex-wife continue to live after you
11 divorced her?

12 A I don't have any idea.

13 Q Did you live, prior to your divorce, in Shreve-
14 port, Louisiana?

15 A No, sir.

16 Q Are you aware, did your ex-wife ever live in
17 Shreveport, Louisiana?

18 A I think that she could have. I might have heard
19 that. I'm not sure.

20 Q Subsequent to your divorce, did you maintain con-
21 tact with your wife?

22 A Before we were divorced?

23 Q After your divorce.

24 A No.

25 Q You had no contact with her at all?

1 A I don't say that I haven't seen her or spoken to
2 her, but as far as any contact--

3 Q Do you know where she is living now?

4 A I have no idea.

5 Q What was the last address that you know she was
6 living at, what city?

7 A I don't have any idea, sir. I don't know for
8 sure.

9 Q What was her maiden name?

10 A Flanagan.

11 Q Have you heard of the allegation that Jack Ruby
12 made a phone call to your ex-wife the month before the as-
13 sassination?

14 A No, I didn't even know they knew each other.

15 BY MR. PURDY:

16 Q Mr. Matthews, was your relationship or your con-
17 tact with Jack Ruby such that you ever made or received a
18 phone call from him?

19 A Not to my knowledge, no, sir, not that I ever re-
20 call.

21 Q What was Jack Ruby's reputation in the community?
22 You said he was well known. What was he well known for?

23 A I'd say he was well known because he speaks to
24 you on the street. He was the kind of a man--I just knew
25 he ran clubs. I don't know that much about his reputation.

1 He was a person who would make himself known if you were
2 ever around him.

3 Q Do you know anyone who was close to Jack Ruby?

4 A No, I couldn't--I don't know that I did.

5 BY MR. WOLF:

6 Q Did Jack Ruby have a good relationship with the
7 Dallas Police Department?

8 MR. CLAIBORNE: How would he know?

9 A Not knowing him any better than I do, I don't see
10 how you think I could answer a question like that. I don't
11 know.

12 BY MR. WOLF:

13 Q To the extent you knew Mr. Ruby's reputation in
14 the community.

15 A I don't know his reputation in the community. I
16 just knew him as a passing acquaintance.

17 BY MR. PURDY:

18 Q Did you ever have the occasion to have dinner or
19 coffee or a drink with Jack Ruby?

20 A Not that I ever recall, I don't ever remember sit-
21 ting down at a table with him.

22 BY MR. WOLF:

23 Q Mr. Matthews, we are going to commence a new area
24 of questioning now which will relate to your knowledge of
25 Jack Ruby's involvement in activities that were going on

1 in Dallas in the 1950s and early 1960s.

2 To your knowledge, was there activity in Dallas
3 which involved gun running or smuggling of arms or narcotics
4 to Cuba?

5 A Not to my knowledge.

6 Q Was there any gun running or smuggling of arms or
7 narcotics to Mexico?

8 A Not to my knowledge.

9 Q Do you know a John Thomas Mason?

10 A John Thomas Mason?

11 Q Yes.

12 A No, sir, not that I remember.

13 Q Do you know a Robert Ray McKeown?

14 A I don't remember the name, sir. No, I don't think
15 so.

16 Q Do you know a Joseph Raymond Merola?

17 A No, sir.

18 Q Do you know a Dominick Bartone?

19 A No, sir.

20 Q Again addressing the period from 1947 through the
21 early 1960s, and breaking the periods down into categories
22 to put Jack Ruby's activities in context--

23 MR. CLAIBORNE: '47 to '50?

24 MR. WOLF: Yes, when Jack Ruby first moved to Dal-
25 las.

1 BY MR. WOLF:

2 Q Prior to 1947 to put Jack Ruby in historical con-
3 text, was there in Dallas people engaged in gambling activ-
4 ities?

5 A I don't know that Jack Ruby ever was.

6 Q The question is prior to 1947 were people in Dal-
7 las engaged in gambling activities.

8 MR. CLAIBORNE: Were there people involved; you
9 are not talking about Ruby?

10 MR. WOLF: The question is whether there were
11 people involved in gambling--

12 MR. CLAIBORNE (interrupting): '47 to '50?

13 MR. WOLF: Prior to 1947.

14 MR. CLAIBORNE: I am going to object to that and
15 ask for a statement of materiality.

16 MR. WOLF: The statement of materiality is that
17 Jack Ruby moves to Dallas in 1947. There is a substantial
18 question whether the move to Dallas was in part an opera-
19 tion of organized crime from Chicago moving into the Dallas
20 area.

21 To determine whether or not that is correct, it
22 is necessary that the entire picture of crime operations in
23 Dallas, both prior to 1947 and subsequent, be put into its
24 proper context.

25 MR. CLAIBORNE: That is rather broad and far

reaching. As I understand it, your theory is in 1957 that Jack Ruby moved to Dallas, Texas, and that there was people involved in gambling and crime and that you want this witness to explore whether or not there was any connection between Ruby and ~~gambling~~ activities, is that what your--

MR. WOLF: Yes, that's right. The year was--

MR. CLAIBORNE (interrupting): Why don't you ask him that?

MR. WOLF: The year was 1947, not 1957. That is why the first question addressed itself to 1947.

MR. CLAIBORNE: Why don't you ask him whether or not he knew--

MR. WOLF: We will be addressing that question. It was, first, more important to determine the general posture in Dallas as to organized or lack of organized crime activity in the Dallas area.

MR. CLAIBORNE: All right.

A Sir, I was in the Marine Corps during World War II and I didn't get back to the United States until the last part of 1945, or really the first part of '46, and there wasn't any organized gambling of any kind for anyone that I knew of then.

BY MR. WOLF:

Q That was in 1946?

A Well, I got back from the Marine Corps I think

1 October, November of 1945, so I didn't really know about
2 anything until 1946.

3 Q And in 1946-'47 are you familiar with, during
4 those two years, two years prior to Jack Ruby moving to
5 Dallas, do you know, were individuals engaged in gambling
6 activities in the Dallas area?

7 A Well, sir, as far as people engaged in gambling,
8 I suppose people gamble somewhere every day. I didn't see
9 any gambling I don't think in the context you're talking
10 about.

11 Q What type of gambling generally did you see at
12 that time?

13 A I didn't see any gambling as far as any gambling
14 casinos being open, if that's what you have reference to.

15 Q Generally, I would appreciate your description,
16 and this is for historical context.

17 A I suppose anybody might bet on a football game or
18 a boxing match on TV or something. I don't know what kind
19 of gambling you're talking about.

20 Q Were there any gambling clubs?

21 A No, sir, not to my knowledge.

22 Q Have you ever heard of the Redman Club?

23 A The Redman's Club; yes, sir. That wasn't a gam-
24 bling club.

25 Q What type of club was that?

1 A It was a social club for members only, but there
2 was no dice games or roulette or any kind of gambling there.
3 They might have had some friendly poker games occasionally
4 between the members. It was not a gambling club.

5 Q Are you familiar with the Top of the Hill Club?

6 A I've heard the name. I've never been in it.

7 Q Do you know if in the Top of the Hill Club any
8 gambling activities took place?

9 A If they took place that late, I didn't never know
10 anything about it. I'd heard of it earlier. After I got
11 back they were talking about it used to be gambling there.

12 If there was gambling there at the time you are
13 asking me, I didn't know it.

14 Q Do you know the Plantation Club?

15 A No, sir.

16 Q Have you ever heard of a Mr. Hyman Fader?

17 A Not that I remember.

18 Q Let me return for one second to a question that I
19 asked on gun running. Do you know a Johnnie Grasaffi?

20 A Johnnie Grasaffi; yes, I think I do know who
21 you're talking about, yes, sir.

22 Q How do you know Mr. Grasaffi?

23 A Just heard his name, maybe seen him a few times.

24 Q Where did you see Mr. Grasaffi?

25 A I don't remember.

1 Q What period of time did you know him, when did
2 you first meet him and approximately how often did you see
3 him?

4 A I suppose it was in the late '40s, the best I re-
5 member. I wasn't a close friend of his or anything like
6 that.

7 Q Do you know what type of activities Mr. Grasaffi
8 was engaged in?

9 A No, sir.

10 Q Had you ever heard of Mr. Grasaffi being engaged
11 in any activities involving gun running or smuggling?

12 A No, sir.

13 Q In 1947 was there in Dallas a crackdown on gamb-
14 ling activities?

15 A I suppose there might have been. I wasn't in-
16 volved in it so I don't know, but I have heard this, yes,
17 that they had an election and there might have been some-
18 thing going on before that that were no longer allowed. I
19 have heard this, yes.

20 Q Which election are you referring to?

21 A I think it was 1946, I guess. I don't remember--
22 was that--I don't know. You probably have it written down
23 in front of you there.

24 Q Is this the election involving Sheriff Guthrie?

25 A Yes, sir, I think that was the election I am talk-

1 ing about.

2 Q What was the effect of that election, to the best
3 of your knowledge?

4 A I just heard people talk that a lot of things in-
5 volved in gambling, whatever it amounted to, that it didn't
6 go on any more. Like I say, that's just about the time I
7 got back from World War II.

8 Q Do you recall, did people involved in gambling
9 activities stop gambling or did some of them move out of
10 the city, or what was the general result of the election?

11 A I had no way of knowing, sir. That was just about
12 the time I got back from World War II. I don't know who
13 was doing it.

14 Q Have you heard that many of the people involved in
15 gambling left Dallas and moved to Las Vegas?

16 A No, I don't remember that I heard that.

17 Q Do you know if that is true?

18 A It possibly could be, yes, sir.

19 Q Do you know Mr. Joseph Slaten?

20 A Joe Slaten; yes, sir, I used to know him.

21 Q How did you know Mr. Slaten?

22 A He owned a club there in Dallas. He used to have
23 clubs. There was never any gambling involved in them.

24 Q Do you know if Mr. Jack Ruby knew Mr. Joseph Sla-
25 ten?

- 1 A I don't know, sir.
- 2 Q Do you know a James Henry Dolan?
- 3 A Yes, sir.
- 4 Q How do you know Mr. Dolan?
- 5 A I just met him. I don't remember how I met him.
- 6 I knew him casually.
- 7 Q Do you know if Jack Ruby knew Mr. Dolan?
- 8 A I don't know sir.
- 9 Q Do you know a James Robert Todd?
- 10 A Yes, sir.
- 11 Q How do you know Mr. Todd?
- 12 A He was just an acquaintance of mine from 25 years
- 13 ago or so. I don't remember how I first met him.
- 14 Q Do you know if Mr. Todd was involved in any gam-
- 15 bling activities?
- 16 A Not to my knowledge.
- 17 Q Was Mr. Todd ever involved in activities involv-
- 18 ing safe cracking?
- 19 A I don't know.
- 20 Q Do you know if Jack Ruby knew Mr. Todd?
- 21 A I don't know that either. They might have known
- 22 each other. I don't know.
- 23 Q Are you familiar with the AGVA Union?
- 24 A What is it?
- 25 Q A-G-V-A.

1 MR. PURDY: American Guild of Variety Artists.

2 A I think---it has something to do with performers
3 and that; I know what the union is.

4 BY MR. WOLF:

5 Q Were you familiar with it in Dallas?

6 A No. I mean, I don't know anything about it.

7 Q You don't know anything about it?

8 A No. I think this fellow Dolan worked for them
9 when he was there but I don't know anything about it.

10 BY MR. PURDY:

11 Q Did you ever have any business dealings with Mr.
12 Dolan?

13 A No.

14 BY MR. WOLF:

15 Q Do you know any of the interaction Jack Ruby may
16 have had with people involved in AGVA?

17 A No, sir, I have no idea.

18 Q Do you know an Isadore Max Miller?

19 A Yes, sir.

20 Q And how do you know her?

21 A Just an old acquaintance that I have known around
22 Dallas for years. It is impossible for me to remember how
23 I met a man first 25 or 30 years ago.

24 Q Was he involved in any gambling activities?

25 A I never did see him involved in any. I don't

1 know.

2 Q Do you know if Jack Ruby knew him?

3 A I don't know that either.

4 Q Do you know Mr. Harry Urban?

5 A Yes, sir.

6 Q How do you know Mr. Urban?

7 A The same way, just that he lived in Dallas all of
8 his life and I have. I don't know. I can't tell you how I
9 first met him.

10 Q Did you know him socially or did you ever have
11 any business with Mr. Urban?

12 A No, sir.

13 Q Which way did you know him?

14 A I just knew him as a speaking acquaintance.

15 Q Do you know if Mr. Urban was involved in any
16 gambling activities?

17 A I never did any gambling with him. I couldn't
18 say that. I don't know.

19 Q Do you know if Jack Ruby knew Mr. Urban?

20 A I don't know.

21 Q Did you know Mr. Harry Hall?

22 A Not to my knowledge.

23 Q Also known as Harry Sinclair?

24 A No, sir.

25 Q During the period of 1958 through 1960 were you

1 aware of any gambling activities in the City of Dallas?

2 A I don't know how I could have, sir. I was living
3 in Havana, Cuba. You just established that a few minutes
4 ago.

5 Q But you could have been aware of gambling activi-
6 ties?

7 A No, I had no way of being aware of it.

8 Q Do you know Mr. Paul Rowland Jones?

9 A I have heard his name. I don't know him, no.

10 Q You have never met Mr. Jones?

11 A No, sir, not that I remember.

12 Q Did Mr. Ruby know Mr. Jones?

13 A I have no way of knowing that.

14 Q Do you know Mr. James Breen?

15 A James what?

16 Q Breen, B-r-e-e-n.

17 A No, not that I remember.

18 Q Was there in the period 1958 through 1960 any
19 drug trafficking ongoing in the city of Dallas?

20 A Sir, you just established that I lived in Havana,
21 Cuba, in those years and I don't know how you would expect
22 me to know anything like that.

23 Q Some of your associates may have spoken to you--

24 A (Interrupting) How would any associates--I was
25 living in Havana, Cuba. I don't even know if I saw anyone

1 from Dallas in that period of time.

2 Q You stated you saw Mr. McWillie, who was from
3 Dallas.

4 A McWillie was living in Havana, Cuba, when I saw
5 him, sir.

6 Q After your return to Dallas in 1961--is that
7 right?

8 A 1960, November of 1960.

9 Q And how do you recollect that date?

10 A I just remember that it was just about the time
11 of Kennedy's election. That's the reason I remember.

12 Q After your return to Dallas from 1960 to 1963
13 were you aware of any gambling activities in the City of
14 Dallas?

15 A No, sir.

16 Q Were you aware of any drug trafficking involving
17 people in the City of Dallas?

18 A No, sir.

19 Q Do you know a Helen Alfonse Roan?

20 A No, sir.

21 Q Had you ever heard that Jack Ruby was involved in
22 gambling activities in the City of Dallas?

23 A No, sir.

24 Q Had you ever heard that he was involved in drug
25 trafficking?

1 A No, sir.

2 Q Had you ever heard that he was involved in pros-
3 titution activities?

4 A No, sir.

5 Q You have already testified that you could not
6 characterize Jack Ruby's general relationship with the Dal-
7 las police. However, let me ask, was it practice, to your
8 knowledge, in Dallas to have individuals give kickbacks to
9 the Police Department, individuals who ran particular clubs?

10 A No, sir, not to my knowledge.

11 Q Do you know if Jack Ruby ever gave any kickbacks
12 to the police?

13 A I would have no way of knowing that, sir.

14 Q Do you know if Jack Ruby was ever a police in-
15 formant?

16 A I have no way of knowing that.

17 Q Do you know Mr. Sam Campisi?

18 A Yes, sir.

19 Q How do you know Mr. Campisi?

20 A I went to school with Campisi, Sam Campisi, when
21 we were kids. I have known him all my life.

22 Q Have you ever had any business dealings with Mr.
23 Campisi?

24 A Business dealings, no, I don't remember that we
25 ever had any business dealings. He was a friend of mine.

1 I knew him until the time he died. I went to his funeral.

2 Q Do you know if Jack Ruby knew Mr. Campisi?

3 A I don't know. They could have. They were both
4 in the kind of business that they're in the public eye.
5 They could have known each other. One of them had clubs.
6 The other had a restaurant. I don't know anything about
7 their relationship.

8 Q Do you know Mr. Joe Campisi?

9 A Yes, sir; he is Sam's brother. I know him well.

10 Q Was your relationship with Joe Campisi the same
11 as your relationship with Sam?

12 A Joe was a little older, but yes, sir, I've known
13 him for years.

14 Q Do you know if Mr. Ruby knew Mr. Joe Campisi?

15 A They could have, sir. I don't know anything
16 about their relationship.

17 Q Do you know Mr. Joseph Civello?

18 A No, sir. I've heard his name.

19 Q You have never met him?

20 A I might have met him at some time. I can't say
21 that I haven't met him but I wasn't a friend of his or
22 close associate.

23 Q Do you know if Mr. Ruby knew Mr. Civello?

24 A No, sir, I don't know that.

25 Q Do you know Mr. Dusty Miller?

1 A No, sir.

2 Q Have you ever heard that name?

3 A I don't remember that I did. I don't remember.

4 Q Do you know Mr. Lenny Patrick?

5 A No, not to my knowledge.

6 Q Have you ever heard the name?

7 A Not that I remember.

8 Q Do you know Mr. David Yaras?

9 A No, sir.

10 Q Have you ever heard the name?

11 A Not to my knowledge.

12 Q Do you know Mr. Barney Baker?

13 A No, sir.

14 Q Have you ever heard that name before?

15 A Not that I remember.

16 Q Do you know Mr. Nofio Pecora?

17 A No, sir.

18 Q Have you ever heard the name before?

19 A Not to my knowledge.

20 Q You do know and currently work for, in fact, Mr.

21 Benny Binion, is that correct?

22 A Yes, sir, I know Mr. Benny Binion. I work for
23 him now.

24 Q When did you first meet Mr. Binion?

25 A It was out here, I guess. I don't remember what

1 year. It was 20, 25 years ago, I guess, 20 or 25. I don't
2 remember.

3 Q When you say "out here," do you mean Las Vegas?

4 A Las Vegas, yes, sir.

5 Q At that time you were living in the City of Dal-
6 las?

7 A Yes, sir.

8 Q How did you first meet Mr. Binion in Las Vegas?

9 A I don't remember. He is in business. I guess I
10 maybe visited, someone introduced us, I guess. I don't
11 know.

12 Q Was he living in Las Vegas at that time?

13 A Benny Binion; yes, sir, he had a place of busi-
14 ness.

15 Q And you were here on--

16 A (Interrupting) Visiting.

17 Q Did you maintain contact with Mr. Binion after
18 you returned to Dallas?

19 A No, sir.

20 Q When did you next see Mr. Binion?

21 A I don't know. I came out here quite often.

22 Q When you first moved to Las Vegas, did you im-
23 mediately go to work for Mr. Binion?

24 A No, sir.

25 Q Who did you first work for in Las Vegas?

1 A Johnie Lane in a racing sports club. The name of
2 it was the Paddock Racing Sports Club, on First Street.

3 Q How long did you work there?

4 A Three and a half years.

5 Q Who did you work for after that time?

6 A Benny Binion.

7 Q Have you maintained contact with Mr. Lewis Mc-
8 Willie in Las Vegas?

9 A No, sir.

10 Q When was the last time you spoke to Mr. McWillie?

11 A Well, he worked at the Horseshoe for a while. I
12 believe that is the last time that I've seen him.

13 Q What time period was that that he worked there?

14 A Let's see, I guess he has been gone away from
15 there over a year ago, I suppose. He was working there
16 when--we were working the same place together. I saw him
17 then. I don't recall seeing him any since then.

18 Q While you were in Cuba did you ever have any
19 business dealings with Mr. McWillie?

20 A No, sir.

21 Q Subsequent to your return from Cuba and his re-
22 turn from Cuba, did you ever have any business dealings
23 with him?

24 A No, sir.

25 Q Did Mr. McWillie ever discuss Jack Ruby with you?

1 A No, sir.

2 Q Do you know Mr. Ralph Paul?

3 A No, sir.

4 Q Have you ever heard that name?

5 A No, sir.

6 Q Do you know Mr. Normen Rothman?

7 A No, sir.

8 Q Have you ever heard that name before?

9 A Not to my knowledge.

10 Q Do you know Mr. James Bradin?

11 A No, sir.

12 Q Mr. Eugene Hale Brading?

13 A No, sir.

14 Q Do you know a Mr. Ben Whittaker?

15 A Yes, I've heard his name. I don't know that I
16 have ever met him personally.

17 Q Do you know what activities Mr. Whittaker was en-
18 gaged in?

19 A He owned a hotel there in Dallas that I knew of.
20 That's the reason he was well known. He owned some race
21 horses. That's the way I heard his name.

22 Q Did you hear that Mr. Whittaker was involved in
23 gambling prior to 1947?

24 A Not to my knowledge, no, sir.

25 Q Do you know a Pat McFay Kirkland?

1 A What name?

2 Q Pat McFay Kirkland.

3 A No, sir.

4 Q Have you ever heard that name before?

5 A Not that I remember.

6 Q Prior to your moving to Cuba what were you doing
7 in Dallas, Texas?

8 A I was in the bail bond business.

9 Q And why did you decide to move to Cuba?

10 A I don't know. I just did, that's all. The busi-
11 ness I was in wasn't doing any good.

12 Q Did you contact anybody in Cuba prior to moving
13 there?

14 A No.

15 Q Had you ever been in Cuba prior to moving there?

16 A No, sir.

17 Q Did you just fly yourself down and move into a
18 hotel?

19 A I just went down to look. I heard there were op-
20 portunities there. There was a lot of tourist activity.

21 Q The first time you went down, in effect, you
22 wound up staying for about a year, is that correct?

23 A No, sir, I came back and got my clothes and things
24 like that and then went back and made a deal with somebody
25 about a club.

1 Q The first time you went down was to establish a
2 business opportunity?

3 A Yes, sir.

4 Q How long were you down on that trip?

5 A A week or two, the best I remember.

6 Q How long did you return to Dallas for?

7 A Just long enough to get things packed, a day or
8 so, and went back.

9 Q Who did you see on that first trip to establish
10 your business opportunity?

11 A I don't remember the name. It was a Cuban. Those
12 names are very difficult to remember. I made arrangements
13 to buy a club from him.

14 Q Was it a Cuban National?

15 A I don't know, sir.

16 Q Was it a businessman or someone affiliated with
17 the government?

18 A No, no, he wasn't affiliated with the government.
19 He owned a club.

20 Q He owned a club and he sold the club to you?

21 A Yes.

22 Q Which club was that?

23 A That was the one on Henio Street, the Sportsman's
24 Club.

25 Q Was that the only club you bought that trip?

1 A Yes, sir.

2 Q When did you buy your second club?

3 A The first part of 1959.

4 Q And you kept the other club in operation as well
5 as the second?

6 A Yes, sir.

7 Q After you permanently moved to Cuba did you ever
8 return to the United States until Castro took over?

9 A Now, I returned when Castro took over. That is
10 the only time.

11 Q But you didn't come back for a visit or anything?

12 A No.

13 Q Do you recall the date on which you bought the
14 second club? You said it was 1959.

15 A It was the first part of 1959 right after I re-
16 turned--I don't remember the exact date. I returned from
17 the United States the first couple of days of 1959. I
18 stayed a week or two and went back. It was right in that
19 period of time; January or February.

20 Q You bought the second club in Cuba after Castro
21 had taken over?

22 A Yes, sir.

23 Q Did you feel that was a good investment to make
24 at that time?

25 A It wasn't that much money involved. It was a

1 lease thing from the hotel. I had to buy the merchandise
2 and the right to it.

3 Q What hotel was that?

4 A The Plaza Hotel.

5 Q In your arranging the lease was it necessary to
6 deal with any of the new Cuban government officials?

7 A No, sir.

8 Q The first club you owned outright, is that right?

9 A Yes, sir.

10 Q And the second club you just leased?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q Did you ever have any association with the Divil
13 Hotel?

14 A I lived there for a while.

15 Q Did you ever operate any club there?

16 A No, sir.

17 Q Did you ever have any association with the Sans
18 Souci Hotel?

19 A No, sir.

20 Q Do you know Mr. Salvador Amarena? Let me spell
21 the last name--

22 A (Interrupting) It doesn't make any difference.
23 You don't have to spell it because I don't know anybody who
24 has a name close to that.

25 Q He is also known as Sammy Paxton.

1 A Oh, yes, I do know who you're talking about. He
2 was an acquaintance of mine, yes.

3 Q How did you know Mr. Paxton?

4 A He had a club down there in Cuba. One of them
5 wasn't too far from mine.

6 Q Do you know what club he worked at?

7 A I didn't know he worked at a club. He owned a
8 club there. He had a club; a drink place, not a gambling
9 club.

10 Q Do you know the name of it?

11 A No, I don't recall that.

12 Q Did Mr. Paxton know Mr. Santos Trafficante?

13 A I don't know.

14 Q Do you know Mr. Nick Cammata?

15 A No, sir.

16 Q C-a-m-m-a-t-a?

17 A No, sir.

18 Q Do you know Mr. Michael McLaney?

19 A No, sir.

20 Q Have you ever heard that Mr. McLaney was an owner
21 of the National Casino?

22 A I'd heard that while I was living down there but
23 I never met him.

24 Q Do you know Mr. Dino Cellini?

25 A No, sir.

1 Q Have you heard that name before?

2 A I don't remember. I could have, yes, sir. I
3 think I have heard that name.

4 Q But you have never met Mr. Cellini?

5 A No, sir.

6 Q Do you know Mr. Santos Trafficante?

7 A No, sir..

8 Q Have you heard that name before?

9 A Yes, sir.

10 Q Do you know Mr. Frank Ragano?

11 A Frank who?

12 Q Ragano, R-a-g-a-n-o.

13 A No, sir.

14 Q Have you ever heard that name before?

15 A No, sir.

16 Q Did you ever meet Mr. Meyer Lansky?

17 A No, sir.

18 Q Have you ever spoken with Mr. Lansky?

19 A No, sir.

20 Q Did you ever meet or speak with Mr. Jake Lansky?

21 A No, sir.

22 Q Were you familiar with the Tropicana Club in
23 Havana?

24 A No, sir. Familiar with it, I knew it was there.
25 I didn't have anything to do with it.

1 Q Do you know who owned or operated the Tropicana?

2 A No, sir.

3 Q Have you heard the name John Roselli?

4 A No, sir.

5 Q You have never heard Mr. Roselli's name?

6 A Oh, yes, in a paper here lately I saw something
7 about him, yes. I never met him or heard of him before.

8 Q Do you recall what it said in the paper?

9 A It said he got killed. They found him out in the
10 ocean or something. I saw that in the paper.

11 Q You never met or spoke with Mr. Roselli?

12 A No, sir.

13 Q Have you ever heard of a Mr. Sam Giancana?

14 A I have heard the name, Yes, sir. I've seen him
15 in the newspapers.

16 Q Have you ever spoken to Mr. Giancana?

17 A No, sir.

18 Q Do you know Mr. Robert Maheu?

19 A No, sir.

20 Q You have heard that name?

21 A I have heard the name, seen it in the papers.

22 Q Do you know Mr. Frank Rosenthal?

23 A Yes, sir.

24 Q How do you know Mr. Rosenthal?

25 A Well, Frank Rosenthal was running the Rose Bowl

1 Race and Sports Book when I was working that business, and
2 we had occasion to do business with each other.

3 Q That was here in Vegas?

4 A Here in Law Vegas, yes.

5 Q Did you know Mr. Rosenthal while you were in Cu-
6 ba?

7 A No, sir.

8 Q When was the first time you remember meeting Mr.
9 Rosenthal?

10 A When I was working at the Paddock Race and Sports
11 Book and he had the Rose Bowl. I guess the first year was
12 1971.

13 Q Do you know if Mr. Rosenthal had any activities
14 in Cuba?

15 A No, sir, I have no knowledge of that.

16 Q Do you know if Mr. Rosenthal knew Jack Ruby?

17 A No, sir.

18 Q Do you know Mr. Eugenio Leal, L-e-a-l?

19 A No.

20 Q Have you ever heard that name before?

21 A Not to my knowledge.

22 Q Have you ever heard the name Evaristo Garcia?

23 A No, sir.

24 Q Have you ever heard the name Rafael Garcia Bongo?

25 A No, sir.

1 Q Have you ever heard the name Raphael Gener?

2 A No, sir.

3 Q Have you ever heard the name Angelo Bruno?

4 A No, sir, not that I remember.

5 Q Mr. Bruno is from Philadelphia. Have you ever
6 heard that--

7 A (Interrupting) I have never been to Philadelphia
8 in my life.

9 Q Have you ever heard he may have had an interest
10 in some of the Cuban casinos?

11 A Not to my knowledge, no sir.

12 Q Have you ever heard the name Gil Beckly^e?

13 A No, sir.

14 Q Have you ever heard the name Sam^W Benton?

15 A Sam what?

16 Q Benton, B-e-n-t-o-n.

17 A No, sir.

18 Q Have you ever heard the name Norman Rothman?

19 A No, sir.

20 Q Have you ever heard the name Sam Manarino.

21 MR. CLALBORNE: Counsel, I would like a statement
22 of materiality and the purpose for the record. This man,
23 you're asking him name after name after name that he doesn't
24 know.

25 MR. WOLF: He--

1 MR. CLAIBORNE (interrupting): Let me finish, if
2 you will please.

3 You young men have a job to do, and I appreciate
4 that. I don't want to interfere. That is why I haven't
5 made any objection, and I won't if I understand the situa-
6 tion, but it seems to me terribly time consuming to ask a
7 man a whole lot of questions that you know in advance that
8 he doesn't know or you don't have some information that he
9 knows.

10 MR. WOLF: If I may respond.

11 MR. CLAIBORNE: Those kinds of question are con-
12 sidered by every court that has heard such propositions to
13 be just not right.

14 If you have reason to believe he knows some of
15 these people and he can be helpful in giving you informa-
16 tion in that area, he is perfectly willing to do so, but
17 please don't take up our time just running through a list
18 of Italians. It seems like now you have a list of all of
19 the Italians who have immigrated to this country maybe in a
20 certain year.

21 MR. WOLF: Well, I will point out two propositions.
22 First of all, as you are certainly aware, this is not a
23 court--

24 MR. CLAIBORNE: I understand that.

25 MR. WOLF: This is a legislative proceeding--

1 MR. CLAIBORNE (interrupting): I am just asking
2 for a statement so the record will show it.

3 MR. WOLF: I am just saying it is a legislative
4 proceeding and, of course, the standards for relevancy and
5 pertinency are different in a legislative proceeding than
6 in a court proceeding.

7 MR. CLAIBORNE: Counsel, I am well aware of that.
8 I have been Special Counsel in one of the Senate Committees
9 in hearings myself. I am well aware of that.

10 MR. WOLF: These people we are listing--in re-
11 sponse to your second point--are all individuals who are
12 involved in Cuban activities. We do not know whether or
13 not Mr. Matthews knew them. That is the purpose of asking
14 these questions.

15 MR. CLAIBORNE: But do they have any connection
16 with Ruby?

17 MR. WOLF: There is a connection with Ruby, yes,
18 in some of them. As you are well aware, Mr. Matthews has
19 responded that he knew some and not others. We do not know
20 which individuals.

21 MR. CLAIBORNE: I think he has responded he has
22 known one out of about the last 30 names you have read off.

23 BY MR. WOLF:

24 Q Have you heard of the name Mr. Charles Routine?

25 A No, sir.

1 Q Have you heard the name Babe Baron?

2 A What is it?

3 Q Babe Baron, B-a-r-o-n.

4 A No, not that I know of.

5 Q Are you familiar with General Baron?

6 A No.

7 MR. CLAIBORNE: General Baron who used to be at
8 the Sands Hotel--

9 MR. WOLF: That could be.

10 MR. CLAIBORNE (continuing): --here in Vegas?

11 MR. WOLF: Yes.

12 MR. CLAIBORNE: Did you know him when he was here?

13 THE WITNESS: No, sir, I didn't know him.

14 BY MR. WOLF:

15 Q Do you know a Willie Bischoff?

16 A No.

17 Q Did you know Mr. John Wilson Hudson?

18 A No.

19 Q Have you ever met with Mr. H. L. Hunt?

20 A No, sir.

21 Q Do you know Mr. Hunt?

22 A No, sir.

23 Q Have you heard of Mr. Hunt?

24 A Everybody has heard of him, sir.

25 Q Were you ever present at a meeting where the pos-

1 sibility of killing Castro was discussed?

2 A No, sir.

3 You mean a meeting with Mr. Hunt?

4 Q Either a meeting with Mr. Hunt or without Mr.
5 Hunt.

6 A No, sir.

7 Q You were never present at any meeting?

8 A No, sir.

9 Q Prior to the assassination of President Kennedy
10 had you ever heard people discussing assassinating Fidel
11 Castro?

12 A No, sir.

13 Q Subsequent to the assassination of President Ken-
14 nedy did you hear any people discussing the possibility of
15 assassinating Fidel Castro?

16 A No, sir.

17 Q Had you ever heard that the assassination of
18 President Kennedy was in retaliation for an attempted as-
19 sassinaton on Fidel Castro?

20 A No, sir.

21 Q Do you know Mr. John Eli Stone?

22 A Yes, sir.

23 Q How do you know Mr. Stone?

24 A He is just another man I've known for 30 years or
25 so. I don't remember when I first met him.

1 Q Did you ever have any business dealings with Mr.
2 Stone?

3 A No, business dealings, no, I didn't have any busi-
4 ness dealings with him.

5 Q Where did Mr. Stone reside?

6 A Dallas, Texas.

7 Q Did you ever go to Las Vegas with Mr. Stone?

8 A With him; I don't remember that we got on the same
9 plane and came together. I have seen him out here.

10 Q Do you recall when--you said you came on the same
11 plane. Do you--

12 A (Interrupting) I say I don't recall--you asked
13 did I come with him. I said I don't remember that we came
14 together on the same plane. I have seen him on a lot of
15 occasions out here in Las Vegas.

16 Q Did you ever take a joint trip, even if you
17 weren't on the same plane, from Dallas to Las Vegas?

18 A Not that I remember, no, sir.

19 I won't say that that is impossible but I just
20 don't remember it.

21 Q Do you know if any people here in Las Vegas were
22 interesting in funding Jack Ruby's legal fees?

23 A No, sir, not to my knowledge.

24 Q Do you know Mr. Joseph Gebron, G-e-b-r-o-n?

25 A Yes, I knew him. He is dead now.

1 Q How did you know him?

2 A Just another old acquaintance around Dallas I have
3 known for years.

4 Q Was he involved--prior to 1947 do you know if he
5 was involved in any gambling activities?

6 A I don't know.

7 Q Do you know if he was involved in any gambling
8 activities from 1947 through 1960?

9 A I don't know, sir.

10 Q Was he involved in any gambling activities subse-
11 quent to 1960?

12 A I don't know, sir.

13 Q Was he arrested with you in 1967 on bookmaking
14 charges?

15 A He got arrested on the street and they arrested
16 me at the same time. They didn't arrest us together. They
17 took us to jail together.

18 Q What was the charge you were arrested on?

19 A They arrested us for investigation of bookmaking
20 and there was no charge ever made.

21 Q Have you ever heard of the Skynight Club?

22 A Yes, sir.

23 Q Do you know if Jack Ruby ever went there?

24 A Not that I know of.

25 Q You stated that you knew Mr. Johnnie Grasaffi?

1 A I knew him casually, yes, sir.

2 Q Do you know what activities Mr. Grasaffi engaged
3 in?

4 A I have no idea.

5 Q Have you ever heard that before the mob assumed
6 control of Dallas that Mr. Grassaffi would have to be run
7 out of town?

8 A I didn't know the mob ever got control of Dallas.
9 I didn't hear the other, either. No, sir, I didn't hear
10 either one of them.

11 Q You currently work for Mr. Binion, as you testi-
12 fied. Do you know why Mr. Binion left Dallas in 1947?

13 A I don't know, sir.

14 Q Has he ever discussed that with you?

15 A No. He doesn't have to discuss anything with me.

16 Q Do you know if Mr. Binion was engaged in gambling
17 activities in Dallas prior to 1947?

18 A I don't know. I told you, when I returned back
19 from the Marine Corps, he wasn't at that time.

20 Q Mr. Binion never discussed with you his activi-
21 ties in Dallas?

22 A No, sir.

23 Q Did you ever have any business dealings with Mr.
24 Binion aside from your current employment?

25 A No, sir.

1 Q Did Jack Ruby ever suggest doing any type of
2 business deal with you?

3 A No, sir.

4 Q Are you familiar with any business dealings that
5 Jack Ruby engaged in?

6 A No, sir.

7 Q Have you heard of Mr. Carlos Marcelo?

8 A I've heard the name, yes, sir.

9 Q Do you know if Jack Rudy knew him?

10 A I don't have any way of knowing that.

11 Q Did anybody hire Jack Ruby to kill Lee Harvey Os-
12 wald?

13 A I don't know.

14 Q Did anybody hire Lee Harvey Oswald to kill Presi-
15 dent Kennedy?

16 A I have no idea.

17 Q Is there any general information you could tell
18 us about Jack Rudy that would be helpful to the Committee
19 in investigating the assassination of President Kennedy?

20 A I don't know anything I could tell you, sir. I
21 just don't know. He was a very slight acquaintance of mine,
22 just a passing acquaintance.

23 Q Can you characterize him personalitywise?

24 A He was an outgoing sort of a man. That is one
25 reason a lot of people knew him. He was an outgoing person-

1 ality and would make himself known or introduced to you if
2 you were around him.

3 Q Was he an emotional kind of person?

4 A He seemed to be a nervous kind of a fellow. He
5 was aggressive, you know, he wanted to be introduced, he'd
6 give you a card, "Come to my club," things like that.
7 That's all I really know about him.

8 Q Was he a violent person?

9 A I never saw--I don't have any way of knowing
10 that. I never saw any occasion.

11 Q Did you ever see him engaged in any fights or ar-
12 guments?

13 A No, sir.

14 Q Did you know any of Jack Ruby's sisters or broth-
15 ers?

16 A No, sir.

17 Q Mr. Matthews, I believe that concludes our depo-
18 sition. If you would like to make any statement for the
19 record that will be helpful to the Committee, it would be
20 most appreciated.

21 A I don't know what I can tell you, sir. If I
22 could help you I would.

23 MR. WOLF: Thank you very much, Mr. Matthews. As
24 we explained, we will send you a copy of this deposition.

25 _____
Subscribed and sworn to before me this ____ day of ____
19 __. My commission will expire _____.

United States of America,)
 ()
 State of Nevada,) ss.
 ()
 City of Las Vegas.)

I, Joseph L. Ward, U. S. Magistrate, do certify that, pursuant to notice, there came before me, in Room 4-003, Federal Courthouse, 210 Las Vegas Boulevard, in Law Vegas, State of Nevada, Russell Douglas Matthews, who was by me duly sworn to testify the whole truth of his knowledge touching the matter herein; that he was examined and his examination at the time reduced to writing in Stenotypy by Naomi Bolstad and that such examination has been correctly transcribed and is fully and accurately set forth in the 52 preceding pages; that the deposition is a true record of the testimony given by the witness, that his said deposition so given was by said witness subscribed and sworn to; that said deposition was taken on the day, between the hours and at the place in that behalf aforesaid; and that said deposition is now herewith returned.

IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand at my office in _____ this day of _____ 1978.

1 United States of America,)
2 State of Nevada,) ss.
3 City of Las Vegas.)

4 I, Naomi Bolstad, do certify that I accurately
5 and correctly reported in Stenotypy the complete proceed-
6 ings had in the taking of the deposition of Russell Douglas
7 Matthews, and have accurately and correctly transcribed the
8 same in the preceding 52 pages.

9 Naomi Bolstad
Naomi Bolstad, Court Reporter

viii. Robert Ray McKeown

Biographical Summary

(1105) Robert Ray McKeown was born on January 28, 1913.(1674) No details concerning his childhood or life before 1950 were known at the time of the committee's investigation.

(1106) In the early 1950's, McKeown, who stated he was a mechanical engineer by profession, resided in Houston, Tex., where he owned a large machine shop.(1675) During the mid-1950's, McKeown and one Van Zeivander traveled through Latin America introducing a novel coffee cleaning machine that Van Zeivander had designed. The success of this venture prompted McKeown to move to Santiago, Cuba, where he established a manufacturing plant, warehouse, and office to increase distribution of the machine. In 1957, however, McKeown lost the business when President Batista deported him for not providing kickbacks.(1676)

(1107) McKeown next resided temporarily with his daughter, Jane Margaret Britt, in Miami, Fla., before again traveling the Caribbean countries in an attempt to regain possession of his Cuban business.(1677) When Federal agents arrested him in 1958 for conspiring to smuggle guns to Castro, for which McKeown received a 2-year suspended sentence and a 5-year probation, McKeown owned a home in the Shady Lake section near Pasadena, Tex.(1678) In a 1976 interview, McKeown stated that when arrested, he was vice president of the Texas Western Drilling Co. of Oklahoma City.(1679)

(1108) Shortly after this arrest and prior to his sentencing, McKeown and a Jarrett formed a partnership and opened the J & M Drive-In on Red Bluff Road near Taylor Lake and Clear Lake, in the vicinity of Kemah and Seabrook, Tex. This business was sold a few years after its purchase when Jarrett died.(1680)

(1109) During his probationary period, which extended to December 1963, McKeown continued to live in the Houston, Tex., vicinity, staying with his sister, Laverne, at 9138 Wayfarer Street, Houston.(1681) In an FBI interview in January 1964, McKeown stated he resided in Bay Cliff, Tex., and that the Houston Slush Pump Co., 2112 Quitman Street, Houston, employed him as a salesman.(1682) McKeown had a brother, Harry, who was also residing in Houston in 1978.(1683)

(1110) Since 1966, McKeown has lived in Miami, Fla.(1684) He was formerly employed by the API Co. as head of quality control, but stopped work 5 years ago after an operation on his lungs.(1685) In poor health McKeown has been living with his daughter.

Treatment by the Warren Commission

(1111) The FBI conducted the investigation of McKeown for the Warren Commission. He initially became a target of investigation when Jack Ruby stated in an interview with the FBI on December 21, 1963, that "at a time when Castro was popular in the United States," he read of a person in the vicinity of Houston who had run guns to Castro.(1686) Ruby mentioned that he attempted to contact this person by telephone about the possibility of selling some jeeps or similar equipment to persons interested in their sale to Cuba. Ruby claimed nothing further developed from his efforts.

(1112) The Houston FBI office advised on January 17, 1964, that Ruby most likely was referring to Robert Ray McKeown. (1687) When the FBI located McKeown and interviewed him on January 24, 1964, he stated that a person identifying himself as Rubenstein from Dallas had called him regarding assistance in obtaining the release of three persons from Cuba and that a few weeks later a person who would not identify himself personally visited him regarding the sale of jeeps to Castro. McKeown subsequently determined this individual was Jack Ruby. (1688) This FBI interview also focused on McKeown's gunrunning activities and his associations with Fidel Castro and Carlos Prio Socarras.

(1113) The FBI did not conduct any further interviews of McKeown, nor did it ever confront Ruby with the contention that Ruby visited McKeown personally. The FBI did provide the Warren Commission with a report revealing that McKeown was under FBI investigation in connection with the activities of Carlos Prio Socarras and that McKeown had been charged, together with various other persons, with conspiracy to smuggle guns and related equipment to Cuba. (1689) The Warren Commission did not, however, interview McKeown or take his testimony. Further, the Commission did not question Ruby about McKeown either in an interview or in a hearing. Considering McKeown's association with Prio and Castro, the potential Cuban connection McKeown could have provided Ruby, and the contradictions between Ruby's interview and McKeown's interview, it can be argued that both the FBI and the Warren Commission failed to investigate this matter adequately.

(1114) McKeown also stated that Lee Harvey Oswald contacted him in the fall of 1963 regarding the sale of rifles. The Warren Commission could not have investigated this, however, since the story did not publicly surface until 1975.

Legal Activities

(1115) McKeown ostensibly received various amounts of income from the numerous jobs enumerated earlier. No financial records concerning this income were, however, available. (1690)

(1116) In his committee hearing, McKeown stated that Scott Malone, a journalist, provided him with \$100 in connection with McKeown's appearance on the British Broadcasting Co.'s production, "The Assassination of President Kennedy . . . What Do We Know Now That We Didn't Know Then." (1691) McKeown also stated that he was presently under contract to write a book with Mark Lane which was to include McKeown's statements regarding the Ruby and Oswald contacts. McKeown said a \$50,000 and a \$10,000 figure had been discussed in connection with this contract. (1692)

(1117) As already alluded to, McKeown cultured a close friendship with Carlos Prio Socarras. When McKeown entered a partnership to open the J and M Drive-In in 1958, Prio funded the venture with a loan. (1693) The Houston Post, September 20, 1959, also quoted McKeown as saying that Prio once promised him a one-half interest in the Seria Biltmore, a Havana hotel. (1694)

(1118) McKeown also developed a close friendship with Castro. When Castro visited Houston in April 1959, McKeown met with him

at the Houston airport. A photograph in the Houston Chronicle recorded the event, and an article accompanying the photograph quoted Castro as saying that when McKeown could move to Cuba, he would be given a post in the government or some franchise.(1695) (McKeown could not then legally leave the United States because of his probation.)

(1119) McKeown's close association with Castro prompted many people to ask him for assistance in affairs pertaining to Cuba and Castro. For instance, McKeown stated that he contacted Castro after the United States broke diplomatic relations to obtain the release of three persons being detained in Cuba who were close friends of McKeown's brother.(1696) He also maintained that a Jack Porter, who he says was a campaign manager for Eisenhower, contacted him around 1959 about approaching Castro.(1697) Other examples of such contacts exist.(1698)

(1120) In a discussion during his committee hearing in which there was a reference to Texas oil men, McKeown mentioned that he knew Mr. Murchison.(1699) Besides the political connections already reviewed, McKeown did not acknowledge any other significant contacts involving legal activities. He also stated in his committee hearing that he was not aware of any contacts between himself and the CIA, or any other foreign or domestic intelligence agencies.(1700)

Illegal Activities

(1121) As mentioned earlier, in a letter from Hoover to Rankin on April 17, 1964, the FBI informed the Warren Commission that McKeown was one of the persons "in an extensive investigation conducted by the Bureau since 1952 concerning the activities of Carlos Prio Socarras."(1701) The FBI said that Prio, along with others including McKeown, was engaged in assisting Castro in his revolutionary pursuit against Batista.

(1122) McKeown first became involved with Prio after Batista deported him (McKeown) from Cuba. He stated in a 1976 interview that Prio had contacted him through a person named Mario (last name unknown) regarding repossession of his business. He met Prio at the Shamrock Hotel in Houston where Prio told him how to locate Castro.(1702)

(1123) After the initial contacts, McKeown soon became involved in unrunning ventures aimed at overthrowing the Batista regime. He first began supplying arms through operations based in Miami and Tampa, but later switched to Houston, Tex., because of law enforcement pressure.(1703) The FBI learned that the July 26 Movement was planning a raid on Cuba from Texas. In connection with this raid, armaments shipments were sent to McKeown.(1704) Other FBI files also documented McKeown's involvement in similar illegal activities,(1705) particularly with Mario Villamia, a Miami citizen.

(1124) On February 18, 1958, the San Antonio FBI office provided information that Robert Ray McKeown had purchased a yacht called the *Buddy Dee*. Customs officials seized this vessel a few days later

for smuggling guns while it was cruising to Houston from Patterson, La. Those on board included Manuel Arques and Ruby Archer. (1706) On February 25, 1958, in connection with the seizure, Federal agents arrested McKeown and charged him with conspiracy to smuggle guns and related equipment to Cuba for the benefit and use of Castro. (1707) McKeown's codefendants in this action included Carlos Prio, Jorge Sotus, Manuel Arques, Mario Villiami and Evelyn Archer. (1708) On October 24, 1958, the U.S. District Court, Southern District of Texas, convicted and sentenced McKeown to 60 days in jail, fined him \$500, and imposed a 5-year probation period, to terminate December 11, 1963. (1709)

(1125) After his conviction, it does not appear that McKeown continued to engage in illegal activities. In his committee hearing, he did mention that around 1968 a man named Torrento approached him with \$100,000 to kill Castro; he refused the offer. (1710) McKeown also stated he was aware of a girl named Marceau Albinez who was involved in a plot to kill Castro which never fully developed. (1711)

(1126) Regarding sources of income for the gunrunning operations, McKeown stated in an interview that he received money from his Cuban contacts in the office of an attorney who was counsel for Haiti and that the money was always bound in Pan American Bank Building wrappers. McKeown also stated that some U.S. Senators, whom he could not recall, assisted in supplying the arms. (1712)

(1127) In his testimony, McKeown said he had met and was familiar with the following persons connected with revolutionary Cuban activities: (1) Antonio de Varona; (2) Joseph Merola; (3) William Morgan; and (4) Mario Valamois. (1713) He said he knew of the following individuals but had not met them: (1) Frank Sturgis, (2) Pedro Diaz Lanz, and (3) Dominik Barton. (1714)

Connections With Organized Crime

(1128) McKeown did not seem to have any significant connection to organized crime. In an interview, he did state, however, that the "mob" supplied arms for gunrunning activities, but he could not provide any supportive evidence. (1715) McKeown also stated in his testimony that there were several individuals who had wanted the casinos opened. One called Matthews asked McKeown to visit Cuba and brief Castro on the benefits Castro would derive from opening them. McKeown could not comply because of his probation. (1716)

(1129) While being questioned, McKeown said he never met and never heard of the following organized crime figures who were associated with Cuba: (1) Lewis McWillie, (2) Dino Cellini, (3) Loran Hall, (4) Sergio Arcacha Smith, (5) R. D. Matthews, (6) Joseph Civello, (7) Jack Todd, and (8) Jim Braden.

(1130) McKeown said he had heard of the following individuals, but did not know them and had probably never met them: (1) Santos Trafficante, (2) Carlos Marcello, (3) Vincent Marcello, (4) Michael McLaney, (5) Sam Giancana, (6) Meyer Lansky, (7) David Ferrie, (8) Guy Banister, (9) Clay Shaw, (10) George de Mohrenschildt, (11) James Robert Dolan, (12) Sam Campisi, (13) Joseph Campisi, (14) Candy Barr, and (15) John Roselli. (1717)

Relationship to Ruby

(1131) Both Ruby and McKeown have related different accounts concerning the Ruby-McKeown contact briefly described earlier. Ruby had never specifically mentioned McKeown but spoke only of an individual in the vicinity of Houston who had run guns to Castro.

(1132) In an attempt to ascertain the identity of this person, Assistant District Attorney William Alexander, Dallas, told the FBI on January 14, 1964, that a source informed him that Ruby had previously contacted a "Davis," an ex-convict believed to be living in Beaumont, Tex. Alexander said he thought the Houston FBI office handled an investigation of Davis which resulted in a conviction for gunrunning activities. (1718)

(1133) On January 17, 1964, the Houston office advised that the "Davis" could not be identified in Houston or Beaumont, Tex. It did state, however, that Ruby probably was referring to a Robert Ray McKeown, who had been convicted of smuggling arms to Cuba in October 1958. An agent of the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax Unit of the IRS, who entered the evidence in the McKeown case, also stated that he could not recall a "Davis" in the McKeown case and failed to locate his name after searching his files. (1719) The investigation prompted the FBI to contact Robert Ray McKeown.

(1134) To illustrate most effectively the various accounts of the Ruby-McKeown association, this material first relates Ruby's version and then chronologically details McKeown's numerous statements.

(1135) *Ruby's version.*—During an interview with the FBI on December 21, 1963, Ruby commented that during "a time when Castro was popular in the United States," he had read of a person from the Houston area who had been involved in running guns to Castro. Ruby said that he attempted to contact this person by telephone in the hope of making some money by selling jeeps to persons interested in their importation to Cuba. Ruby stated that nothing more happened. (1720)

(1136) *McKeown's version.*—McKeown had related his versions numerous times since first describing the events to the FBI in January 1964. These various accounts, summarized below, contain inconsistencies which are discussed later.

(1137) —FBI Report, January 28, 1964, Ruby file, Bureau No. HO 44-939, S.A. Daniel W. Fults, Jr.

As a result of the Ruby allegation, the FBI contacted McKeown and asked him to relate any association he had with Ruby. McKeown stated that about 1 week after Castro assumed control of Cuba, Anthony "Boots" Ayo, a patrolman for the Harris County sheriff's office, informed him that someone from Dallas, Tex., had been calling the Harris County sheriff's office in an effort to locate him. Ayo told McKeown that he didn't know the caller's name or the nature of his business. McKeown advised Ayo to give the caller the telephone number of the J and M Drive-In, McKeown's place of business.

McKeown next stated that about 1 hour later a person called, identified himself as Jack Rubenstein from Dallas,

Tex., affirmed McKeown's connection with Castro, and solicited McKeown's assistance in obtaining the release of three people Castro had detained in Cuba. Rubenstein offered McKeown \$5,000 per person, stating that someone in Las Vegas would provide the money. McKeown said he would accept the offer on the condition that he first received some money. Rubenstein replied by saying he would think about it and call again.

About 3 weeks after this call, McKeown stated that a man visited the J and M and offered him \$25,000 for a letter of introduction to Cuba. The visitor, who did not identify himself, stated that he had access to a large number of jeeps in Shreveport, La., which he wished to sell to Cuba. McKeown said that he would provide the letter upon a \$5,000 cash downpayment. McKeown said that the man "never returned nor did he ever see him again."

McKeown next told the FBI that based on the numerous press photographs following the Oswald murder, the visitor strongly resembled Jack Ruby. McKeown remarked, however, that "he is not certain that the above-described telephone caller from Dallas or the man who personally appeared at the J and M Drive-In was identical with the Jack Ruby who killed LHO."

McKeown also stated that he knew no one by the name of Davis who was convicted for running guns to Cuba. (1721)

(1138) —CBS News Inquiry, "The American Assassins," part I, p. 19, 1975.

"The American Assassins" special principally related the Oswald-McKeown connection and only mentioned that Jack Ruby had come to see McKeown in 1959, offering him \$25,000 for a letter of introduction to Fidel Castro. The transcript then noted that Ruby "never came back" to obtain the letter. (1722)

(1139) —Interview of Robert Ray McKeown by Gaeton Fonzi, HSCA staff, August 27, 1976, Miami, Fla.

In this interview McKeown stated that a deputy sheriff came to the J and M Drive-In and informed him that someone from Dallas was attempting to telephone him. McKeown then told Ayo to provide the caller with his number. About 30 minutes later McKeown received a call from a person who said his name was Rubenstein and he was from Dallas. After commenting that he thought McKeown's name was Davis, the caller stated that he knew five people being detained in Cuba and wanted to know if McKeown could obtain their release. Rubenstein then terminated the call after saying he would visit McKeown to review details.

Soon after this call a person personally contacted McKeown and told him he had access to some jeeps in Shreveport, La., and some slot machines in New Mexico. This person told McKeown he desired to sell the equipment to Castro and con-

sequently wanted a letter of introduction. McKeown replied by saying this would cost \$5,000 up front. The visitor mentioned that he knew some members of the Mafia in Cuba and had visited the country once while on vacation. The visitor also mentioned that Goldberg was the individual who possessed the jeeps in Louisiana. McKeown thought this visit occurred in January 1959, and displayed to the committee investigator a newspaper clipping dated January 3, 1959, and headlined, "Gunrunner Hails Castro Victory." This may have been the impetus for the Rubenstein visit.

During this interview, McKeown also commented that this visitor came to see him three times, a statement he claimed he had told the Warren Commission. Further, McKeown stated he knew it was Ruby because the person identified himself as "Rubenstein from Dallas." McKeown then stated that he never gave any letter or assistance to Ruby because he didn't receive any money. (1732)

1140) —Interview of Robert Ray McKeown by the British Broadcasting Corp., December 1977 (broadcast January 1978).

McKeown stated that a person identifying himself as Jack Rubenstein called him from Dallas regarding his association with Castro and his assistance in releasing some people from Cuba. McKeown said he could not discuss the matter because of his upcoming trial (McKeown was sentenced in October 1958).

McKeown next stated that the following day a person who claimed he was from Dallas and who McKeown said was Ruby visited him and mentioned that he wanted to visit Cuba on vacation and wanted a letter of introduction to Castro for which he would pay \$25,000. Ruby also mentioned that he had some jeeps and some slot machines which he wished to sell to Castro. Further, Ruby stated he had never been to Cuba. Ruby then left for Houston and said he would return for the letter. McKeown told him that he would provide the letter for \$12,500 up front and \$12,500 later, with the entire transaction contingent on his meeting Castro. McKeown said that Ruby did return the next day, that they talked and visited some Cuban friends of McKeown's, but that Ruby did not provide any cash. After returning again the following day, Ruby still failed to produce any money. McKeown concluded by saying he never provided a letter and that Ruby never returned. (1724)

1141) —Immunized testimony of Robert Ray McKeown before the House Select Committee on Assassinations, April 12, 1978.

In this testimony, McKeown said a person identifying himself as Jack Rubenstein (1725) called him and said he wanted a letter of introduction to assist in acquiring the return of several people from jail. (1726) Rubenstein said that he would soon visit him to discuss the matter and also mentioned that he thought McKeown's name was Davis. (1727)

A few days later a man visited McKeown and said he was the one who had called him. Rubenstein said he wanted a letter of introduction to Castro for which he would pay \$25,000. McKeown responded by agreeing to provide the letter if Rubenstein would furnish \$10,000 up front. (1728) McKeown also mentioned that the man said he had access to various jeeps, slot machines, and similar items. (1729) McKeown maintained that Rubenstein revisited him three or four times and stated that he did not tell the FBI on January 28, 1964, that the man never came to see him again, (1730) which the FBI document reflects. (1731) McKeown never received any money and therefore never provided any letter.

McKeown also mentioned that he believes he told the FBI about the Ruby visit sometime before the assassination and that he visited the FBI the day after the assassination to inform them about Ruby. No records concerning personal FBI contact with McKeown exist beside the January 1964 interview. (1732)

(1142) As mentioned above, neither the Warren Commission nor the FBI reinterviewed McKeown or confronted Ruby with McKeown's contentions of multiple visits. The FBI did interview Anthony J. "Boots" Ayo, who corroborated McKeown's statement that Ayo contacted him regarding someone calling from Dallas. (1733)

(1143) No further investigation was apparently conducted.

(1144) *Inconsistencies.*—Besides the obvious differences between Ruby's and McKeown's recollection of their mutual association, important substantive inconsistencies permeate McKeown's accounts. Some of the central points that disappear or are altered in McKeown's various statements are: (1) How and when McKeown determined the person who visited him was Jack Ruby; (2) The number of people Ruby wished to remove from Cuba; (3) When these Ruby contacts occurred; (4) How many times Ruby visited McKeown in person; (5) The amount of time between the phone call and the personal visit or visits; (6) Whether McKeown ever heard Ruby ask about a Davis and (7) When McKeown first spoke to the FBI about these contacts

Relationship to Oswald

(1145) McKeown first publicly acknowledged a contact between himself and Lee Harvey Oswald on the CBS News special, "The American Assassins," aired November 1975. As with the alleged Ruby contact McKeown's statements about Oswald summarized below, contain inconsistencies.

(1146) —CBS News Inquiry, "The American Assassins," November 1975.

A few weeks before the assassination, McKeown stated that two men visited his house around 11 o'clock one Saturday morning. A small, blond-headed man identified himself as Lee Oswald and said that he, McKeown, was the person he sought. Oswald then said he wanted some bazookas and machineguns. After McKeown refused to help, Oswald and the second man, a tall Latin named Hernandez, left, only to return in about 5 minutes. This time Oswald asked McKeown to acquire "four powerful maybe .300 Savage automatics with a telescopic

sight on them." Oswald told McKeown he would pay \$1,000 for each rifle. McKeown reiterated that he would not get involved.

McKeown also said a friend of his, Sam Neill, witnessed this encounter. Neill corroborated this story on the CBS special and said he had "no doubt" that the person was Lee Harvey Oswald. McKeown likewise said it was "certainly him."

In response to a question, McKeown said he believed that in his 1964 interview, the FBI had asked him whether he had ever had any knowledge or contact with Oswald. McKeown said he was scared and probably responded by saying he had never seen him. Neill likewise was afraid to become involved. (1734)

147) —Interview of Robert Ray McKeown by HSCA investigator Ietion Fonzi, August 27, 1976.

McKeown told Fonzi that on a Saturday morning at his home in Bay Cliff, Tex., in September or August 1963, two men visited his house. One man identified himself as Lee Oswald; the other man was called Hernandez. McKeown said that a friend of his, Sam Neill, was also present.

After introducing themselves, McKeown said that Oswald wanted McKeown to furnish arms for a revolution in San Salvador. McKeown refused to cooperate, and the men departed, only to return in a few minutes. This time Oswald asked McKeown to provide four high-powered automatic rifles with telescopic lens, specifically .300 Savage automatics. Oswald said he was willing to pay up to \$10,000.

McKeown stated he realized this man was the Lee Harvey Oswald who allegedly shot President Kennedy upon witnessing the murder of Oswald. McKeown also said that Sam Neill called him immediately after this event and told him that he also recognized Oswald as the man who had visited the house. (1735)

148) —Interview of Robert Ray McKeown by the British Broadcasting Corp., December 1977 or January 1978.

During this interview, McKeown stated that approximately 2 months before the assassination, two men visited his home. McKeown said that Sam Neill was present and that his wife was upstairs changing.

One man identified himself as Lee Oswald and asked McKeown to acquire some weapons to assist them in the overthrow of the El Salvador government. Oswald and the other man, named Hernandez, departed when McKeown refused to help.

After a few minutes, the man (later identified as Oswald) returned and told McKeown he would pay him \$1,000 each for four automatic rifles with telescopic lens. McKeown again refused.

McKeown also stated that Sam Neill called him after Ruby shot Oswald and told him that Oswald was the man who had visited them. (1736)

(1149) —Immunized testimony of Robert Ray McKeown, April 12, 1978.

McKeown stated that one morning sometime before the assassination, two strangers visited his house. One man identified himself as Lee Oswald and asked McKeown to supply some armaments for a revolution in El Salvador. After McKeown refused Oswald and the second man, called Hernandez, (1737) left. McKeown also said that his wife was upstairs and that a friend of his, Sam Neill, was present. (1738)

After a few minutes the two men returned and Oswald told McKeown he would pay him \$10,000 for four .300 Savage automatics with telescopic lens. After McKeown again refused, they departed. (1739)

McKeown also stated Sam Neill called him after the shooting of Oswald and told him that the man who shot Oswald was the same man who visited the house. (1740)

In his testimony, McKeown stated he believed that just after the assassination he told his probation officer, a man named Fields, of the contact with Oswald. (1741) McKeown also stated that during his 1964 interview, the FBI did not ask him anything about Oswald, and he did not volunteer any information. (1742) The FBI report does not agree. (1743) McKeown had absolutely no explanation for why he withheld the information from the FBI, or why he told the FBI about Ruby and not Oswald. McKeown also stated that he could not recall telling Dan Rather on the CBS News Inquiry that Oswald only offered him \$1,000 per rifle; he stated he told Dan Rather \$10,000. (1744) McKeown did reiterate, however, that he was positive that Oswald and Ruby had visited him. (1745)

(1150) *Warren Commission response.* When interviewed by the FBI in 1964 concerning the Ruby contacts, McKeown said that to his knowledge he "had" never seen or met Lee Harvey Oswald. (1746) Further, McKeown did not publicly acknowledge this contact until 1975. Consequently, neither the Warren Commission nor the FBI had the opportunity to investigate it.

(1151) *Inconsistencies.* Like his statement concerning the Ruby visit, numerous inconsistencies exist in McKeown's recollections of the alleged Oswald contact: (1) Price of the rifles; (2) mention of the revolution in El Salvador; (3) when the visit occurred; (4) whether the FBI asked McKeown about any knowledge or contact with Oswald; and (5) why McKeown would have told the FBI about the Ruby contact and not about the Oswald contact.

(1152) Executive session testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

EXECUTIVE SESSION

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WEDNESDAY, APRIL 12, 1978

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U.S. House of Representatives,
Subcommittee on the Assassina-
tion of John F. Kennedy of
the Select Committee on
Assassinations,
Washington, D.C.

The Subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 8:15 a.m.
in room 1310, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Richard-
son Preyer (Chairman of the Subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Preyer, Dodd, Fithian and
Sawyer.

Also present: E. Berning, R. Morrison, G. Gonzi, J.
Wolf, M. Flanagan, A. Purdy, J. Hornbeck, I.C. Mathews, G.
Cornell, W. Cross, H. Leap, M. Wills, D. Hardway, R. Genzman
and C. Berk.

Mr. Preyer. The Committee will come to order.

The Chair recognizes the Clerk of the Committee to
read into the record those members who are officially
designated to be on the Committee this morning.

The Clerk. Mr. Chairman, you, Mr. Thone, Mr. Sawyer
and Mr. Dodd are regular members; Mr. Fithian will be
substituting for Mrs. Burke.

1 Mr. Preyer. Pursuant to yesterday's order, this will
2 be a closed meeting. If the witness, Mr. McKeown and his
3 attorney would come forward at this time, I would ask the
4 attorney for Mr. McKeown if he would state his name for
5 the record, please.

6 Mr. Appel. Mr. Chairman, my name is Kevin Appel, a
7 member of the Virginia Bar. I have been asked to represent
8 Mr. McKeown by Mark Lane, who is Mr. McKeown's attorney.

9 Mr. Preyer. Very well. Is the witness prepared to be
10 sworn to testify at this time.

11 Mr. Appel. I would like to make a statement, if I
12 may.

13 Mr. Preyer. You are recognized at this time.

14 Mr. Appel. Thank you.

15 Mr. Lane, who is Mr. McKeown's attorney is unable to
16 appear at this time. This fact has been made known to Chief
17 Counsel's office by Mr. Lane's staff several times over the
18 course of this past week. Mr. Lane has repeated a request
19 that Mr. McKeown's appearance before the Committee be
20 rescheduled.

21 The Committee has, however, refused to reschedule the
22 appearance of this witness. In doing so, it deprives him of
23 his right to counsel of his choice. Mr. McKeown is willing
24 to testify but does not want to do so without the counsel
25 of choice.

1 Mr. Lane is familiar with the witness. He is familiar
2 with the facts that he will be asked to relate in his
3 testimony and Mr. McKeown feels that his rights will not
4 be adequately protected without Mr. Lane's presence.

5 I have been called in at the last minute. I am not
6 familiar with the witness or with the matters that he will
7 be talking about.

8 It is our feeling that his right against self-incrimina-
9 tion will not be protected.

0 I will ask the Committee if, at all possible, to please
1 reschedule the appearance of this witness. Mr. Lane has
2 assured me that he could appear at almost any time. He
3 could not make it today; he had another commitment that he
4 could not get out of. He is willing to come from Los Angeles
5 at any time that the Committee wants and Mr. McKeown will
6 testify, with Mr. Lane's presence, at any time.

7 Mr. Preyer. I will recognize counsel for the staff for
8 any comments he may have on that.

9 Mr. Purdy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

0 Mr. Chairman, the witness was subpoenaed on February
1 14, 1978 to appear on March 14th of this year. At that
2 time, he was fully interviewed by our staff and, I might
3 add, cooperated fully with the questioning.

4 Subsequently, the hearing was continued until today.

5 Mr. Lane has attempted to change the hearing date to

1 April 17th. This request was first made on March 27th.

2 Since March 27th, there have been frequent communications
3 between Mr. Lane and this staff wherein it was indicated that
4 attempts would be made to change the appearance date, but
5 that Mr. Lane should be prepared to appear with his client
6 or make appropriate arrangements to the contrary.

7 At no time was Mr. Lane told that this hearing would
8 be changed and he has, at all times, been told that the
9 hearing was scheduled for the 12th.

10 In addition, Mr. Chairman, the Committee is prepared,
11 the staff is prepared to recommend that the witness be
12 immunized and the appropriate orders are at hand. Therefore,
13 it is our contention that the witness cannot incriminate
14 himself in any way and his attorney, Mr. Appel, will be
15 present to deal with any objections that we feel he is
16 perfectly competent to take care of.

17 Therefore, we feel that there can be no objection to
18 his client's testifying at this time and it is the recommen-
19 dation of counsel that a continuance not be granted.

20 Mr. Preyer. I think the objection is well taken.
21 This is not exactly like a court proceeding. For one thing,
22 this committee has a deadline by which time we have to
23 finish this proceeding. It is not like a court which just
24 goes on year after year.

25 Mr. Appel. If I may make another comment, please, also

1 recently Mr. McKeown has received a threatening phone call
2 which has made him very apprehensive. I am not familiar
3 enough with the facts to counsel him about what he says.
4 He is nervous about what he says.

5 Mr. Lane has more familiarity with the witness and
6 with what he will say and the witness would be much more
7 at ease with Mr. Lane present.

8 As I say, Mr. Lane is willing to reschedule for any
9 time that he can appear. Today was just a very bad day.
0 He has very pressing business that could not be changed, so
1 I again ask if at all possible that we change the scheduled
2 hearing.

3 Mr. Preyer. I will say to Mr. McKeown that he has
4 nothing to fear from this Committee. This is an Executive
5 Session. His testimony will not be known to anyone. It
6 is not as if he is being charged with any kind of a criminal
7 charge, or anything of that sort. He is not. We are simply
8 seeking information from him and we are prepared to immunize
9 him so that there could be no possible criminal fall-out.

0 So I do not see that there is any danger to Mr. McKeown,
1 to his rights at this time, because this has been known for
2 weeks and the hearing was set at this time. Our schedule is
3 so tight, I think we would have to go forward.

4 Mr. Fithian?

5 Mr. Fithian. Mr. Chairman, I request that counsel --

1 I request to ask counsel. I understand that, in the original
2 appearance request to appear before the Committee that there
3 was an earlier date and, for convenience of counsel, it was
4 shifted until today.

5 Mr. Purdy. Mr. Fithian, the counsel for Mr. McKeown,
6 Mr. Lane, contacted Chairman Stokes by letter on March 10th
7 to request an open hearing and expense money. This was for
8 a hearing scheduled for March 14th.

9 The Committee considered these requests on March 13th,
10 the day before the hearing was scheduled and it was for
11 that reason, because of the scheduling of the March 13th
12 hearing, to consider those requests, that the hearing was
13 postponed until April 12th.

14 Mr. Fithian. So it has been postponed once for a one-
15 month period?

16 Mr. Purdy. Yes.

17 Mr. Fithian. Mr. Chairman, it would seem to me that,
18 while attorney schedules are busy I am sure, that having
19 already postponed this hearing for one month that the
20 Committee would be ill-advised to make an additional post-
21 ponement.

22 Mr. Preyer. Thank you, Mr. Fithian.

23 The Chair will deny the motion for a continuance at this
24 time and will ask the witness if he would stand and be
25 sworn at this time.

1 Do you solemnly swear that the evidence that you are
2 about to give the Subcommittee will be the truth, the whole
3 truth, and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

4 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

5 Mr. Preyer. Thank you, Mr. McKeown.

6 I believe the witness has been given a copy of the Rules
7 of this Committee. At this time, I will give a brief state-
8 ment concerning the subject of the investigation.

9 House Resolution 222 mandates the Committee to conduct
10 a full and complete investigation and study of the circum-
11 stances surrounding the assassination and death of John
12 F. Kennedy, including the existing laws of the United States
13 concerning the protection of the President, and investigatory
14 jurisdiction and capability of agencies and departments are
15 adequate in their provisions of enforcement, whether there
16 was full disclosure of evidence and information among
17 agencies and departments of the United States government,
18 and whether any evidence or information not in the possession
19 of the agency or department would have been of assistance
20 in investigating the assassination and why such information
21 was not provided or collected by that agency or department;
22 and to make recommendations to the House if the Select
23 Committee deems it appropriate, of amendment of existing
24 legislation or the enactment of new legislation.

25 The Chair recognizes Mr. Purdy to begin the questioning

1 of the witness.

2 Mr. Purdy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

3 Mr. Chairman, the first line of inquiry will be related
4 to Mr. McKeown's connections and contacts with Jack Ruby.

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TESTIMONY OF ROBERT RAY MC KEOWN

Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, please state your full name?

Mr. McKeown. Robert Ray McKeown.

Mr. Purdy. Please state your date of birth and place of birth.

Mr. McKeown. January 28, 1911, Houston, Texas.

Mr. Purdy. What is your present address?

Mr. McKeown. 1203 Southwest 30th Court, Miami, Florida.

Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, when did you first meet Jack Ruby?

Mr. McKeown. I refuse to answer on the grounds that it may incriminate me.

Mr. Purdy. Mr. Chairman, I request now at this time that the Chair direct the order of immunity to the witness.

Mr. Preyer. The Chair will ask counsel to give the witness a copy of the order of immunity, which I understand you have obtained.

Mr. Purdy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

The Clerk. This will be marked Exhibit 92.

(The document referred to
was marked JFK Exhibit No.
92 and will be found in the
files of the Subcommittee.)

(Pause)

006736

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
FOR THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

In the Matter of the Application of
UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

Misc. No. 78-6095

FILED

MAR 28 1978

ORDER
CONFERRING IMMUNITY UPON AND
COMPELLING TESTIMONY FROM ROBERT RAY McKEOWN

JAMES E. DAVEY, CLERK

The United States House of Representatives Select Committee on Assassinations having made written application, pursuant to Title 18, United States Code, Sections 6002 and 6005, for an order conferring immunity upon Robert Ray McKeown and compelling him to testify and provide other information before the Subcommittee on the assassination of John F. Kennedy of the Select Committee on Assassinations, and the court finding that all procedures specified by § 6005 have been duly followed, it is hereby, this 28th day of March 1978,

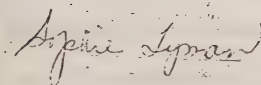
ORDERED, that Robert Ray McKeown in accordance with the provisions of Title 18, United States Code, Sections 6002 and 6005, shall not be excused from testifying or providing other information before the Subcommittee on the Assassination of John F. Kennedy of the Select Committee on Assassinations on the grounds that the testimony or other information sought may tend to incriminate him.

ORDERED FURTHER, that Robert Ray McKeown appear
when subpoenaed by said Subcommittee and testify and provide
such other information that is sought with respect to matters
under inquiry by said Subcommittee.

AND IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that no testimony or other
information compelled under this order (or any information
directly or indirectly derived from such testimony or other
information) may be used against Robert Ray McKeown
in any criminal case, except a prosecution for perjury,
giving a false statement or otherwise failing to comply
with this ORDER.


United States District Judge

Dated: March 28, 1978



1 Mr. Appel. I assume -- I am not familiar with grants
2 of immunity. I assume that the statutory provisions have
3 been followed in this order and that there was proper notice
4 and the Attorney General notified?

5 Mr. Preyer. Counsel?

6 Mr. Purdy. All proper steps, including notification
7 of the Justice Department, were complied with.

8 Mr. Preyer. Thank you.

9 The Chair now directs the witness to answer the question
10 in light of the immunity that has been conferred on him.

11 Mr. McKeown. Would you repeat the question?

12 Mr. Purdy. Yes, Mr. McKeown.

13 When did you first meet Jack Ruby?

14 Mr. McKeown. Well, can I tell it in my own words, how
15 I came about to meet him?

16 Mr. Purdy. Please do, Mr. McKeown. If we have any
17 questions, we can follow up.

18 Mr. McKeown. Well, at the time, I was running a lounge
19 in Texas and the Sheriff's Department came to my place and
20 told me that there was somebody trying to get ahold of me
21 from Dallas, Texas and would it be all right if the Sheriff's
22 Department would give him my number there. So I said, hell,
23 I do not know anybody from Dallas, Texas, so I said yes, it is
24 all right, go ahead and give him the number.

25 So I would venture to say that, maybe twenty, thirty

1 minutes -- I do not know exactly how long, but the phone
2 rang and I answered it and it was a gentleman on the phone
3 who said my name is Jack Rubinstein -- he did not say Ruby.

4 He says, I would sure like to come down there and
5 have a talk with you. I said, what is this all about? He
6 said, well, I understand that you have connections that
7 would benefit me, and I would like to come down.

8 And I said, well, I guess it is all right. Come on
9 down.

10 So I would venture to say -- this has been quite awhile
11 ago, I guess you can understand that. I would venture to say
12 maybe two days that this gentleman walked in and he was a
13 pretty well-dressed guy, had a hat on and everything, and
14 he introduced himself to me and told me his name was Rubin-
15 stein. He says, I am the one who talked to you on the
16 phone.

17 He said, is there any way that we can talk?

18 I said yes. If you want to talk, what do you want to
19 talk about?

20 So he told me, he says, I would like -- I may be getting
21 ahead of my story; it has been a long time. Of course, we
22 talked a little bit about this and that and he said, I
23 understand that you are a very good friend of Castro.
24 I said, I do not know, that has been sometime back. I am
25 out of that mess now, and I do not want to get too much

1 involved in it any more.

2 He says, I wonder if you would give me a letter of
3 introduction to Castro?

4 I says, I do not know. I do not know you. I asked
5 him, are you Jewish, and he said yes.

6 I said, well, I know you are not Spanish. So anyway,
7 it would certainly be worth your while if you would give
8 me this letter, a nice letter telling them that I am a
9 friend of yours and I am a good friend and have been knowing
10 you a long time.

11 I said, well, that would be a damned lie. I just met
12 you thirty minutes ago. I do not know you.

13 So he says, I will give you \$25,000 if you will write
14 me this letter where you will acknowledge that I am a friend
15 of yours and have done business with you and things of that
16 sort. Do you understand?

17 So I said, well, Jesus Christ. \$25,000 is a lot of
18 money. I said, where are you going to get that kind of money.

19 He said, I have connections; I can get it. As a
20 matter of fact, I thought he was full of baloney.

21 Anyway, I did write the letter and I says, I will tell
22 you what. I will give you this letter, but you give me
23 \$10,000 to show you that this letter will get you to see
24 Castro and then meanwhile, I will call Castro and tell him
25 you are coming. But you give me \$10,000 now and I will give

1 you the letter.

2 He says, well, I do not have that right on me right
3 now. I do not have that much money, but I will be back
4 either this afternoon or in the morning, and he wanted to
5 read the letter; I would not let him read it.

6 Sure enough, he did come back the next day -- not the
7 next day, but two or three different times he came back,
8 but he never did get the letter. I never did give him the
9 letter, because he never did give me any money.

10 But in the meantime, we would talk about things and
11 he commenced telling me that he had a whole lot of jeeps,
12 a whole lot of slot machines and he had access to this and
13 all of this. He had good connections.

14 I said that is beside the point. I do not think that
15 Castro is going to have gambling over there to begin with.
16 But he kept coming back, you know, and we would talk and
17 drink a beer together.

18 He impressed me -- I do not know exactly how to say it
19 because ladies are present, because he impressed me as a
20 big bunch of D.S. in my opinion. That is just my opinion.

21 He wanted to act like he was a big shot, but it did not
22 impress me any. But the only thing I can figure is that he
23 was trying to find out from me my activities and things
24 of that sort, how well I knew Castro. He wanted to find out
25 where I lived, how I got involved and all of this and all of

1 that. But I did not tell him.

2 He left about the fourth day he came down. He came
3 down about four times and he left and I never heard from him
4 since.

5 Mr. Purdy. I realize that it has been a long time
6 but I would like to ask you a few follow-up questions about
7 the call and the series of visits.

8 Could you pinpoint for us what year the phonecall was?

9 Mr. McKeown. Well, I imagine that it was around '61,
10 but I am not positive. I know it was not very cold. I
11 imagine around August, or something like that. I really do
12 not know, to be frank with you. I had it all this wrote
13 down but my house burned up and burned everything I had up,
14 everything.

15 As a matter of fact, I was lucky to get out of the
16 house and I had an investigator investigate how come my
17 house was burned up, and they told me that somebody set it
18 on fire. I lost everything. I got out of there with a pair
19 of shorts.

20 Mr. Purdy. Do you have any time reference for when the
21 call came? Was it a long time after Castro took over, or
22 a short time? Do you remember that?

23 Mr. McKeown. More or less a short time, because it
24 was all in the papers. I should have brought that with me.
25 I brought it down here, but I have all of the papers, the

1 newspaper clippings and everything, but I left it in the
2 room. You know, you can tell from the date about what time
3 that all happened.

4 Mr. Purdy. Could we obtain copies of the papers from
5 you after the hearing?

6 Mr. McKeown. Sir?

7 Mr. Purdy. Could we obtain copies of those papers after
8 the hearing?

9 Mr. McKeown. Yes, they are at the hotel. You know,
10 the papers probably have the date on them. But it was
11 after that, you see.

12 That is the reason,, I imagine, that he contacted me
13 because he read all of this paper business, you know.

14 Mr. Purdy. Do you remember what it was in the news-
15 papers that he read about you?

16 Mr. McKeown. Well, I was working, I was associated
17 with Carlos Prio. I was getting guns into Castro.

18 Mr. Purdy. So there was publicity about that?

19 Mr. McKeown. So I got caught, you understand, and then
20 the publicity came out.

21 Mr. Purdy. When you were arrested for running guns,
22 that was in 1958, is that correct?

23 Mr. McKeown. I think so, '58 or '59. I was not
24 arrested, I gave myself up.

25 Mr. Purdy. You gave yourself up, the records indicate,

1 on February 25th, 1958, is that correct?

2 Mr. McKeown. Somewhere around there, yes, sir.

3 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall talking with the FBI about
4 these facts on January 28th, 1964?

5 Mr. McKeown. What?

6 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall being interviewed by the FBI
7 in January, 1964?

8 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

9 Mr. Purdy. At that time you indicated that the
10 telephone call from a man you said who was Jack Rubinstein
11 came approximately one week after Castro assumed power.
12 Is that your present recollection?

13 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

14 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall that Castro came to power
15 January 1, 1959?

16 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

17 Mr. Purdy. That would put your phonecall approximately
18 a week after that, early in January, 1959. Is that your
19 present recollection?

20 Mr. McKeown. It was right after Castro took power,
21 maybe a week or ten days or something. I really do not
22 know.

23 Mr. Purdy. This morning you said that the man who
24 called you said that you might be able to do something for
25 his benefit. Did he add any other details as to what you

1 might be able to do?

2 Mr. McKeown. He said he would like to sell Castro a
3 lot of jeeps and slot machines. That is what he said, and
4 he wanted to meet Castro, he wanted to go over there and
5 meet him.

6 Mr. Purdy. Limiting this just to the phone call, not
7 to the visit, did he discuss the jeeps and slot machines
8 during the phone call?

9 Mr. McKeown. No.

10 Mr. Purdy. What did he discuss during the phone call?

11 Mr. McKeown. Like I told you, he just said that he
12 would like to come down and talk to me and I told him that
13 was all right with me if he wanted to come down.

14 Mr. Purdy. In the telephone call, did he request your
15 assistance in obtaining the release of three people from
16 Cuba?

17 Mr. McKeown. He said he had some friends over there
18 that he would like to help get out, if I could help him get
19 them out.

20 Mr. Purdy. Did he say who they were?

21 Mr. McKeown. Did you have any idea who he was talking
22 about?

23 Mr. McKeown. No.

24 Mr. Purdy. You say you had known Castro very well, is
25 that correct?

1 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

2 Mr. Purdy. Approximately a week after Castro assumed
3 power, were many people imprisoned?

4 Mr. McKeown. Imprisoned in Cuba or here?

5 Mr. Purdy. Imprisoned in Cuba. Did he imprison a
6 number of people when he took power?

7 Mr. McKeown. You know as much about it as I do. You
8 read the papers where he did, yes.

9 Mr. Purdy. Do you have a present recollection as to
10 whether he imprisoned people shortly after taking power
11 or later, months later?

12 Mr. McKeown. Well, I presume he imprisoned them
13 practically right away.

14 Mr. Purdy. Do you know what types of people he
15 imprisoned after taking power? Were they political figures,
16 were they gamblers, were they Cubans, Americans?

17 Mr. Appel. Is this line of questioning pertinent?

18 Mr. McKeown. Why go through all of this? I am here
19 to testify about Oswald and Jack Ruby and all of that
20 Castro business-- I have all of that behind me and I want
21 to leave it behind me.

22 Mr. Appel. I have to object.

23 Mr. Purdy. This line of questioning is intended to
24 gain any information possible about the types of people that
25 Jack Ruby may have been trying to obtain the release of

1 from Cuban jails on behalf of some other interests, as well
2 as to pinpoint more accurately the timeframe when Jack Ruby
3 would have been making those inquiries, because it is
4 unclear whether or not people were imprisoned shortly after
5 the Castro takeover, or later on.

6 For that reason, Counsel contends that this line of
7 questioning is relevant, Mr. Chairman.

8 Mr. Preyer. I think it is pertinent to seek to devel-
9 op information relating to who might have been imprisoned.
10 If the witness knows the answer to this question, the Chair
11 thinks it would be pertinent to answer.

12 Mr. Appel. Would you repeat the question?

13 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, let me rephrase the question.

14 Do you have any information about the general types of
15 people imprisoned or specific individuals imprisoned after
16 Castro took power?

17 Mr. McKeown. Do I know any of them?

18 Mr. Purdy. Yes.

19 Mr. McKeown. No. I did not know any of them personally.
20 I heard of them.

21 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall the names of anybody you
22 heard was in prison in Cuba?

23 Mr. McKeown. There was a friend who came from Costa
24 Rica and I understood that he was in jail. His name was
25 Hernandez.

1 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, did Mr. Rubinstein, in the
2 phonecall, offer you any money for obtaining the release
3 of individuals?

4 Mr. McKeown. No, not in the phone call.

5 Mr. Purdy. How many individuals did he ask that you
6 obtain the release of?

7 Mr. McKeown. Three. He said he had three friends over
8 there.

9 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Rubinstein indicate that he was
10 working for anybody else when he was trying to obtain the
11 release of these people?

12 Mr. McKeown. He emphasized, when I asked him about this
13 money, you know, I told him that is a hell of a lot of
14 money, but he said, I have good connections so money does
15 not mean anything,

16 Mr. Purdy. This was money in regard to obtaining the
17 release of people or the letter?

18 Mr. McKeown. To give him the letter. If I would
19 give him the letter of introduction to Castro, he offered
20 me that money, but I never did get it. He never did get the
21 letter.

22 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell the FBI on January 28, 1964
23 that Mr. Rubinstein, in the phonecall, offered you \$5,000
24 for the release of each of three prisoners?

25 Mr. McKeown. Well, he said something on the phone, he

1 said, I got some friends over in Cuba, but as I recall now,
2 he might have offered me some money on the phone, but I do
3 not believe he did. It seems as though the only time he
4 offered me money was to get the letter.

5 He might have said something, but I did not talk to him
6 very long on the phone. The only thing he wanted me to do,
7 to get from me, was it all right for him to come down there
8 from Dallas to talk to me. That was the main thing that he
9 wanted to talk to me about.

10 Mr. Purdy. Approximately how much time passed after
11 the phonecall when he came to visit you?

12 Mr. McKeown. A couple or three days.

13 Mr. Purdy. He came to visit you a few days after the
14 phone call?

15 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

16 Mr. Purdy. You stated earlier this morning that the
17 man who came to see you identified himself as Jack Rubin-
18 stein, is that correct?

19 Mr. McKeown. Rubinstein.

20 Mr. Purdy. In your interview with the FBI on January
21 28, 1964, did you tell him that the man who came to visit
22 you did not identify himself?

23 Mr. McKeown. No, not as I recall. Did not identify
24 himself?

25 Mr. Purdy. Yes.

1 Mr. McKeown. I do not recall what I said to the FBI.
2 I just told them that he came to see me.

3 Mr. Purdy. Is it your present recollection that the man
4 who came to see you, identified himself as Jack Rubinstein?

5 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

6 Mr. Purdy. Could you please give you a physical des-
7 cription of the man who came to visit you?

8 Mr. McKeown. Well, he was a little bit stout and he
9 had a little patch on his nose at the time, a little round
10 patch. I asked him what happened, he said he squeezed a
11 blackhead and it got infected. He had a black hat on and
12 he was well-dressed. Kind of a stocky sort of fellow, not
13 tall. I would venture to say he weighed 165, 180 pounds.
14 I really do not know. Just average. Well-dressed.

15 He wore a hat, I know that.

16 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, did you tell the FBI on
17 January 28, 1964 that the reason that you knew the man who
18 came to see you was Jack Rubinstein was because you recognized
19 him from photographs that you saw at the time of the
20 assassination?

21 Mr. McKeown. I want to tell you something. I think I
22 went to talk to the FBI before the assassination and then
23 after the assassination, both.

24 I just told the FBI that Jack Rubinstein, like I am
25 telling you, called me on the phone and he came down there

1 to see me and he wanted this letter.

2 Mr. Purdy. Did you talk to the FBI about Jack Rubin-
3 stein before the assassination?

4 Mr. McKeown. It seems as though I did, yes.

5 Mr. Purdy. Approximately how long before the assassina-
6 tion did you talk with the FBI?

7 Mr. McKeown. Right after Castro took over, you see?
8 I think Castro took over in '58, did he not?

9 Mr. Purdy. He took over January 21, 1959.

10 Mr. McKeown. '59. It was a little bit after that
11 that he came to see me.

12 Mr. Purdy. Did you talk to the FBI about Jack Rubin-
13 stein before the assassination?

14 Mr. McKeown. Well, it seems as though I did. You
15 see, I was on probation. I was on five-year probation and
16 I was scared, because I did not want to get in no trouble.
17 So I believe I went and told them about this guy coming to
18 see me, up in the Post Office Building in Houston. I am
19 pretty sure I did. They told me that that was very good
20 information.

21 But, you see, right after the President was assassinated --
22 as a matter of fact, I was working for the Houston Slush
23 Pump Company. I was a salesman, a sales representative.

24 Well, this lady, she owned this company and her and I
25 was going to eat dinner, to eat lunch, and the bookkeeper --

1 is it all right to tell you in my own words how this
2 happened? We wanted to get some chicken and we were going
3 to get some Mexican food at a Mexican restaurant, so he
4 asked us to bring some chicken back for him.

5 So I went into this cafe to order the chicken and then
6 tell them I would pick it up on the way back and that is
7 when I heard that the President had been shot. So I come
8 on back to the car and I said, turn the radio on. The
9 President has been shot.

10 So she turned the radio on and we didn't go nowhere.
11 We went back to the office and listened to the broadcasts
12 on the radio.

13 The next day, the FBI was out and I went up there and
14 talked to them about Jack Ruby.

15 Mr. Purdy. Is that the first time that you talked to
16 the FBI about Jack Rubinstein?

17 Mr. McKeown. I think it was; then again, maybe it was
18 not. It has been a long time. I have been through a lot of
19 hell since then.

20 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, where were you when Lee Harvey
21 Oswald was shot?

22 Mr. McKeown. I was watching my television in St. Leon,
23 Texas.

24 Mr. Purdy. Did you recognize the name of the individual
25 who shot Lee Harvey Oswald?

1 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

2 Mr. Purdy. Did you recognize his name as Jack Ruby?
3 Did you assume that was Jack Rubinstein?

4 Mr. McKeown. I recognized him as the man who had come
5 to see me.

6 Mr. Purdy. You recognized his photograph?

7 Mr. McKeown. On the television.

8 Mr. Purdy. After Mr. Oswald was shot, did you tell
9 anyone that you had known Jack Rubinstein?

10 Mr. McKeown. I did not have to tell them. You know,
11 things like that get around. This particular fellow who
12 was living there with me -- I had married this lady, she was
13 a schoolteacher and she did not know that I was in all of
14 this mess. I was on probation at the time.

15 So I was trying to hold it away from her, but of course,
16 you know them things get out. But, anyway, Sam Neal was
17 there and he left so I told Pauline, I said, I am going to
18 turn the television on. I seen it when he killed him,

19 And then Sam called right after that and we went down
20 to somewhere, I do not know where. He called me up and
21 say, hey, that is the son-of-a-bitch who was at your house,
22 that is the guy who was at your house talking about Oswald.

23 And I said, it sure is.

24 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell anyone, after the shooting of
25 Oswald, that you knew Jack Rubinstein?

1 Mr. McKeown. I did not know Jack Rubinstein. I did
2 not know him, like I don't know you. I am talking to you
3 now, but I don't know you. The same with Jack Rubinstein.
4 I did not know him. The only thing he came to me -- I had
5 never seen the man in my life before; I had never heard of
6 him.

7 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell anybody that you had met him
8 prior to the time that you talked to the FBI?

9 Mr. McKeown. That I met Jack Ruby? Yes, I told a
10 few people that he came to see me, after this happened.

11 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell anybody besides Sam Neal that
12 you had met Lee Harvey Oswald after the assassination?

13 Mr. McKeown. Sam Neal was there when Lee Harvey
14 Oswald came out of the house.

15 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell anybody else that you had
16 met Lee Harvey Oswald after the assassination?

17 Mr. McKeown. I guess so. I told a few people.

18 Mr. Purdy. You stated earlier that Mr. Rubinstein who
19 visited you said he was interested in transporting jeeps
20 and slot machines to Cuba?

21 Mr. McKeown. Right. That was his subject. More or
22 less, he wanted this letter more than anything else.

23 Mr. Purdy. Did he say that he had possession of jeeps
24 and slot machines?

25 Mr. McKeown. Right. He said he had them out in Nevada

1 in the mountains somewhere, out in a cave. That is what he
2 told me.

3 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Rubinstein say that he knew any
4 Mafia or organized crime figures that were associated with
5 Cuba?

6 Mr. McKeown. He said he knew the Mafia. He did not
7 say anything about associating with Cuba.

8 Mr. Purdy. Did he tell you any of those individuals?

9 Mr. McKeown. No, he did not tell me any names, no.

10 Mr. Purdy. Did he say that he was working for those
11 Mafia figures in those transactions?

12 Mr. McKeown. No, he said he had connections. When I
13 asked him about the money he said you do not need to worry
14 about the money, I have good connections. Money does not
15 mean nothing.

16 Mr. Purdy. Did he mention any connections with Miami?

17 Mr. McKeown. He wanted to know if I knew anybody in
18 Miami. He just wanted to know how well I was acquainted
19 in Miami. I said I go there quite often. I know a few
20 Cubans.

21 Mr. Purdy. Did he mention the Clover Club or the Ponce
22 Room in Miami?

23 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

24 Mr. Purdy. Why did he mention those to you?

25 Mr. McKeown. He asked me, are you familiar with the

1 Ponce Club. That was behind the Clover. In them days, that
2 is where the Latins congregated, in the Ponce Club, do you
3 understand? And he asked me if I had ever been in there.
4 I said, yes, I had been in there.

5 That is about all there was to it. He just wanted to
6 know if I knew where it was.

7 Mr. Purdy. Did he say that he had been there?

8 Mr. McKeown. Well, he did not exactly say that he had
9 been there. He just wanted to know if I had been there.

10 Mr. Purdy. Did you get the impression that he had
11 been there?

12 Mr. McKeown. I got the impression that he knew what
13 he was talking about. He described the place pretty good.

14 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell him that you knew people
15 connected with the Ponce Room?

16 Mr. McKeown. No.

17 Mr. Purdy. Did he tell you that he knew individuals
18 connected with the Ponce Club?

19 Mr. McKeown. No.

20 Mr. Purdy. When Mr. Rubinstein contacted you concern-
21 ing the release of individuals from Cuban prisons, did he
22 initially think that your name was Davis?

23 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

24 Mr. Purdy. What did he think that your first name was?

25 Mr. McKeown. I do not know, but he got me mixed up

1 with a fellow named Davis over in Beaumont.

2 Hell, I did not know anybody named Davis.

3 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, you stated earlier that Mr.
4 Rubinstein contacted you because of news accounts of your
5 connections with Cuba, is that correct?

6 Mr. McKeown. That is the only way I know. He called
7 the Sheriff's Department. I was living about 35 miles or
8 so. I was in the county, I was not in the city of Houston.
9 I was in a little place called Seabrook. I had bought a
10 house down there and then I had bought this acre of land
11 and I had built a little shopping center there. The money
12 was furnished to build this shopping center, and I think
13 I was waiting for the trial.

14 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Rubinstein indicate that he had
15 talked to anyone who knew you prior to his call to you?

16 Mr. McKeown. The only way I can answer that is to
17 tell you that he told me, he said, you are well-known. You
18 are well-known all over the state of Texas. I have seen your
19 picture in the paper in Mexico City.

20 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, can you explain how it was
21 that Jack Rubinstein read about you by your name of McKeown
22 and yet came to you and thought you were named Davis?

23 Mr. McKeown. I cannot understand that, no.

24 Mr. Purdy. Did you ask him why he thought that you
25 were named Davis?

1 Mr. McKeown. I have used a few names, but I never did
2 use Davis.

3 Mr. Purdy. What were some of the other names you
4 used?

5 Mr. McKeown. I used McAllister. I used Henry, things
6 like that.

7 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, did Mr. Rubinstein say that
8 he had seen your name and picture in Mexico City?

9 Mr. McKeown. Right. I said, well, that is news to
10 me. I did not know that it was down there.

11 Mr. Purdy Did he indicate to you what the storey was
12 in reference to?

13 Mr. McKeown. When they confiscated all these arms
14 that I was caught with.

15 Mr. Purdy. What did Mr. Rubinstein say to you that
16 indicated that he had mistaken you with a Davis from Beau-
17 mont, Texas?

18 Mr. McKeown. He told me that he thought that I was
19 the one who was in Beaumont, Texas but now that he knew
20 that I was not the same man.

21 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or had you ever heard, of a
22 Davis from Beaumont, Texas?

23 Mr. McKeown. No. I went to Beaumont, Texas a couple
24 of times but I went over there to buy blankets. I bought
25 a thousand blankets.

1 Mr. Purdy. Who did you buy a thousand blankets from?

2 Mr. McKeown. From a Ward Surplus, just a store there.

3 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or had you heard of, any
4 person named Davis connected with arms sales?

5 Mr. McKeown. No.

6 Mr. Purdy. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be appropri-
7 ate at this time for members of the Committee to ask any
8 questions you might have related to Mr. McKeown's connection
9 with Jack Ruby. Following that, I would pursue a line of
10 questioning concerning his knowledge of some of Jack Ruby's
11 other associates.

12 Mr. Preyer. Would you prefer that we proceed with
13 the questioning?

14 Mr. Fithian. Whatever the Chair prefers. I may have
15 one question to clarify.

16 Mr. Preyer. All right.

17 Mr. Fithian. Mr. McKeown, were the only contacts that
18 you had with Jack Rubinstein that sequence of visits that
19 he made to Texas? Was that the only time you personally
20 contacted or were contacted by Jack Rubinstein when he came
21 down to see you in Texas?

22 Mr. McKeown. That is the only time that I have ever
23 seen him, when he came to my club. He came there four or
24 five times.

25 Mr. Fithian. After that sequence?

1 Mr. McKeown. I never saw him before.

2 Mr. Fithian. He did not call you on the phone, you
3 had no other contact?

4 Mr. McKeown. He just dropped completely out of sight.

5 Mr. Fithian. No letters from him, no phone calls?

6 Mr. McKeown. No.

7 Mr. Fithian. Thank you.

8 Mr. Preyer. I would suggest to counsel that we might
9 proceed at this time.

10 Mr. Purdy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

11 Mr. McKeown, you said that there were a number of visits
12 that Mr. Rubinstein came to you, is that correct?

13 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

14 Mr. Purdy. Approximately how many visits?

15 Mr. McKeown. I would venture maybe four, at least
16 four.

17 Mr. Purdy. What period of time elapsed between the
18 first and the final visit?

19 Mr. McKeown. He came every day, you know what I mean?
20 The first time he came from the phone call, and then he
21 came. I do not know whether it was the next day. I know
22 it was dark, around 8:00 or 9:00 when he called me on the
23 phone, and I do not know whether it was the next day or
24 the following day that he came.

25 I did not know him when he walked in. I did not know

1 him from Adam. Then he introduced himself to me.

2 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, how far is Seabrook, Texas
3 from Dallas, Texas? Do you know?

4 Mr. McKeown. I would say about 300 miles.

5 Mr. Purdy. About 300 miles.

6 Mr. McKeown. Approximately, about 300.

7 Mr. Purdy. Was Mr. Rubinstein staying in Seabrook
8 over this period of four days?

9 Mr. McKeown. No, he told me he was staying in town,
10 in Houston.

11 Mr. Purdy. Did he say where he was staying?

12 Mr. McKeown. No.

13 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Rubinstein mention any people whom
14 you both knew?

15 Mr. McKeown. Not that I recall. This is my own
16 opinion about Jack Rubinstein. The only thing that I can
17 figure -- what is your name?

18 Mr. Purdy. Purdy.

19 Mr. McKeown. The only thing that I can figure, Mr.
20 Purdy, is that he was trying to go and tell somebody else
21 that he knew me real good. Do you understand? He kept
22 asking me about my boyhood, my connections with Prio and how
23 many times I had been to Cuba, all of this and all of that,
24 and did I go under a nickname or anything like that.

25 And you know, like I say, the only thing that I can

1 figure about the whole damn thing is that he was trying
2 to find out and go and tell people that he knew me real
3 good, do you understand?

4 He did not. I did not know him.

5 Mr. Purdy. Did he indicate to you that he had been
6 to Cuba?

7 Mr. McKeown. No, he indicated that he wanted to go
8 to Cuba. He did not say anything about him being there.

9 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, during what period of time did
10 you live or work in Cuba?

11 Mr. McKeown. Well, I had a business in Cuba. It was
12 in Santiago, then I would go into Havana. It was a legitimat
13 business, you know?

14 Batista kept after me to pay off because I was doing
15 a pretty good business. I had invented a coffee cleaning
16 machine. I was going to build over there.

17 I had built the prototype in Houston, then I took it
18 on over and then we were going to open up a place in Cuba
19 to manufacture. Then Batista kept on after me to pay off,
20 pay off -- not him, do not misunderstand me. He did not
21 come himself, Batista didn't, but he sent his militia.

22 So I told them to hell with it, I was going to pay him
23 nothing. I am a United States citizen. I am not paying you
24 nothing.

25 So it went on there for about four, five or six months.

1 Then four militias came out there and they put me on an
2 airplane and told me to get out of Cuba and I got out.

3 Mr. Purdy. What was the time period that you left
4 Cuba?

5 Mr. McKeown. What time was it?

6 Mr. Purdy. Yes.

7 Mr. McKeown. The daytime.

8 Mr. Purdy. What was the date and the year?

9 Mr. McKeown. It was around '57. I do not know what
10 date it was.

11 Mr. Purdy. Did you return to live or work in Cuba
12 after Castro took power?

13 Mr. McKeown. No.

14 Mr. Purdy. Was that because of your probation?

15 Mr. McKeown. Yes. I tried to.

16 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown?

17 Mr. McKeown. He tried to get me to go, he came to
18 Houston. Castro came to Houston and he told me, come on, get
19 on the airplane. I said no way, but I did go up and had
20 a hearing with Judge Ingraham and I had my probation officer
21 who was of the name Fields and he recommended to the Judge
22 that I not go to Cuba.

23 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, you stated today that Jack
24 Rubinstein came to see you four times in 1959. Is that
25 correct?

1 Mr. McKeown. I think so. Right after Castro took over.

2 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, did you tell the FBI on January
3 28, 1964 that Jack Rubinstein came to see you only one time?

4 Mr. McKeown. No, because I know that it came two or
5 three times.

6 Mr. Purdy. Does it refresh your recollection to know
7 that the report by Special Agent Daniel Foltz of January
8 28, 1964 indicates that you told him that Jack Rubinstein
9 came to visit you only one time?

10 Mr. McKeown. I do not know why I would tell him that,
11 because he came two, three times. Maybe I was scared because
12 I was on probation, maybe I told him only once. I do not
13 know.

14 I am telling you the truth because I swore I would tell
15 the truth, and he came to see me three or four times.

16 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, is your memory better now than
17 when you had the FBI interview in 1964?

18 Mr. McKeown. What?

19 Mr. Purdy. Is your memory better now today than when
20 you had the FBI interview in 1964?

21 Mr. McKeown. I do not know.

22 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, as everything you told the FBI
23 in 1964 the truth?

24 Mr. McKeown. To the best of my recollection. The only
25 thing I was trying to do was trying to help the government

1 out. That was what I was trying to do. If he was involved
2 in anything, I was just trying to help them out. I just
3 wanted to tell them the truth.

4 He asked to come see me, the man who murdered Lee
5 Harvey Oswald.

6 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell the FBI on January 28, 1964
7 that the man who came to see you never returned, nor did
8 you ever again see him after the first visit?

9 Mr. McKeown. No, not after the first visit, because
10 he came three or four times, like I told you.

11 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, were you in Dallas or New
12 Orleans during 1963?

13 Mr. McKeown. Where?

14 Mr. Purdy. Dallas, Texas or New Orleans, Louisiana
15 during 1963.

16 Mr. McKeown. No.

17 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, did you know, or know of,
18 Mr. R. D. Mathews?

19 Mr. McKeown. Who?

20 Mr. Purdy. Mr. Russell Douglas Mathews.

21 Mr. McKeown. Never heard of him.

22 Mr. Purdy. Did Jack Ruby discuss him?

23 Mr. McKeown. No.

24 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or have you heard of, Mr.
25 Joseph Civello?

1 Mr. McKeown. Joseph who?

2 Mr. Purdy. Civello.

3 Mr. McKeown. Not as I recall.

4 Mr. Purdy. Did you know James Robert Todd?

5 Mr. McKeown. What did he do?

6 Mr. Purdy. He lived and worked in Dallas, Texas.

7 Mr. McKeown. No.

8 Mr. Purdy. Did you know James Henry Dolan?

9 Mr. McKeown. What did he do?

10 Mr. Purdy. He worked for the American Guild of Variety
11 Artists in Dallas and he was a gambler.

12 Mr. McKeown. No, I did not know him. I heard of
13 him, but I did not know him.

14 Mr. Purdy. Did Jack Ruby discuss him?

15 Mr. McKeown. No. He did not discuss any names. He
16 just said he had connections that could get ahold of money.

17 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or have you heard, of Mr.
18 Jim Brady?

19 Mr. McKeown. What did he do?

20 Mr. Purdy. He also went by the name Eugene Hale Brady.

21 Mr. McKeown. Was he a pilot?

22 Mr. Purdy. No.

23 Mr. McKeown. No, I do not know him.

24 Mr. Purdy. Do you know, or have you heard of, Messers.
25 Sam or Joseph Campesi?

1 Mr. McKeown. I have heard of them.

2 Mr. Purdy. You never met them?

3 Mr. McKeown. No.

4 Mr. Purdy. Did you know Candy Barr?

5 Mr. McKeown. I have heard of her.

6 Mr. Purdy. You never met her?

7 Mr. McKeown. No.

8 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall how you heard of Candy Barr?

9 Mr. McKeown. Well, I had a friend and she was living
10 down around El Campo, Texas. I do not recall the name of
11 the town, just a small place, and he was a friend of hers
12 and he told me that she was down there. That is all I know.

13 Mr. Purdy. How did you hear of the Campesis.

14 Mr. McKeown. What?

15 Mr. Purdy. How did you hear of Sam or Joseph Campesi?

16 Mr. McKeown. Through Prio.

17 Mr. Purdy. What did you say about that?

18 Mr. McKeown. He said they were good people, they were
19 on our side.

20 Mr. Purdy. Did he say that he was working with him?

21 Mr. McKeown. Well, I presumed that he was working with
22 him, I do not know. I was more or less a lone wolf. I did
23 not implicate myself with all them people because I did what
24 he told me to do and he furnished the money.

25 Mr. Purdy. Are you talking about Mr. Prio?

1 Mr. McKeown. Prio, yes.

2 Mr. Purdy. - Do you know whether or not they were also
3 working for or with Mr. Prio?

4 Mr. McKeown. I presume, but I do not know for sure.

5 Mr. Purdy. Do you know any other Americans who were
6 working for Mr. Prio?

7 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

8 Mr. Purdy. Who were they?

9 (Pause)

10 Mr. McKeown. A very good friend of mine. We did a
11 lot of travelling together. His name was Manola Artuse.
12 I am sorry to tell you this. There was another one named
13 Mario, but I cannot recall his last name. He married a woman
14 from Puerto Rico and I understand that he is in Cuba now.
15 Whether he is nor not, I have not seen him since him and I
16 came here and met Prio.

17 Mr. Purdy. Do you know of anybody else who knows him?

18 Mr. McKeown. Who?

19 Mr. Purdy. Mario?

20 Mr. McKeown. Manola.

21 Mr. Purdy. Does the name Mario Valamios sound familiar
22 to you?

23 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

24 Mr. Purdy. Was that him?

25 Mr. McKeown. It might have been.

1 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall anybody else who was working
2 with Mr. Prio at that time?

3 Mr. McKeown. Oh, hell, yes. I do not recall their
4 names. A Spanish name is easy to forget, and I just knew
5 them by their first name, more or less. Ralph, for instance.

6 Mr. Purdy. Pardon me?

7 Mr. McKeown. A gentleman by the name of Ralph. He was
8 more or less Prio's bodyguard and a lady named Marie Serez.
9 Manola was close to Prio, and Mario, and three or four others
0 but hell, I do not remember their names.

1 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or have you heard of, Joseph
2 Mareello?

3 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

4 Mr. Purdy. How did you know him?

5 Mr. McKeown. Through Manola.

6 Mr. Purdy. You knew him personally?

7 Mr. McKeown. Just to talk with.

8 Mr. Purdy. Did you work with him at all?

9 Mr. McKeown. No, I worked by myself.

0 Mr. Purdy. Are you aware of any particular assignments
1 that he had from Mr. Prio?

2 Mr. McKeown. Who?

3 Mr. Purdy. Mr. Marella.

4 Mr. McKeown. No. The only thing, he would come to me
5 and tell me where things would be.

1 Mr. Purdy. What kind of things?

2 Mr. McKeown. Guns.

3 Mr. Purdy. He would tell you where to get guns?

4 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

5 Mr. Purdy. Did he tell you who was supplying those
6 guns?

7 Mr. McKeown. No.

8 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or have you heard of, Mr.
9 Thomas Ely Davis III of Beaumont, Texas?

10 Mr. McKeown. I told you awhile ago I did not know
11 anybody by the name of Davis.

12 Mr. Purdy. Did you know a Mr. Carl Davis of North
13 Carolina?

14 Mr. McKeown. What?

15 Mr. Purdy. Did you know a Mr. Carl Davis of North
16 Carolina?

17 Mr. McKeown. Carl Davidson?

18 Mr. Purdy. Davis.

19 Mr. McKeown. No.

20 Mr. Purdy. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be appropri-
21 ate now if the Committee would like to ask any questions about
22 Mr. McKeown's connections with Mr. Ruby. Following that, I
23 will develop a line of questioning concerning Mr. McKeown's
24 contacts with Mr. Oswald.

25 Mr. Preyer. I was not clear on your interview with the

1 FBI shortly after the assassination.

2 Mr. McKeown. The next day.

3 Mr. Preyer. How did they happen to interview you?

4 Mr. McKeown. Sir?

5 Mr. Preyer. How did they happen to interview you?

6 Mr. McKeown. How did they happen?

7 Mr. Preyer. Yes.

8 Mr. McKeown. As I said, I was working with this pump
9 company and they came to the office. They came out there.

10 Mr. Preyer. What made them come to the office? Had
11 you made some statement?

12 Mr. McKeown. I do not know, but they sure came out
13 there and I lost that job. Every job I got I lost because
14 they would come out where I was working.

15 Mr. Preyer. You did not go to them as far as you know?
16 There was nothing about you in the paper that would have
17 caused them to come and interview you?

18 Mr. McKeown. Not that I know of.. There was nothing
19 about me in the paper.

20 Mr. Preyer. Because of your friendship with Mr.
21 Castro, did a number of people come to you and ask for favors?

22 Mr. McKeown. Oh, Jesus Christ, yes. One of your good
23 friends came to me, a gentleman by the name of Butler. He was
24 a campaign manager for Ike Eisenhower or something. He was a
25 big wheel with the Republicans and I am a Democrat and he told

1 me -- I will tell you. This was the most mysterious thing
2 you ever heard of.

3 Mr. Preyer. I do not care to know the details of all
4 of these visits because they would not be relevant to our
5 inquiry, but you were visited by a number of people or called,
6 and Jack Ruby's call was a part of this?

7 Mr. McKeown. The people came down to see me, you see,
8 after Castro took over, for wanting me to do those people
9 favors, like sugar.

10 Mr. Preyer. These were mostly people who wanted to get
11 some business deal with Cuba?

12 Mr. McKeown. Right.

13 Mr. Preyer. Mr. Fithian, do you have any questions?

14 Mr. Fithian. I do not have any at this point, Mr.
15 Chairman.

16 Mr. Preyer. I think it might be appropriate at this
17 point, before we leave the Ruby matter, to enter the FBI
18 Report that you referred to into the record.

19 Mr. Purdy. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask the Clerk
20 to mark the FBI report of January 28, 1964 with Mr. Robert
21 Ray McKeown, conducted by Special Agent Daniel Foltz for
22 identification. I would like to ask the Clerk to mark it
23 JFK Exhibit No. 93.

24 (The document referred to
25 was marked JFK Exhibit No.

93 and will be found in
the files of the Subcommittee.)

Mr. Purdy. Mr. Chairman, I would like to ask at this time that JFK Exhibit 93 will be entered into the record.

Mr. Preyer. Without objection, it is entered into the record at this time.

(The document referred to, having been previously marked for identification as JFK Exhibit No. 93 for identification was entered into the record.)

Mr. Purdy. If the Chair wishes, I will begin the questioning of Mr. McKeown's contact with Mr. Oswald.

Mr. Preyer. Please proceed.

Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, when did you first meet Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. McKeown. Well, I was sitting in my home in St. Leon, Texas, and I would venture to say that it was around 9:00 or 10:00 in the morning and I seen this car drive up, it had a big picture window. I seen this car drive up and these two people got out and they came and knocked on the door and my wife was in her negligee and she ran upstairs, you know, and Sam was there. We were getting ready to go get some oysters or something, I do not know.

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He remarked he is not certain that the above-described telephone caller from Dallas or the man who personally appeared at the J and M Drive-In was identical with the JACK RUEY who killed LEE HARVEY OSWALD. To his knowledge, he has never seen or met LEE HARVEY OSWALD.

MC KEOWN stated that he knew of no one by the name of "Davis" who was convicted for gun running activity with Cuba.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

RUEY-2-4

1

Date January 28, 1964

ROBERT RAY MC KEOWN, born January 28, 1913, residence Bay Cliff, Texas, unlisted telephone number Bay Cliff 9661492, upon interview at the Houston Division of the FBI furnished the following information:

004514

He is presently employed as a salesman for the Houston Slush Pump Company, 2112 Quitman Street, Houston, and he formerly resided with his sister, MRS. FRANK DENNY, 9138 Wayfarer Street, Houston. His wife makes her residence in Miami, Florida. On February 25, 1958, he was arrested and charged with conspiracy to smuggle guns and related equipment to Cuba for the benefit and use of FIDEL CASTRO and his forces. On October 24, 1958, in the United States District Court, Southern District of Texas, Houston, Texas, he was sentenced for these activities to 60 days to serve and fined \$500 on one count, and was given a two year sentence suspended for five years on good behavior on a second count. The period of his probation expired December 11, 1963. At the time of his arrest, conviction and sentencing, considerable publicity concerning him and his activities appeared in the press. His photograph appeared in the newspapers on a number of occasions. He knows FIDEL CASTRO personally, and when CASTRO visited Houston, Texas, briefly in April, 1959, MC KEOWN went to the Houston Airport, visited with CASTRO, and had his photograph taken with CASTRO. This photograph was widely publicized. CASTRO tried to persuade him to stay on the airplane and proceed to Cuba with him (CASTRO). However, because he was then on probation, he told CASTRO it would not be possible. CASTRO was somewhat irritated at this, and suggested that MC KEOWN disregard the probation and go anyway. CASTRO stated he would give MC KEOWN a Government position in Cuba or perhaps he might give him some franchises or concessions there. MC KEOWN responded that he fully intended to comply with his probation to the letter, and stated he would come to Cuba when he could do so in a completely legal manner.

During 1958, while MC KEOWN was out on bond and prior to his sentencing, he and a MR. JARRETT entered a partnership and opened up the J and M Drive-In on Red Bluff Road near Taylor Lake and Clear Lake, in the vicinity of

On 1/24/64 at Houston, Texas File # HO 44-939
by SA DANIEL W. FULTS, JR. : mem Date dictated 1/28/64

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Kemah and Seabrook, Texas. MC KEOWN obtained his share of the funds for this venture by borrowing from CARLOS PRIO SOCARRAS, former President of Cuba with whom he had a close friendship. About two years ago, MR. JARRETT died, and the business was sold.

FIDEL CASTRO took over the leadership of Cuba on about January 1, 1959, following the revolution which he had led. About one week after that, while he was on duty at the J and M Drive-In, Harris County, Texas, Deputy Sheriff ANTHONY "BOOTS" AYO appeared and said that some person had been frantically calling the Harris County Sheriff's Office in an effort to locate MC KEOWN. The name of the caller was not known to AYO, but he was calling from Dallas, Texas, and on the last call had said it was a life and death matter. MC KEOWN advised AYO to provide the caller with the telephone number of the J and M Drive-In. In about one hour's time, (8:00 p.m. or 8:30 p.m.) a person called MC KEOWN on the telephone and said his name was "Rubenstein". The caller said he was calling from Dallas, Texas, and indicated he was aware that MC KEOWN had influence in Cuba and particularly with CASTRO. The caller stated he wanted to get three individuals out of Cuba who were being held by CASTRO. He stated that if MC KEOWN could achieve their release he would be paid \$5,000 for each person. The caller added that a person in Las Vegas, Nevada, would put up the money. MC KEOWN replied that he most certainly was interested in making some money, and assured the caller he could obtain the release of any person being detained by CASTRO; however, MC KEOWN specifically advised the caller he would do nothing toward this end until he was paid \$5,000.00 in cash at the outset. The caller stated he would clear this with the man in Las Vegas, and would later recontact MC KEOWN. Nothing further was ever heard from this individual by MC KEOWN.

About three weeks following this telephone call, a man personally appeared at the J and M Drive-In and spoke with MC KEOWN. This person did not identify himself to MC KEOWN, nor did MC KEOWN ask his name. The man said he had a proposition whereby MC KEOWN could make \$25,000. When he indicated genuine interest in the man's proposition, they went to the rear of the Drive-In where patrons sit to

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drink beer and where they could talk more privately. The man stated he had an option on a great number of jeeps which were in Shreveport, Louisiana, and he desired to sell them to CASTRO at a very profitable figure. He wanted MC KEOWN to provide him with a letter of introduction to CASTRO, which letter would clearly indicate that the bearer was responsible and reliable. MC KEOWN said he would gladly provide such a letter of introduction for a fee of \$25,000, but before he undertook to do anything he would have to have in hand at least \$5,000.00 in cash. The man indicated he wanted the letter right away, whereupon MC KEOWN asked if he had the necessary \$5,000 in his pocket. The man said that he did not, but that he would go and get the money and return. According to MC KEOWN, the man never returned nor did he ever again see him.

MC KEOWN stated that from the numerous photographs he has seen in the press and in magazines of JACK RUEY, the man with whom he talked concerning the letter of introduction to CASTRO resembles RUEY. The man gave the impression of being or trying to be a "big shot", and his manner and attitude was rather haughty. While his recollection of this man is somewhat hazy at this time, he vividly recalls the man had a small patch on his nose. MC KEOWN recalled he had asked the fellow what the patch was for, and he was advised that he had attempted to take out a blackhead and a small infection developed. To the best of his recollection, this man was probably 45 to 50 years of age, 5' 8" to 5' 10" in height, 200 pounds, stocky build, well dressed. He recalled the man had a tie clasp which matched his cuff links. He had no idea how the fellow traveled to the J and M Drive-In, and he never ascertained the man's name. MC KEOWN advised that he feels strongly that this individual was in fact JACK RUEY, the man whose photograph he has seen many times recently in the press.

MC KEOWN commented that because of the publicity accorded him in connection with his gun smuggling activities, he was literally besieged with requests for favors, requests for interceding with CASTRO, et cetera, following CASTRO's successful effort in Cuba. He stated his inability to leave the United States during his probationary period prevented him from fulfilling some of these requests which would have provided fabulous fees.

1 This fellow knocked on the door. As I opened the
2 door he says, well, golly, I finally found you. You are
3 McKeown, are you not? And I said yes.

4 And he said well, I have looked for you quite awhile
5 but I am sure that you are McKeown.

6 So I invited him in. He had another gentleman with
7 him and he was more or less in his shirtsleeves, you know,
8 he was not dressed up or anything, but the other fellow was
9 dressed up.

10 He says, I understand that you can supply any amount of
11 arms.

12 I said, who told you that?

13 He says, well, I am pretty sure that you can do it.
14 He says, we are thinking about having a revolution in El
15 Salvador -- that is where he said,

16 I said, El Salvador? He said yes.

17 I said, well, I want to tell you right now here that I
18 am on probation and I said I am not about to get mixed up in
19 no damned arms of any kind, not anymore. I said I am in
20 enough trouble as it is.

21 So I told him, I would not give him nothing.

22 So he kept on talking, you know, and said that I could
23 make all of this money and everything and I said well, I was
24 not interested in money. I am married now, I am working, I
25 am trying to do right and I do not want to get mixed up in

1 anything like that.

2 I was trying to get him out of the house, you know what
3 I mean, because I did not want my wife -- because she did
4 not know all of this. I guess that sounds fantastic. She
5 did not know that I was mixed up in all of this mess. I was
6 trying to get him the hell out of the house. But he intro-
7 duced me to this fellow he was with, but he did not say
8 hardly anything, just acknowledge us, recognized.

9 I finally got them out of the house, so they went to
0 the car and I closed the door, went back in and I said, I
1 told Sam, I said, ain't that a hell of a mess?

2 And he says, Mac, don't mess with them. I says I am
3 not going to mess with them.

4 So he came back and knocked at the door again. As a
5 matter of fact, when he first came to the door, he told me
6 was Lee Oswald. He did not say Lee Harvey Oswald, he said
7 I'm Lee Oswald, and he said, I finally found you.

8 I finally got them out of the house and they went. It
9 was a big house right on the water and they had their car
0 parked out there. The last time I looked at them they were
1 almost to the car, so I went in the house and closed the door
2 and they came back and knocked on the door, just him, and I
3 stepped out then.

4 I went outside of the house and he told me, he said,
5 Mac, would you do me a favor? And it will not involve you in

1 any way. He says I can give you \$10,000 if you can get me
2 four rifles. He says he would prefer 300 Savage automatics
3 with a telescope sight, and I kind of thought a little bit,
4 you know? And I said, what do you want with four rifles.
5 You can't do nothing with a revolution with four rifles.

6 So he says, well, if you get them for me, I would sure
7 appreciate it. He says, I will give you \$10,000 if you can
8 get those four rifles.

9 So I thought about it, you know, I said no, no way
10 I said, just like I told you, I am not getting involved in no
11 kind of arms. Hell, if you want five rifles, you can go down
12 to Sears Roebuck and buy them. You can get rifles in any
13 hardware store. That is what I told them. Why do you have
14 to come to me to get them?

15 So he kind of got a little peeved. He seemed like a
16 smart guy, smart aleck. That is my opinion.

17 So I told him there was no reason for you and me talking
18 anymore. I am not going to fool with any arms whatsoever,
19 none whatsoever.

20 I went back into the house. That is all there was to
21 it.

22 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, did Mr. Oswald introduce you
23 to the person he was with?

24 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

25 Mr. Purdy. What did he say his name was?

Mr. McKeown. Hernandez.

Mr. Purdy. Is that the only name he said?

Mr. McKeown. Hernandez.

Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Hernandez speak English?

Mr. McKeown. He did not speak much of anything. He just said he was glad to know me and had heard a lot about me. I said that is all in the past.

Well, he, as a matter of fact, he did not hardly open his mouth after that.

Mr. Purdy. Could you please describe the person whom you said identified himself as Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. McKeown. Yes.

He was about your size, maybe a little smaller, and he was in shirtsleeves. He did not have a coat on. Kind of light complected. He was just an ordinary looking guy. He was not big, he was not what you would call small, just about your height, I guess, or maybe a little shorter.

Mr. Purdy. Was he light or dark complexioned?

Mr. McKeown. He was kind of light. He looked like he had been in the sun a little bit, kind of light, kind of like your color, a little bit.

Mr. Purdy. Approximately what height would you say that he was?

Mr. McKeown. I imagine that he was maybe five foot six, you know? I really do not know how tall he was. He was just

1 an ordinary fellow.

2 Mr. Purdy. Was he taller or shorter than Mr. Hernandez?

3 Mr. McKeown. Hernandez was taller.

4 Mr. Purdy. Approximately how tall was Mr. Hernandez?

5 Mr. McKeown. My height.

6 Mr. Purdy. How tall are you?

7 Mr. McKeown. Five eleven.

8 Mr. Purdy. Could you describe Mr. Hernandez?

9 Mr. McKeown. Yes, he was Latin.

10 Mr. Purdy. I am sorry, I cannot hear you.

11 Mr. McKeown. He was dark complected, but not real dark.

12 You could tell that he was a foreigner.

13 Mr. Purdy. Can you describe the clothes he was wearing?

14 Mr. McKeown. He had a blue suit on, well-dressed.

15 Mr. Purdy. Did he have any identifying scars?

16 Mr. McKeown. I did not notice.

17 Mr. Purdy. Did either man wear a hat?

18 Mr. McKeown. No, neither one.

19 Mr. Purdy. Did either one have a characteristic walk?

20 Mr. McKeown. Well, I did not notice.

21 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Oswald speak with any kind of an

22 accent?

23 M Mr. McKeown. No.

24 Mr. Purdy. Was this man the same man whom you said was

25 in a Cuban prison? You stated earlier that you knew of a

Mr. Hernandez who was in a Cuban prison. Was this the same man?

Mr. McKeown. No.

Mr. Purdy. How do you know it was a different man?

Mr. McKeown. Because I knew the man. The man who was in prison was from Costa Rica. He was not a Cuban.

Mr. Purdy. What was his first name?

Mr. McKeown. I do not know. I know, but I forget.

Mr. Purdy. You testified that the man offered you \$10,000 for four rifles, is that correct?

Mr. McKeown. Yes.

Mr. Purdy. Did you appear on a CBS special in 1975?

Mr. McKeown. Yes.

Mr. Purdy. Did you state publicly at that time that the man who identified himself as Mr. Oswald said that he would pay you \$1,000 per rifle?

Mr. McKeown. No. I told Dan Rather that he offered me \$10,000.

Mr. Purdy. Does it refresh your recollection to know that you said the man told you, "Now we will be able to pay you \$1,000 each. That would be \$4,000 you could pick up right quick."

Mr. McKeown. Well, he did say something about well, you can pick up this money right quick. He emphasized that he had it in his pocket. I did not see it.

1 Mr. Purdy. Is it your present recollectiton that you
2 were offered \$10,000 for four rifles?

3 Mr. McKeown. That is what he told me.

4 Mr. Purdy. Therefore, you were mistaken if you said
5 on the CBS Special that it was \$1,000 for each rifle. Is
6 that correct?

7 Mr. McKeown. I do not recall telling him it was
8 \$1,000.

9 You see, we were down at this house where I used to
10 live. This lady and I were divorced. I did not want to go
11 down there, but Dan Rather -- we went down there. As luck
12 would have it, she was not home.

13 That is where it took place, more or less on the patio
14 in front of the house. I showed him right where the men came
15 and where his car was parked and everything.

16 Mr. Purdy. If you did say it was \$4,000, you were
17 mistaken?

18 Mr. McKeown. I was mistaken, if I told him \$4,000.
19 He said why did you not take that, you could get those guns
20 for \$200 or \$300.

21 I said, hell, I did not want to get involved with no
22 guns. I was on probation. And I said, I just did not want
23 to get those guns for them. Let them get them themselves.

24 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Oswald indicate from what source
25 he intended to get the money to pay you?

1 Mr. McKeown. No. He emphasized that he had it in his
2 pocket, but I did not see it.

3 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Oswald indicate to you that he was
4 working for somebody else?

5 Mr. McKeown. No.

6 Mr. Purdy. Did he indicate that he was working with
7 a particular group in the attempt to work with a revolution
8 in Salvador?

9 Mr. McKeown. He emphasized that he was trying to get
0 these arms to have a revolution in San Salvador.

1 Mr. Purdy. Did he say he was working with anybody else
2 in that effort besides Mr. Hernandez?

3 Mr. McKeown. He did not say but I presumed he was. He
4 could not do it by himself.

5 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Oswald indicate that he had been
6 to Salvador?

7 Mr. McKeown. No. He just said that he was going to
8 start a revolution in Salvador. I presumed that he had been
9 there. I do not know. He did not say.

0 Mr. Purdy. Did he say why he wanted to cause a revolu-
1 tion in Salvador?

2 Mr. McKeown. Yes, he did say that. He said it was
3 such a small country that it would be easy to do. I think
4 he was just a bunch of baloney. He did not impress me very
5 well.

1 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, could you be a little more
2 specific as to when this visit by Mr. Oswald and Mr. Hernandez
3 occurred? Earlier today you said it occurred a few weeks
4 before the assassination. Is that your present recollection?

5 Mr. McKeown. Who did I say that to?

6 Mr. Purdy. On the CBS Special you said that.

7 Mr. McKeown. Well, I know that my wife was a school
8 teacher, you see, and it was on a Saturday morning. I know
9 that because she was home. And I believe it was around
10 October, the latter part of September or the early part of
11 October.

12 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall being visited by Messers.
13 Hornbeck and Fonzi on February 14th of this year?

14 Mr. McKeown. When they came to my house?

15 Mr. Purdy. Yes.

16 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

17 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell them at that time that the
18 visit by Mr. Oswald occurred in September or August of '63?

19 Mr. McKeown. I might have. You see, school started
20 down there in September so that it must have been the latter
21 part of September or the early part of October. Maybe it
22 was August, but it could not have been that because she was
23 teaching school and she was home on Saturday mornings and
24 Sam Neal, he was an electrician and he was off on Saturdays
25 so it was bound to have been Saturday morning.

1 Mr. Purdy. Were there any events that occurred apart
2 from this meeting that helped you fix the time or day when
3 this meeting occurred?

4 Mr. McKeown. When he came to my house?

5 Mr. Purdy. Yes.

6 Mr. McKeown. I can tell you this, that I know it was
7 in the morning because we were sitting there and Sam was
8 staying with me. This was a tremendous big house. His wife
9 was getting a divorce and I told him to come stay with me
10 until they got it straightened out and he was living there.
11 We were sitting there drinking coffee.

12 Mr. Purdy. Did the visit occur after Labor Day?

13 Mr. McKeown. After Labor Day?

14 Mr. Purdy. Yes, early September.

15 Mr. McKeown. I think school started on September 16th.
16 I know it was after school started. Hell, it was bound to
17 be the latter part of September or the early part of October.

18 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall approximately the ages of
19 Mr. Oswald and Mr. Hernandez? How old would you say they
20 were?

21 Mr. McKeown. Well, you know, just like you. I presume
22 that you might be about 38, 39. I figured he was about that
23 same age. You know, he was in late 30's or early 40's or
24 in between there somewhere. I do not know how old he was.

25 Mr. Purdy. Approximately how old was Mr. Oswald?

1 Mr. McKeown. That is who I am talking about.

2 Mr. Purdy. Approximately how old was Mr. Hernandez?

3 Mr. McKeown. I imagine he was in his 40's. He was a
4 distinguished looking gentleman.

5 Mr. Purdy. Did he appear older than Oswald?

6 Mr. McKeown. A little bit. You could say he was
7 well-shaven, you know, clean-shaven. You could tell that he
8 had a heavy beard.

9 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Oswald defer to Mr. Hernandez in any
10 way?

11 Mr. McKeown. No, he just introduced him to me.

12 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Hernandez introduce you as Carlos
13 or Victor Hernandez?

14 Mr. McKeown. I think it was Victor, yes, but I am not
15 sure.

16 Mr. Purdy. Was the man named Hernandez the man in the
17 Cuban prison Carlos or Victor?

18 Mr. McKeown. It could have been.

19 Mr. Purdy. You say it could have been?

20 Mr. McKeown. It could have been Carlos. He was not
21 a Cuban; he was a Costa Rican.

22 Mr. Purdy. You said before that you knew the man in
23 prison so you believe you knew Carlos Hernandez.

24 Mr. McKeown. It was not the same person.

25 Mr. Purdy. Have you ever seen Mr. Hernandez and Mr.

Oswald prior to this meeting?

Mr. McKeown. No.

Mr. Purdy. Did you ever seen them again after the meeting?

Mr. McKeown. No. I have seen them on television.

Mr. Purdy. When did you first mention this visit to anyone after the assassination?

Mr. McKeown. You mean after the assassination?

Mr. Purdy. Yes.

Mr. McKeown. Well, you mean who I told that he had been there?

Mr. Purdy. Yes.

Mr. McKeown. I said, that's the dirty little bastard who was at my house.

Mr. Purdy. Who did you tell?

Mr. McKeown. I guess Sam Neal. You see, he was down at this place and he called me on the phone and he told me, he was watching the TV, too, and he calls me and he says Mac, are you watching the TV and I said yes. He said, that's the bastard who was at your house that got killed, that Ruby killed.

I said, I know. Now, ain't that something? That is what I said. How about that.

So I presumed that Sam told a lot of people and I told a few people. I said, that is the dirty little bastard who came

1 to see me that is supposed to have killed Kennedy.

2 Mr. Purdy. Who else did you tell?

3 Mr. McKeown. My God, man, I do not know who all I
4 told. I told a few people. I was scared because I was on
5 probation and I did not want to let people know I was
6 implicated, knowing a person like that.

7 Mr. Purdy. You said you told quite a few people. Can
8 you name one or two that you told?

9 Mr. McKeown. I told my wife. Of course, she found it
10 out, and I told people that I was working with. I told my
11 brother.

12 Mr. Purdy. What is your brother's name?

13 Mr. McKeown. Ira. He is dead now. Three niggers
14 killed him.

15 Mr. Purdy.. Can you tell us the names of anyone you
16 worked with whom you told about this visit?

17 Mr. McKeown. Yes. I told -- I used to go out in the
18 oil fields. I sold out in the oil fields. I travelled the
19 oil fields and I knew all of the tool pushers and things like
20 that, and I told -- you see, I cannot remember names -- one
21 big oil man there, I told him about it. He is a real big
22 oil man. I cannot think of his name. I told him about it and
23 I told a couple of his henchmen.

24 You know, I told a few people.

25 Mr. Purdy. Do you remember the name of any of the tool

pushers you told about this visit?

Mr. McKeown. No, I do not remember the names. If I see them I would know that that was them. It has been a long time ago.

Mr. Purdy. Do you still have contact with any of them?

Mr. McKeown. No, I do not. I am living in Miami, now. I have lived in Miami since 1966.

Mr. Purdy. Do you know anyone who would remember who the big oil man was whom you told about this visit?

Mr. McKeown. I used to know him.

Mr. Purdy. Is your wife still living?

Mr. McKeown. Which one?

Mr. Purdy. The one whom you told about this visit?

Mr. McKeown. Pauline, the schoolteacher?

Mr. Purdy. Yes.

Mr. McKeown. Yes.

Mr. Purdy. Is there any other living person whose name you could give us that you told about this visit?

Mr. McKeown. Sam Neal. He was there when he came.

Mr. Purdy. Anybody besides Sam Neal.

Mr. McKeown. I told my brother and I told my sister.

Mr. Purdy. What is your sister's name?

Mr. McKeown. Laverne.

Mr. Purdy. Do you have more than one brother?

1 Mr. McKeown. Yes. One of them is dead and the other
2 one is living. He lives in Houston.

3 Mr. Purdy. What is his name?

4 Mr. McKeown. Harry.

5 Mr. Purdy. You told him about the visit?

6 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

7 Mr. Purdy. When Mr. Neal called you and told you that
8 Mr. Oswald was the man who visited your house, had you already
9 recognized that fact before he called you?

10 Mr. McKeown. Yes. I had seen it, and then he called
11 me. Well, as a matter of fact, it was still on the TV and I
12 said yeah, Sam, that is the little bastard who was here.

13 Mr. Purdy. Did you mention the visit of Mr. Oswald
14 and Mer. Hernandez to anyone before the assassination?

15 Mr. McKeown. No. I did not pay any attention to it.
16 If I had known it, I would have notified somebody. It would
17 be like you coming to see me. I did not think anything about
18 it. They were just a couple of radicals.

19 Mr. Purdy. After the assassination of the President, yo
20 said that you recognized the alleged assassin as a person who
21 had come to your house trying to buy four rifles and after
22 the shooting of that person, Mr. Oswald, you said that you
23 recognized the person who killed them as a person who tried
24 to make contact with Fidel Castro. Is that correct?

25 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

Mr. Purdy. Did you consider going to the authorities with this information?

Mr. McKeown. I think that I went to them.

Mr. Purdy. What authority did you go to?

Mr. McKeown. I think it was up in the Federal Building up in Houston. I went to my probation officer -- I was still on probation. What is that fellow's name? I cannot remember names. He used to be a professional baseball player, played with the St. Louis Cardinals, and he was the head of the probation in Houston. Fields worked under him. And then he transferred me over. He was a well-known ballplayer.

I told Gus Mantuso -- you know, you have heard of him. He was a ballplayer. And I told Frankie. He is a City Councilman in Houston, Texas now and I told Lawrence Mancuso.

Mr. Purdy. How long after the assassination did you tell your probation officer about your knowing Jack Ruby and Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. McKeown. How long after the assassination?

Mr. Purdy. Yes.

Mr. McKeown. I do not know. I think Fields came down and I told him, that is the guy who came to see me over there at that place. I had sold that place then. And he says, are you sure that is the guy? I said, I know it. I am positive that that was the fellow who came to see me.

Mr. Purdy. You told the probation officer that you

1 knew Jack Ruby and Lee Oswald?

2 Mr. McKeown. I did not know Lee Oswald.

3 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell him that you had met both
4 people?

5 Mr. McKeown. I think so. I think I told him that he
6 is the one that had come to see me.

7 Mr. Purdy. Is that a short time after the assassina-
8 tion that you told him?

9 Mr. McKeown. I think so.

10 Mr. Purdy. You were interviewed by the FBI January
11 28, 1964. The assassination was November 22, 1963. Did you
12 tell these individuals that you had met Mr. Ruby and Mr.
13 Oswald prior to your interview with the FBI on January 28,
14 1964?

15 Mr. McKeown. I told them about Ruby. I did not tell
16 them a thing about Oswald.

17 Mr. Purdy. I am not talking about the FBI, I am talking
18 about these other people. You just testified that you told
19 them about Mr. Oswald and Mr. Ruby.

20 Did you tell these other people about them prior to
21 your meeting with the FBI?

22 Mr. McKeown. No. You mean, did I tell anybody that I
23 had met Oswald before the assassination?

24 Mr. Purdy. You testified that, following the assassina-
25 tion, you told a number of individuals that you had met Mr.

1 Oswald and Mr. Ruby.

2 Mr. McKeown. I told them that that was the man who
3 came to see me about buying the guns, yes.

4 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell these people this information
5 prior to the time that you had your FBI interview?

6 Mr. McKeown. The FBI came out to the office where I
7 was working right after the assassination. I do not know
8 whether it was one day, two days or three days. I do not know.
9 I know they came out.

10 Mr. Purdy. Do you remember who it was?

11 Mr. McKeown. No.

12 Mr. Purdy. Was it Mr. Foltz?

13 Mr. McKeown. It could have been. That sounds familiar.
14 He was a very nice man. I know he treated me awfully nice
15 and I went up to his office, up in the Federal building. I
16 stayed up there a long time.

17 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall meeting with him January 28,
18 1964?

19 Mr. McKeown. In his office.

20 Mr. Purdy. That was some time after the assassination.

21 Mr. McKeown. I think so, yes.

22 Mr. Purdy. You just stated that you were in contact with
23 the FBI a short time after the assassination, possibly a
24 couple of days.

25 Mr. McKeown. I am going to tell you I was in contact

1 when they contacted me. When did they contact me?

2 Mr. Purdy. They contacted you January 28, 1964.

3 Mr. McKeown. They came to the office, they came where
4 I was working and they showed me their credentials and
5 they said they would like to talk to me.

6 Mr. Purdy. Prior to the time that you talked to the
7 FBI agents, did you tell some of these other people that you
8 had met Mr. Ruby and Mr. Oswald?

9 Mr. McKeown. After the assassination, yes. After I
10 had seen him on TV.

11 Mr. Purdy. But before the FBI interview?

12 Mr. McKeown. Yes, I imagine. I told them right after-
13 wards. When Oswald was killed, naturally I told a few people
14 that that was the guy who came to see me. By any means I
15 was not proud of it, but you know what I mean. You know how
16 things like that are, hell, you want to tell somebody, that's
17 the dirty little bastard who came to see me.

18 Mr. Purdy. During the FBI interview, were you asked
19 about Lee Harvey Oswald?

20 Mr. McKeown. No. That is what I could never under-
21 stand. Mostly he was talking to me about Ruby. If he said
22 something about Oswald, I do not recall.

23 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell him about Oswald?

24 Mr. McKeown. No, not as I recall.

25 Mr. Purdy. Did he ask you about Oswald one way or the

1 other?

2 Mr. McKeown. Not as I recall. Most of it was about
3 Ruby.

4 Mr. Purdy. You stated earlier today that you told the
5 truth to the FBI, is that correct?

6 Mr. McKeown. I told the truth?

7 Mr. Purdy. Yes.

8 Mr. McKeown. Yes, I told the truth. I am telling the
9 truth now.

0 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell FBI Agent Foltz on January
1 28, 1964, that to your knowledge you had never seen or met
2 Lee Harvey Oswald?

3 Mr. McKeown. Before he came to my door?

4 Mr. Purdy. Ever. At the time of the interview in
5 January, 1964, did you tell the FBI agent that you had never,
6 at any time, seen or met Lee Harvey Oswald?

7 Mr. McKeown. No. They did not ask me.

8 Mr. Purdy. Does it refresh your recollection to know
9 that the FBI agent reported that you told him that, to your
10 knowledge, you had never seen or met Lee Harvey Oswald?

1 Mr. McKeown. Well, I do not know whether I did or not,
2 to be frank with you. I was scared to death because I was
3 on probation and I was afraid that if I let people know that
4 I was involved with something like that they might revoke my
5 probation, because one time I was down here in Miami and I was

innocent. I was up at the top of the Columbus Hotel having dinner and I was not supposed to associate with anybody, no Cubans. Well Prio, Manola, two or three others, and you know, we talked a little bit. The next day the probation officer was at my door and he pointed his finger at me, you know.

I told them that they just happened to be there when I came in. I made it my business not to fool with them anymore.

Mr. Purdy. Do you remember the name of the probation officer?

Mr. McKeown. The one in Miami?

Mr. Purdy. The one you were speaking about.

Mr. McKeown. Robinson.

Mr. Purdy. Do you remember his first name?

Mr. McKeown. No. I know his name was Robinson. He helped me a lot.

Mr. Purdy. It is your present recollection that you denied knowing Oswald to the FBI, is that correct?

Mr. McKeown. I cannot recall whether I did or not. I am almost sure, if he had asked me, I would have told him he was the one who came to see me.

Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, if you denied to the FBI that you knew Oswald, is that incorrect?

Mr. McKeown. It could be. I might have been wrong at

that time. You have got to take this in consideration that I was pretty damn scared at that time. I am pretty nervous right now.

Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, you were sentenced October 24, 1958, is that correct? This was the sentence that followed up your arrest on February 25, 1958 that we referred to earlier.

The records indicate that you were sentenced on October 24, 1958, is that correct?

Mr. McKeown. I do not recall the date, but I know the sentence.

Mr. Purdy. At that time, you were sentenced to a two-year suspended sentence and five years probation, is that correct?

Mr. McKeown. Right.

Mr. Purdy. When did that five years probation begin? Did it begin the day you were sentenced?

Mr. McKeown. I do not know. I know I spent some time in jail. They gave me 90 days in jail. Judge Ingraham, and I think it was 59 days or maybe 60 days, he let me out on account that it was Christmas.

Mr. Purdy. Is it your present recollection ---

Mr. McKeown. Then I know I was on probation. Whether my probation was the day he sentenced me or the day I got out of jail, I do not remember.

1 Mr. Purdy. It was not later than the day that you got
2 out of jail that the probation began, is that correct?

3 Mr. Appel. I must object. I do not think this is relevant
4 to the task of the Committee.

5 Mr. Dodd. Let us suspend for one minute.

6 (Pause)

7 The Chair would advise counsel that the line of question-
8 ing is designed to establish the credibility of the witness
9 in regard to certain statements. Therefore, I am going to
10 overrule the objection of counsel. I am going to instruct
11 the witness to respond to the question of counsel.

12 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, our records indicate that you
13 were convicted on October 24, 1958 and sentenced to 50 days
14 and a \$500 fine on one count and to a two-year suspended
15 sentence and five years probation on a second count.

16 Is that correct?

17 Mr. McKeown. I am sure it is.

18 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown --

19 Mr. McKeown. Let me emphasize something else here now,
20 since you are getting into the jail business. That is the
21 first time that I was ever in trouble and I got into that
22 innocently and all I was trying to do is get my business back
23 and I want you to know that.

24 Mr. Purdy. Thank you.

25 Mr. McKeown, when did your probation end?

1 Mr. McKeown. Five years after it started. I do not
2 know the exact date, but I was sure glad to get off of it.

3 Mr. Purdy. Did your probation end December 11, 1963?

4 Mr. McKeown. It could have been. I know I asked him
5 I said, don't you give me something, some kind of a letter
6 or something that I am off of this probation? He said no,
7 he said you just don't have to report no more.

8 Mr. Purdy. Therefore, Mr. McKeown, if your probation
9 ended December 11, 1963, why were you hesitant to discuss
10 your meeting with Mr. Oswald on January 28, 1964, which was
11 over a month after your probation had ended?

12 You stated earlier that you were afraid to tell about
13 Mr. Oswald because of your probation?

14 Mr. McKeown. I was presuming I was still on probation.
15 I was convicted -- have you got it down there when I was
16 convicted? Was it in 1959, or when was it?

17 Mr. Purdy. It was October 24, 1958.

18 Mr. McKeown. I know when I was living in that house I
19 was on probation. I know that, because I had to make out a
20 report every month and I know that Mr. Fields came down to
21 my house.

22 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, the records indicate that you
23 were not on probation when you were interviewed by the FBI
24 on January 28, 1964. Why did you not tell the FBI at that
25 time that you had met Mr. Oswald?

1 Mr. McKeown. Well, the only thing I can say is the
2 reason because I did not tell him is because he did not ask
3 me. As a matter of fact, I cannot recall -- and this gentle-
4 man that I went to see, this FBI man, the only thing that I
5 can remember is we discussed the whole thing about Ruby.
6 how he called me, how the Sheriff came and got me and asked
7 me if he could call me and all of that. He was more or
8 less interested in Ruby. Why he came to see me, that is the
9 only thing.

10 Mr. Purdy. The FBI report indicates that you denied
11 to the FBI agent that you knew Mr. Oswald.

12 Mr. McKeown. Well, I did not know him.

13 Mr. Purdy. Well, the FBI report indicates that you
14 had never seen or met Mr. Oswald.

15 Mr. McKeown. Well, if I told him that, I sure made a
16 mistake. Because Kennedy was assassinated before that, was
17 he not?

18 Mr. Purdy. Yes.

19 Mr. McKeown. I was bound to see Oswald when he came
20 to my door.

21 Mr. Purdy. If you denied having seen or met Mr. Oswald
22 it was not true?

23 Mr. McKeown. It must not have been, if I told him that,
24 but I cannot recall telling him that, to be frank with you.

25 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, can you think of any reason why

1 you would have denied having seen or met Mr. Oswald at that
2 time?

3 Mr. McKeown. No. As a matter of fact, I was all for
4 trying to clear it up, trying to see if he really did kill
5 Kennedy, which I do not think he did.

6 Mr. Purdy. Do you have knowledge of, or did you parti-
7 cipate, in any other meetings which involved Mr. Oswald?

8 Mr. McKeown. No, just the time that he came to my
9 house.

10 Mr. Purdy. Have you had contacts with anyone who has
11 had meetings with Mr. Oswald?

12 Mr. McKeown. No.

13 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or have you heard, of Mr.
14 David Ferrie?

15 Mr. McKeown. I have heard of him, yes.

16 Mr. Purdy. How did you hear of him?

17 Mr. McKeown. I do not know. I know I have heard of
18 him.

19 Mr. Purdy. You know you have heard of him but you do
20 not know how?

21 Mr. McKeown. I think he was a homosexual and he was
22 living in New Orleans and somehow or another this Garrison
23 who was investigating him or something, and he asked me if I
24 knew him. That is the only thing I know. I did not know --
25 what the hell. I did not know him.

1 Mr. Purdy. You do not know anyone who knew him?

2 Mr. McKeown. No, I do not know anybody who knew him.

3 Mr. Purdy. Did you know of Mr. Guy Bannister?

4 Mr. McKeown. I have heard of him, but I did not know

5 him.

6 Mr. Purdy. Did you know anybody who knew him?

7 Mr. McKeown. No.

8 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or know of, Mr. Clay Shaw?

9 Mr. McKeown. I have heard of him.

10 Mr. Purdy. Did you know anyone who knew him?

11 Mr. McKeown. Garrison.

12 Mr. Purdy. Did you know Mr. Sergio Acocho Smith?

13 Mr. McKeown. No.

14 Mr. Purdy. Did you know of him?

15 Mr. McKeown. Never heard of him.

16 Mr. Purdy. Did you know Mr. George deMohrenshield?

17 Mr. McKeown. He is the fellow who died in Miami a

18 while back, is he not?

19 Mr. Purdy. Yes.

20 Mr. McKeown. I have heard of him.

21 Mr. Purdy. How did you hear of him?

22 Mr. McKeown. Through the newspapers.

23 Mr. Purdy. Did you know anyone who knew him?

24 Mr. McKeown. No.

25 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, have you had any contacts with

1 the Central Intelligence Agency or any other intelligence
2 service, either domestic or foreign?

3 Mr. McKeown. I do not quite understand what you mean.

4 Mr. Purdy. Have you had any direct connections with
5 the Central Intelligence Agency?

6 Mr. McKeown. Not knowingly, no.

7 Mr. Purdy. Have you had any connections which you later
8 found out had been with the Central Intelligence Agency?

9 Mr. McKeown. That have been with it and are not there
0 now?

1 Mr. Purdy. Yes.

2 Mr. McKeown. Yes. I later found out, but I did not
3 know -- I did not have no dealings with them whatsoever.

4 Mr. Purdy. Can you explain the nature of those
5 contacts?

6 Mr. McKeown. I just met him and he told me that he
7 used to be with CIA.

8 Mr. Purdy. Who was it?

9 Mr. McKeown. This gentleman knows him, right back here.

0 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall the name?

1 Mr. McKeown. His name is Ross Crosier.

2 Mr. Purdy. What were the nature of your contacts with
3 him?

4 Mr. McKeown. He was a friend, not what you would call
5 an intimate friend. I just met him. Well, I met him at a

1 club.

2 Mr. Purdy. Do you have any knowledge of any of his
3 activities?

4 Mr. McKeown. Yes. The only thing what he told me, he
5 recognized me.. I did not know him from Adam, and he
6 commenced telling me about Castro, he was over there in the
7 mountains with Castro.

8 So he says. Whether he was, I do not know. The only
9 thing I am telling you is what he told me. He said that
10 Castro had it in for him pretty well and he did not want to
11 go to Cuba.

12 Whether he was with CIA, I do not know. He told me
13 he was.

14 Mr. Purdy. He told you that he was at the time you
15 met him or later?

16 Mr. McKeown. Maybe a day or two later.

17 Mr. Purdy. Did you have any contacts with any other
18 foreign or domestic intelligence agencies?

19 Mr. McKeown. Not as I know of.

20 Mr. Purdy. Do you know anybody who has?

21 Mr. McKeown. No.

22 Mr. Purdy. Do you know if Mr. Prio had any direct or
23 indirect contacts with the Central Intelligence Agency?

24 Mr. McKeown. No.

25 Mr. Purdy. Mr. Chairman, I believe that it would be

1 appropriate at this time for members of the Committee to ask
2 any questions that they wish pertaining to Mr. McKeown's
3 connections with Mr. Oswald?

4 Mr. Dodd. Mr. Sawyer?

5 Mr. Sawyer. Yes. I just have one or two concerning
6 these four rifles. The .300 Savage scope rifles.

7 Why would anyone want to buy rifles through some under-
8 ground source, let us say, as opposed to just going to a
9 store and buying them?

10 Mr. McKeown. Like I told the gentleman there, I do not
11 know. Like I told him, hell, you can go down to Sears and
12 get them kind of rifles.

13 I do not know why he came to me.

14 Mr. Sawyer. What did he say when you said that?

15 Mr. McKeown. He said yes, but we want to get them
16 through you. And I said, you are not going to get them
17 through me. I did not want anymore part of any kind of
18 rifles. I would not be caught with a rifle.

19 Mr. Sawyer. Rifles are not required to be registered
20 in Texas, are they?

21 Mr. McKeown. They sure are. Rifles. I take that
22 back. Guns.

23 Mr. Sawyer. I know in a number of states handguns are
24 required to be registered. I do not know if any state
25 requires the registration of rifles.

1 Mr. McKeown. To be frank with you, I think you can
2 just go down to the hardware store and buy a deer rifle,
3 shotgun, whatever. Maybe the law has changed. I used to
4 buy them, you know, to go hunting.

5 Mr. Sawyer. I think you have to be a resident of the
6 state now, really, since the Oswald situation, but that was
7 not the law then.

8 Mr. McKeown. The law, I know, to be a fact, if you go
9 and buy a handgun, you have got to go to get a permit from
10 a Judge and you have to take that permit back to this place
11 where you are going to buy this gun and let them see it.

12 Mr. Sawyer. The thing that is puzzling me still is
13 why someone would be willing to pay \$1,000 for a scope
14 rifle when he could buy one at a store at that time for
15 probably not more than \$300.

16 Mr. McKeown. That is exactly what I told him. That
17 is what puzzled me, why he would come to me. I do not
18 know. I cannot answer that question.

19 Mr. Sawyer. He gave no answer when you asked that
20 question?

21 Mr. McKeown. No. He says no, we want to get them
22 through you. He says because we know you can get them for
23 us.

24 I said, you came to the wrong man, I am not going to
25 get involved, and thank God I did not get them.

1 Since all of this has come up, boy I am sure glad I did not
2 get them.

3 Mr. Sawyer. Again, I am fairly familiar with rifles
4 and, at that time, I would imagine that you could get a
5 fairly good quality scope rifle somewhere in the neighbor-
6 hood of \$300 or less with a scope.

7 Mr. McKeown. Sure you could.

8 Mr. Sawyer. Without any requirement that you either
9 identify yourself or that there be any registration process
10 of any kind.

11 Mr. McKeown. That was my opinion.

12 Mr. Sawyer. It just does not make sense to me. I
13 could understand why he might come to you to get some sub-
14 machine guns or bazookas or something that are illegal
15 weapons.

16 Mr. McKeown. That is what he first mentioned when he
17 first got there, machine guns and bazookas.

18 Mr. Sawyer. That is all I have, Mr. Chairman.

19 Mr. Dodd. Mr. McKeown, I would just like to proceed
20 with you on what is confusing to me, anyway. In your
21 interview with the FBI where you were specifically, as I
22 understand it, asked whether you knew or had ever met Lee
23 Harvey Oswald, in that interview with the FBI after the
24 Kennedy Assassination.

25 Could you state once again for the record what your

1 reasons were at that time of telling the FBI that you did
2 not know or had ever met Lee Harvey Oswald?

3 Mr. McKeown. Now, wait a minute. I think the question
4 was put to me about Oswald through the FBI, I think he put
5 it, "Are you not a friend of Oswald's," or something of
6 that sort, and I said I do not even know Oswald.

7 Mr. Dodd. What was your rationale, your reasoning at
8 that time, for stating that in fact, with an interview
9 with Dan Rather where you are rather explicit?

10 Mr. McKeown. The reason I said it was. I was telling
11 the truth. I did not know him. Just because he came to my
12 door, no reason I should know him. I do not know him from
13 Adam,

14 Mr. Dodd. Just a minute ago when counsel asked you
15 whether you knew several individuals, for instance, Mr.
16 deMohrenshield, your answer was only in the newspaper. If
17 you had ever met Mr. deMohrenshield, I assume your answer
18 would have been different. Is that a fair assessment?

19 Mr. McKeown. Sure.

20 Mr. Dodd. You had actually met Mr. Oswald?

21 Mr. McKeown. When he came to the door.

22 Mr. Dodd. Your statement was that you did not know
23 him.

24 Mr. McKeown. I did not know him. I am talking to you
25 right now. I do not know you, right?

1 Mr. Dodd. I think you understand what I am getting
2 at. Now you are being interviewed by the FBI who raises
3 the name of an individual who was the alleged assassin of
4 the President of the United States and you offer the FBI
5 nothing more than a statement that you do not know him,
6 even though you are aware of the fact that this same
7 individual had come to your door four years before, less
8 than four years before, and according to your own state-
9 ment had proposed to purchase from you weapons specifically
10 four Savage rifles, telescopic type rifles, and your state-
11 ment to the FBI said you did not know the man.

12 Mr. McKeown. Well, I did not know him. I did not
13 know him. The only thing I knew is that he came there.

14 Mr. Dodd. How long did that meeting occur?

15 Mr. McKeown. When he came to my house?

16 Mr. Dodd. When he came to your house.

17 Mr. McKeown. Not over 20 minutes, 15 to 30 minutes.

18 Mr. Dodd. Do you recall what he had on that day?

19 Mr. McKeown. He did not have a coat on, I know that,
20 but the other gentleman did. He had a tie on, too.

21 Mr. Dodd. Oswald had a tie?

22 Mr. McKeown. No.

23 Mr. Dodd. The other gentleman?

24 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

25 Mr. Dodd. Did he have a sweater on the color of his

1 shirt?

2 Mr. McKeown. He might have had a sweater on, but I
3 actually believe he was in his shirtsleeves.

4 Mr. Dodd. The other man, Mr. Hernandez?

5 Mr. McKeown. He was dressed.

6 Mr. Dodd. Coat and tie?

7 Mr. McKeown. Coat and tie. Very nicely dressed. He
8 was driving the car.

9 Mr. Dodd. Mr. Hernandez was driving the car?

10 Mr. McKeown. Right.

11 Mr. Dodd. What time of day was it?

12 Mr. McKeown. About 10:00 o'clock in the morning.
13 9:30, 10:00, something like that.

14 Mr. Dodd. Let us suspend for just one second.

15 (Pause)

16 Mr. McKeown, at that meeting that you had with Mr.
17 Oswald and Mr. Hernandez, to the best of your recollection,
18 was that a situation where both Mr. Hernandez and Mr. Oswald
19 were transpiring business, or was Mr. Hernandez merely
20 someone who was driving in the car along with him and it
21 was Mr. Oswald principally who was doing the business?

22 Mr. McKeown. It was Mr. Oswald who was doing all the
23 talking.

24 Mr. Dodd, Were you under the impression that both of
25 them were involved in the transaction together? I am asking

1 for your recollection. I realize --

2 Mr. McKeown. I presume it was.

3 Mr. Dodd. In business together, working together?

4 Mr. McKeown. I presumed. I want to tell you something
5 else. Maybe you should know this too.

6 (Pause)

7 I know Mr. Fonzi here. He has treated me awfully nice
8 and I know that he did not tell nobody about me having to
9 come up here and I know damn well I did not tell anybody
10 except my daughter -- I take that back; I told Ross -- that
11 about two weeks ago, maybe between 8:00, 9:00 o'clock at
12 night, the phone rang and I answered the phone and somebody
13 on the phone said this is McKeown? I said yes. He says
14 when you go to testify at that committee, just remember
15 there was no Latin involved, period, and hung up.

16 Now, if that is any good to you -- as a matter of fact,
17 I would like to see this thing come to a head. I would
18 like for you all to catch the bastard who did kill Kennedy
19 and if there is anything that I can do to help you, I will.

20 Mr. Dodd. Was the accent of the voice on the phone a
21 Latin accent?

22 Mr. McKeown. No, American. But you know, a lot of
23 Latins speak pretty good English.

24 Mr. Dodd. Let me, for the record, say I said my ques-
25 tion to you, rather than the Oswald meeting in '59, was the

1 Ruby meeting, the Oswald meeting, in '63, to clear up the
2 record?

3 I have no further questions.

4 Mr. McKeown. I know the Oswald meeting was before the
5 assassination.

6 Mr. Dodd. I realize that. That was my mistake.

7 I will direct counsel to proceed with the final ques-
8 tioning.

9 Mr. Purdy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

10 A follow-up question on the meeting with Mr. Ruby.
11 Did Mr. Ruby mention two or three Jewish individuals in
12 connection with wanting the letter of introduction?

13 Mr. McKeown. No.

14 Mr. Purdy. Did he mention a Mr. Goldberg or a Mr.
15 Zaroff.

16 Mr. McKeown. Not as I recall. He just mentioned that
17 he had contacts with people with money.

18 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, we are interested in some of
19 your dealings --

20 Mr. McKeown. Another thing he asked me, have you
21 never heard of me? And I said, I do not know you from Adam.
22 I never heard of you.

23 Mr. Purdy. Did he say why you would have heard of
24 him?

25 Mr. McKeown. I do not know. He said he was running a

1 night club in Dallas. He said, have you ever been to Dallas?
2 I said yes, I have been to Dallas. He said, did you ever
3 go in my club?

4 I said, not as I recall.

5 Mr. Purdy. Did he say what the name os his club was?

6 Mr. McKeown. The Carousel, I believe it was. It was
7 a nightclub.

8 Mr. Purdy. As I was beginning to say, we are interes-
9 ted with some of your dealings with Mr. Castro. I want to
10 follow up a reference you made earlier to a mysterious deal
11 you were involved with with a man named Mr. Butler whom you
12 thought was connected with Ike Eisenhower. Could you
13 elaborate on that for us?

14 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

15 Well, this gentleman came out to my place. Not Mr.
16 Butler, somebody else. I do not recall his name.

17 Mr. Purdy. Was his name Porter?

18 Mr. McKeown. Yes, it damn sure was. Jack Porter.

19 Mr. Purdy. Please explain the story.

20 Mr. McKeown. Anyway, he told me that it was a very
21 mysterious thing. He told me, he says, do you have any
22 work clothes like khakis, khaki pants and things?

23 I said well, I can get some. What is the occasion?

24 He said we want you to go to the top floor of the Gulf
25 Building in Houston. We want you to get off two floors before

1 you get to the top and walk up and dress like a working
2 person.

3 So I did. I went and when I got up there, Ike Eisen-
4 hower, like the picture there, his picture was all over
5 and the American flag was all over and he asked me if I
6 knew anybody who was going to be on Castro's Cabinet and
7 if I could use my influence to get a quota of sugar.

8 I told him I was on probation. I could not go to Cuba.
9 And he said well, we can get you to Cuba.

10 I said what is it? I think he was a campaign manager
11 for Ike Eisenhower or something. I really do not know who
12 he was, but I know he was up in some kind of a campaign and
13 this fellow Porter was there.

14 And that was about all there was to it. He just wanted
15 me to use my influence to get a whole lot of sugar.

16 Mr. Purdy. Was this before or after your well-publicized
17 encounter with Fidel Castro in the United States in the
18 spring of 1959?

19 Mr. McKeown. This was after I had been arrested.

20 Mr. Purdy. Right. After you were arrested you had a
21 meeting with Fidel Castro when he came to the United States?

22 Mr. McKeown. Right. He came to Houston.

23 Mr. Purdy. That was after you had been arrested?

24 Mr. McKeown. I was on probation.

25 Mr. Purdy. When was this incident about the sugar

1 quota? Was it after you met with Castro in the United
2 States?

3 Mr. McKeown. I think so, yes.

4 Mr. Purdy. Do you remember how much time had passed
5 since you had seen Castro?

6 Mr. McKeown. Maybe about a week or so, something like
7 that. I really do not know.

8 Mr. Purdy. Was it your impression that they came to
9 you because of the publicity surrounding your meeting with
10 Castro?

11 Mr. McKeown. That is exactly what I thought. There
12 would be no other reason.

13 Mr. Purdy. Did you contact anyone to try to follow
14 up this proposed deal?

15 Mr. McKeown. No.

16 Mr. Purdy. Was it your impression that the meeting with
17 Jack Ruby was before or after your meeting with Castro?

18 Mr. McKeown. I think it was after.

19 Mr. Purdy. Was it your impression that he had seen the
20 publicity about your meeting with Castro?

21 Mr. McKeown. That is the reason. The only thing I can
22 presume, that is the reason why he came to me, because of all
23 the publicity.
24

25 Mr. Purdy. About how long after that did he come to see
you?

1 Mr. McKeown. I do not know.

2 Mr. Purdy. Did a lot of people call you after your
3 picture was in the paper?

4 Mr. McKeown. Oh, Jesus. Oh, my God, yes.

5 Mr. Purdy. You say hundreds?

6 Mr. McKeown. I would not say hundreds. I would say
7 up in the twenties. Everybody was after me to do them
8 favors, you know.

9 Mr. Purdy. A lot of people had different proposals?

10 Mr. McKeown. Yes. A big bunch of crap.

11 Mr. Purdy. During your meeting with Castro he offered
12 you a position in Cuba and asked you to come to Cuba, is
13 that correct?

14 Mr. McKeown. Right.

15 Mr. Purdy. What contact did you have with Castro after
16 that time?

17 Mr. McKeown. You mean since he took power?

18 Mr. Purdy. I mean after you saw Castro in the United
19 States, what contact did you have with him?

20 Mr. McKeown. One time.

21 Mr. Purdy. What was the nature of, and when was that,
22 contact?

23 Mr. McKeown. Well, some friends of my brother were
24 fishing and the Cubans confiscated their boat and brought
25 them into Cuba. And my brother came to me and told me that

1 these three guys were real good friends of his and they were
2 very innocent, they were not doing anything but just drifted
3 off into the waters of Cuba, unbeknownst to them, and they
4 were fishing. So he asked me if I could help get them out
5 of Cuba, so I did.

6 Mr. Purdy. Who did you talk to?

7 Mr. McKeown. Castro.

8 Mr. Purdy. Who did you talk to before you got through
9 to Castro?

10 Mr. McKeown. It took me about two days to get through
11 to him.

12 Mr. Purdy. Do you remember anyone you spoke with?

13 Mr. McKeown. No. Operators mostly.

14 Mr. Purdy. When was that communication with Castro on
15 behalf of your brother?

16 Mr. McKeown. It was quite awhile after he was in power.
17 I do not know what year. It has been quite some time ago,
18 quite awhile ago.

19 Mr. Purdy. The United States broke diplomatic relations
20 with Cuba on January 1, 1961. Was your contact with Castro
21 before that time?

22 Mr. McKeown. After that time.

23 Mr. Purdy. After we broke diplomatic relations.

24 Mr. McKeown. On the phone, but not personally.
25 I just did it as a favor to try to get them guys out of Cuba.

1 But I have not done anything like that. I have been
2 offered quite a number of times to help get people out of
3 Cuba, but I never did do it.

4 Mr. Purdy. Do you remember anybody who asked you to
5 help get people out of Cuba?

6 Mr. McKeown. Quite a few.

7 Mr. Purdy. Could you tell us some of those individuals

8 Mr. McKeown. They were all Cubans.

9 Mr. Purdy. Do you remember any of their names?

10 Mr. McKeown. DelGado was one. They offered me money
11 to get their father or their brother or somebody out of
12 Cuba. I never did do that. I did not want to get involved.

13 Mr. Purdy. You said a man by the name of DelGado
14 called you and asked you to get somebody out of prison?

15 Mr. McKeown. I was working where he was working.

16 Mr. Purdy. You were working with him?

17 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

18 Mr. Purdy. What was his first name?

19 Mr. McKeown. I do not know.

20 Mr. Purdy. Where did you work with him?

21 Mr. McKeown. I was an inspector. It was a subsidiary
22 of Aerodex. I cannot remember the name of it. It was in
23 Miami. Aerodex. You have heard of Aerodex, have you not?

24 Mr. Purdy. No.

25 Mr. McKeown. It is a big company in Miami that repairs

1 airplane engines, jets and things like that. And it was
2 a subsidiary of that.

3 Mr. Purdy. Does your working with Aerodex help refresh
4 your recollection about when the call to Castro was?

5 Mr. McKeown. No. It was before I came down here.

6 Mr. Purdy. Can you give us a better idea of what year
7 or what month the call was?

8 Mr. McKeown. I would say maybe '65, you know. I came
9 to Miami in '66 and went to work for them.

10 Mr. Purdy. You called Castro after the assassination?

11 Mr. McKeown. Oh, yes, long after that.

12 Mr. Purdy. After the assassination you called him
13 on behalf of your brother?

14 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

15 Mr. Purdy. Did you discuss anything else with Castro?

16 Mr. McKeown. No.

17 Mr. Purdy. All you did was call you and ask you to get
18 your brother out of prison?

19 Mr. McKeown. If he would do it.

20 Mr. Purdy. He said he would?

21 Mr. McKeown. Not my brother. My brother was not in
22 prison. My brother's friends.

23 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall who your brother's friends
24 were?

25 Mr. McKeown. No. I do not have to answer that, do I?

1 They were very respectable people. They were oil people.
2 My brother was in the oil tool and rental business and he
3 knew a lot of people.

4 Mr. Purdy. You stated today that your only contact
5 with Castro since seeing him in the United States in the
6 spring of 1959 was a phonecall to him after the assassination?

7 Mr. Mc Keown. Yes.

8 Mr. Purdy. Did you receive any messages from him or
9 send any to him?

10 Mr. McKeown. I could not go over there and this fellow
11 came back and told me that Castro was expecting me to come
12 over there, but I never did go. As a matter of fact, I have
13 not been in Cuba since he took power.

14 Mr. Purdy. Did you send that person to see him?

15 Mr. McKeown. No, I did not exactly send him. He was
16 going over there.

17 Mr. Purdy. Did he want to use your name with Castro?

18 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

19 Mr. Purdy. For what purpose?

20 Mr. McKeown. Something about exchanging some money.

21 Mr. Purdy. He wanted to exchange money for the money
22 that was in use during Batista to the kind in use during
23 Castro?

24 Mr. McKeown. Right.

25 Mr. Purdy. What was the man's name?

1 Mr. McKeown. I do not remember.

2 Mr. Purdy. Do you know anyone who would know his
3 name?

4 Mr. McKeown. I will tell you who he was. He was kind
5 of a bodyguard for this Big oil man I was talking to you
6 about that is there in Houston. He is a well-known man, but
7 I cannot recall his name. I have not been in Houston in 12
8 years.

9 Mr. Purdy. Could that be Mr. Merchison?

10 Mr. McKeown. No. I know him, no.

11 Mr. Purdy. How about Mr. Androtti?

12 Mr. McKeown. Androtti?

13 Mr. Purdy. Yes.

14 Mr. McKeown. I know the name Androtti, but he lives
15 in Miami.

16 Mr. Purdy. Could it have been Mr. Byers?

17 Mr. McKeown. No. I think his first name is Frank.

18 Mr. Purdy. You were discussing the individual who was
19 going to use your name with Castro to exchange currency?

20 Mr. McKeown. Right.

21 Mr. Purdy. What was the message you sent to Castro?

22 Mr. McKeown. You see, he had this money and it was
23 Batista's money, you see. It was a whole lot of money.

24 I was under the impression -- I was not too mad at
25 Castro at that time, because he had just took over, you know?

1 I thought he did the right thing.

2 Now, I don't, but anyway. I thought it would be
3 beneficial to him for him to get this money that he could
4 get for 25 cents on the dollar, but he refused it. He told
5 this guy, he said, let Batista eat that money.

6 Mr. Purdy. When was this that this man went to see
7 Castro?

8 Mr. McKeown. It was a little bit after Castro came
9 to Houston. We came down to Miami, me and this fellow, and
10 we checked in over at the hotel on Biscayne and we stayed
11 there together for a couple of days and then he left to go
12 over to Cuba and then he came back and told me what he said,
13 that he would not do it, no way.

14 Mr. Purdy. Did Castro send any message or greetings
15 to you?

16 Mr. McKeown. No. Oh, yes, he did. He told this
17 gentlemen, he said when McKeown comes here we are going to
18 have the biggest party that Havana has ever seen, which may
19 be a lie, I do not know.

20 Mr. Purdy. Did you want the currency exchange to go
21 through?

22 Mr. McKeown. I thought it would benefit him.

23 Mr. Purdy. Who?

24 Mr. McKeown. Castro.

25 Mr. Purdy. Why would it Benefit him?

1 Mr. McKeown. He could get all of that money for 25
2 cents on the dollar.

3 Mr. Purdy. Was this before or after Castro changed the
4 currency?

5 Mr. McKeown. Before.

6 Mr. Purdy. How long after?

7 Mr. McKeown. Right after.

8 Mr. Purdy. Right after the meeting with Castro?

9 Mr. McKeown. I did not say the very day, but right
10 after that happened. There was so much of that money float-
11 ing around.

12 Mr. Purdy. Could it have been as late as August, 1959?

13 Mr. McKeown. I do not know. Maybe a month or two
14 months after.

15 Mr. Purdy. The meeting with Castro was in April in
16 1959 and you think it was, at most, a month or two after
17 that that this man went to see Castro?

18 Mr. McKeown. It must have been, yes.

19 Mr. Purdy. You do not recall that man's full name?

20 Mr. McKeown. No, I do not. I just seen him that little
21 time. I was there in Houston at that time. I do not even
22 remember where I was living at at that time.

23 I was running that business that I had over there.
24 This particular man came down here to see me to do this and
25 we went to Miami.

1 Mr. Purdy. Prior to your appearance here today has
2 anyone connected with the Cuban government contacted you?

3 Mr. McKeown. No.

4 Mr. Purdy. Did you receive a call from anyone connec-
5 ted with the Cuban delegation to the United Nations about
6 your contacts with Castro prior to this appearance?

7 Mr. McKeown. Well, Mark Lane met this man and this
8 gentleman was under the impression that I was dead and he
9 told me that if I could come to Cuba that Castro was very
10 generous and he would like to show his appreciation.

11 Mr. Purdy. How recently was this call?

12 Mr. McKeown. It has not been too long ago.

13 Mr. Purdy. Within the last year.

14 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

15 Mr. Purdy. Within the last month?

16 Mr. McKeown. No. About a couple of months.

17 Mr. Purdy. Was any mention made by that official of
18 the Cuban government of your testimony before this Committee?

19 Mr. McKeown. No, this Committee did not even come into
20 it.

21 Mr. Purdy. Was any mention made of your contacts,
22 previous contacts, with Mr. Ruby or Mr. Oswald?

23 Mr. McKeown. What do you mean?

24 Mr. Purdy. Did the person who called you mention --

25 Mr. McKeown. No. It did not have anything to do with

1 it. They just wanted to know, glad to know, that I was
2 still living.

3 Mr. Purdy. After Castro took power in Cuba, did you
4 have information about anyone involved in attempts to
5 overthrow him?

6 Mr. McKeown. Sure.

7 Mr. Purdy. What were some of the groups that were
8 interested in overthrowing Castro that you have personal
9 knowledge of?

0 Mr. McKeown. Prio.

1 Mr. Purdy. How long after Castro took power did Prio
2 turn against him?

3 Mr. McKeown. When he left -- you know, he went over
4 there and he put two and two together, I will express it
5 that way. He found out that Castro was a Communist and he
6 did not want no part of that so he got out of there and then
7 he came to Miami. That is where he lived until he died.

8 Mr. Purdy. Was Mr. Prio involved in any plots to
9 assassinate Mr. Castro?

0 Mr. McKeown. No, not that I know of, but I imagine --
1 no, not that I know of, no.

2 Mr. Purdy. Do you know if anyone who was involved
3 considered assassinating Castro?

4 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

5 Mr. Purdy. Who?

1 Mr. McKeown. A woman.

2 Mr. Purdy. What was her name?

3 Mr. McKeown. Marceau Albinez. But she double-crossed
4 a guy who was going to kill Castro and I think he got killed
5 He was an American.

6 Mr. Purdy. How did you learn of this?

7 Mr. McKeown. Through Prio.

8 Mr. Purdy. He told you that she had been in a plot to
9 kill Castro?

10 Mr. McKeown. But, you see, she was to blame for me
11 getting caught, really. She was in with Prio and I used to
12 go to her house and everything, and she wanted very much
13 to overthrow Batista, and then she fell in love with -- not
14 an Ambassador, what do you call them? Consul -- and then
15 she turned and worked against Castro.

16 Mr. Purdy. What was the name of the man she was
17 involved with in the plot?

18 Mr. McKeown. I do not know. He was a councilman there
19 in Miami for the Cuban government.

20 Mr. Purdy. Do you know how they were going to kill
21 Castro?

22 Mr. McKeown. Yes. With a rifle.

23 Mr. Purdy. Do you know who was going to do it?

24 Mr. McKeown. I do not know him personally. I know
25 he was an American.

1 Mr. Purdy. Did you ever know the man's name?

2 Mr. McKeown. No. I do not remember. Maybe his name
3 was Morgan, but I am not sure.

4 Mr. Purdy. Could his name have been William Morgan?

5 Mr. McKeown. I do not know whether it was William
6 Morgan or not.

7 Mr. Purdy. Did you know a William Morgan?

8 Mr. McKeown. I have heard of him.

9 Mr. Purdy. Did you ever meet him?

0 Mr. McKeown. Once.

1 Mr. Purdy. When did you meet him?

2 Mr. McKeown. In a lawyer's office.

3 Mr. Purdy. What were the circumstances surrounding
4 your meeting him?

5 Mr. McKeown. That has nothing to do with this assassina-
6 tion.

7 Mr. Purdy. What was the date of that meeting?

8 Mr. McKeown. I really do not know. It has been quite
9 awhile ago.

0 Mr. Purdy. Was it before your arrest?

1 Mr. McKeown. I think so.

2 Mr. Purdy. You have said Miss Albinez was at least part
3 of the reason that you got arrested.

4 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

5 Mr. Purdy. Which was February, 1958, so you believe it

1 was probably before February, 1958?

2 Mr. McKeown. I will tell you the whole story about
3 it. This fellow came from Costa Rica, the one I told you
4 about. Well, he knew that Marceau was in with us, with
5 the overthrow of Batista. So that it was cold. So he
6 went to her to borrow her husband's overcoat because it was
7 cold down in Texas and she had him followed.

8 Now, that is the story. That is the reason they caught
9 us.

10 Mr. Purdy. In your testimony today you talked about
11 the currency exchange ideas occurring shortly after your
12 meeting with Castro in April, 1959. Earlier today, you
13 said that the meeting with Mr. Ruby occurred shortly after
14 Castro took power in January, 1959.

15 After we talked about the currency exchange idea, you
16 said that you saw Ruby after you met Castro.

17 Did you meet Castro before or after you had met Ruby?

18 Mr. McKeown. The only time I met Castro since this
19 thing was when he came to Houston.

20 Mr. Appel. Could I request a recess?

21 Mr. Dodd. The Committee will stand in recess.

22 (A brief recess was taken.)

23 Mr. Dodd. The Committee will come to order. Counsel
24 may proceed.

25 Mr. Purdy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. McKeown, you were discussing the plot that Mr. Prio told you about. You had said that the plot had occurred prior to your arrest, which was in February, 1958. Is that correct?

Mr. McKeown. No.

Mr. Purdy. Could you tell us when the plot took place?

Mr. McKeown. There were so many plots, which plot are you talking about?

Mr. Purdy. The plot with the woman, Miss Albinez. You said that Mr. Prio told you about a plot that was involved with her. When was that?

Mr. McKeown. Right after he took over. As a matter of fact, he was going into Havana. They were supposed to kill him when he went into Havana.

Mr. Purdy. That would have been January '59?

Mr. McKeown. Right.

Mr. Purdy. You stated earlier that Mr. Prio became disillusioned with Mr. Castro shortly after he took power, is that correct?

Mr. McKeown. Yes.

Mr. Purdy. Was Mr. Prio behind the plot which occurred when he was going into Havana?

Mr. McKeown. Not that I know of.

Mr. Purdy. He just learned about it from the woman?

Mr. McKeown. He learned about it.

1 Mr. Purdy. Do you have information about any other
2 plots to kill Fidel Castro?

3 Mr. McKeown. Just what I read in the papers.

4 Mr. Purdy. Did you learn from anyone else about plots
5 to kill Fidel Castro besides the newspapers?

6 Mr. McKeown. No.

7 Well, yes. There were some people who came to me and
8 offered me quite a sum of money and told me that we believe
9 that you are the only one who can really get close to
10 Castro. And they wanted me to kill him.

11 Mr. Purdy. When was that?

12 Mr. McKeown. It has been some time ago.

13 Mr. Purdy. Before or after the assassination of
14 President Kennedy?

15 Mr. McKeown. After he took power.

16 Mr. Purdy. Was it before or after the assassination
17 of President Kennedy?

18 Mr. McKeown. It was after.

19 Mr. Purdy. After the Kennedy assassination?

20 Mr. McKeown. Oh, yes.

21 Mr. Purdy. Can you give us an idea of how long after
22 the Kennedy assassination the plot was?

23 Mr. McKeown. I came here -- not here, but Miami, in
24 '66, and I guess it was about '68, because I had worked --
25 and you want to know who ^{offered me the money?}

1 Mr. Purdy. Yes.

2 Mr. McKeown. Have you ever heard of a Cuban named
3 Torrento?

4 Mr. Purdy. Torrento?

5 Mr. McKeown. They killed him.

6 Mr. Purdy. Pardon me?

7 Mr. McKeown. They killed him.

8 Mr. Purdy. The same person who offered you money
9 killed Torrento?

10 Mr. McKeown. Torrento is the one who offered me money.

11 Mr. Purdy. Who killed him?

12 Mr. McKeown. Hell, I do not know who killed him. They
13 killed him in his living room, shot him through the window.

14 Mr. Purdy. Were they people working for Castro?

15 Mr. McKeown. I do not know.

16 Mr. Purdy. You said people came to you to offer you
17 money to kill Castro? Who else came to see you besides
18 Torrento?

19 Mr. McKeown. Nobody.

20 Mr. Purdy. What you are saying is that only one person
21 came.

22 Mr. McKeown. Torrento. He was in a movement there in
23 Miami. As a matter of fact, all of the Cubans that worked
24 around Miami, they were supposed to give the day's wages to
25 Torrento to, you know, he was guaranteeing that he was going

1 to overthrow Castro and he got killed.

2 Mr. Purdy. How much money did he offer you?

3 Mr. McKeown. \$100,000.

4 Mr. Purdy. Where did he get the money from?

5 Mr. McKeown. I do not know. Where the hell do they
6 all get the money from? That is what I would like to know.

7 Mr. Purdy. Did he mention anybody else who was involved
8 in the plot?

9 Mr. McKeown. No.

10 Mr. Purdy. Did he mention whether or not you would have
11 to personally kill Castro?

12 Mr. McKeown. He emphasized that. He said, you are the
13 only one who could get to him.

14 Mr. Purdy. This was in the mid to late 1960's?

15 Mr. McKeown. 1968.

16 Mr. Purdy. 1968?

17 Mr. McKeown. '68 or '69, somewhere in there.

18 Mr. Purdy. Did you tell anyone about Mr. Torrento's
19 offer to you?

20 Mr. McKeown. No. Well, I might have told a couple of
21 Cuban friends, but outside of that, I really did not think
22 much about it, because I was not going to do it anyway. I
23 told him the \$100,000, if you offered me \$1 million, I would
24 not do that. Anybody who killed him is going to get killed.
25 I am not quite ready to die.

Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Prio tell you about any other plots to kill Mr. Castro?

Mr. McKeown. No, not as I recall.

Mr. Purdy. He only told you about the one plot which involved Miss Albinez?

Mr. McKeown. Yes.

You see, Prio was very bitter towards Castro and before I went on the CBS broadcast -- do you remember that? Well, I went to Prio's house, you know, to discuss it with him, whether I should do that or not, because I had a lot of offers from other people to write books, to do this and do that, but I never did do it.

So I went to Prio, I went to his house and I discussed it with him about these people wanting me to go on the television, you know, about the assassination, you know, about Oswald coming to you, particularly with the Spanish man who was with him, or say Latin. I do not know whether he was Cuban or what, you know. He was Latin.

And I told Prio about that and he said, my God, yes, do everything you can to get Castro involved in it.

You can understand his position. He was very bitter towards Castro. You see, as a matter of fact, Prio is the man who practically furnished all of the money to overthrow Batista and then Castro turned out like he did.

Mr. Purdy. Prior to Castro taking power, who did Mr.

1 Prio get that money from?

2 Mr. McKeown. I do not know where he got the money
3 from. I do not know where he got the money from.

4 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Prio ever tell you where he got any
5 of the money from?

6 Mr. McKeown. No.

7 Mr. Purdy. Did he ever tell you he got the money from
8 any agency of the United States government?

9 Mr. McKeown. Oh, no. I know where he got the money
10 from, but that is beside the point. He had the money.

11 Mr. Purdy. Where did he get the money from?

12 Mr. McKeown. Just hearsay.

13 Mr. Purdy. Please tell us what you have heard as to
14 the sources of Mr. Prio's money.

15 Mr. McKeown. Well, you hate to talk about the dead --
16 you know, the man is dead. He was supposed to burn up \$300
17 million and he did not burn it up. He brought it to the
18 United States.

19 Mr. Purdy. You are talking about Mr. Prio?

20 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

21 Mr. Purdy. That was some money --

22 Mr. McKeown. That was some money.

23 Mr. Purdy. That was some money that he used to try
24 to overthrow Castro?

25 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

Mr. Purdy. Where did he get the money to try to overthrow Batista?

Mr. McKeown. I guess he used some of that \$300 million. He had a safe deposit box as big as that desk you are sitting at.

Mr. Purdy. You are talking about after Castro took over, Prio got that money, that \$300 million, and had it taken to the United States?

Mr. McKeown. Yes.

Mr. Purdy. How about before that? Prior to the time --

Mr. McKeown. No. Not before. Not before. As a matter of fact, Prio and Castro were good friends.

Mr. Purdy. That is what you said earlier. You said Mr. Prio helped finance --

Mr. McKeown. He financed Castro. He trusted Castro.

Mr. Purdy. Where did he get the money? Where did Mr. Prio get the money?

Mr. McKeown. He was supposed to burn this money up in Cuba and he did not burn it up.

Mr. Purdy. Are you talking about prior to the time Castro took power, when Castro and Prio were working together, Prio was financing Castro. Where did Prio get that money?

Mr. McKeown. I do not know where he got the money. He probably used the money that he brought over here when he

1 came over here.

2 You see, he left Cuba -- you know, Batista overthrew
3 him right after that, but he had this money over here already.

4 Mr. Purdy. When Batista overthrew Prio, that is when
5 Prio took the money to the United States?

6 Mr. McKeown. I imagine he took it before that. Do
7 you not think so?

8 Mr. Purdy. Do you know of any other sources of money
9 that Mr. Prio used to finance Castro's overthrow of Batista?

10 Mr. McKeown. No. I do not know where he got all of
11 that money.

12 Mr. Purdy. Was Prio ever involved with any Americans
13 who were working in the casino business in Cuba?

14 Mr. McKeown. No, not that I know of, because I know
15 he was against gambling. I really do not think that he was
16 involved with the so-called Mafia under Batista that ran
17 the casinos. I do not think Castro was involved.

18 I know four or five of them came to me and wanted me
19 to try to help get back over there.

20 Mr. Purdy. Who were they?

21 Mr. McKeown. Just people who came to me who wanted
22 me to go and try to get them to open the Americana again and
23 the Sans Souci and all of that.

24 Mr. Purdy. Can you remember the names of any of the
25 individuals who asked for your assistance?

Mr. McKeown. No, I cannot. There were three or four of them who came and asked me. They did not offer anything; they just wanted to know if I could help them out, to get him to change his mind about the casinos.

Mr. Purdy. When was that?

Mr. McKeown. Maybe a couple of months after he took over.

Mr. Purdy. Some time in 1959?

Mr. McKeown. Yes.

Mr. Purdy. Do you know of anyone who went to Cuba to try to change Castro's mind?

Mr. McKeown. No.

Mr. Purdy. Do you know of anyone who came to Cuba to try to have people released from prison?

Mr. McKeown. No.

Mr. Purdy. Did you know of Jack Ruby's visit to Cuba in 1959?

Mr. McKeown. I heard about it, but I did not know about it when I met him.

Mr. Purdy. Did you hear about it before the assassination?

Mr. McKeown. No, I just heard about it recently.

A gentleman came to me. He is with the British Broadcasting Company. I do not know his name -- Scott Malone. He told me, he says, the only thing Ruby did to you was to use you

1 to get contact with Castro.

2 So Scott Malone tells me he definitely went to Cuba
3 after he talked to me.

4 Mr. Purdy. To your personal knowledge, you do not
5 have any information that contradicts that?

6 Mr. McKeown. No. But he seems to have that pretty
7 well known. He says, I know that he went to Cuba.

8 Mr. Purdy. Were they Americans who asked you to inter-
9 cepte with Castro to open up the casinos?

10 Mr. McKeown. One of them was Italian.

11 Mr. Purdy. What was his name?

12 Mr. McKeown. I do not remember.

13 Mr. Purdy. Were they all from the United States?

14 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

15 Mr. Purdy. Have they all been in Cuba?

16 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

17 Mr. Purdy. Have they ever been forced to leave Cuba?

18 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

19 Mr. Purdy. Had they ever been imprisoned by Castro?

20 Mr. McKeown. No.

21 Mr. Purdy. Do you know, or have you know, a Sante
22 Traficante.

23 Mr. McKeown. I know of him.

24 Mr. Purdy. Was he one of those individuals?

25 Mr. McKeown. No.

Mr. Purdy. Did he ever send word to you to try to get Castro to open up the casinos?

Mr. McKeown. Well, I do not know if it was him or not. Two or three of them came to me and said, if you can go over there and sit down and talk to Castro and explain to him how beneficial it would be to the country to open the gambling again, maybe you could do it.

Mr. Purdy. Did those two or three people come at the same time?

Mr. McKeown. No. Each one was different.

Mr. Purdy. Was there an occasion when more than one of them came to see you?

Mr. McKeown. On the phone. They talked to me on the phone.

Mr. Purdy. They all talked to you on the phone?

Mr. McKeown. Most of them.

Mr. Purdy. Do you remember any of them that came to see you?

Mr. McKeown. No.

Mr. Purdy. Did some people come and see you?

Mr. McKeown. There were so many people who came to see me I cannot remember all of them.

Mr. Purdy. Have you ever met Sante Trafficante?

Mr. McKeown. No.

Mr. Purdy. Did he ever send a message to you for you

1 to communicate with Castro or with anybody in the Cuban
2 government?

3 Mr. McKeown. No.

4 Mr. Purdy. Did anyone give you a message on his
5 behalf?

6 Mr. McKeown. No.

7 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or do you know of, Carlos
8 or Vincent Marcello from New Orleans?

9 Mr. McKeown. No.

10 Mr. Purdy. Did you ever know of them?

11 Mr. McKeown. I have heard of them, it seems like, the
12 Marcellas. I did not know him.

13 Mr. Purdy. Do you know, or did you know of, Sam
14 Giancano?

15 Mr. McKeown. I have heard of him.

16 Mr. Purdy. You never met him?

17 Mr. McKeown. No.

18 Mr. Purdy. You never had any direct or indirect
19 communication with him?

20 Mr. McKeown. No, and I am glad I did not.

21 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or do you know of, Mr. Meyer
22 Lansky?

23 Mr. McKeown. Yes. I never had any dealings with him.

24 Mr. Purdy. You just met him?

25 Mr. McKeown. I have never met him.

1 Mr. Purdy. Do you know, or did you know of, Mr. Michael
2 McLane?

3 Mr. McKeown. I have heard of him.

4 Mr. Purdy. You never met him?

5 Mr. McKeown. Never met him.

6 Mr. Purdy. Have you ever had any dealings with him?

7 Mr. McKeown. No. To be frank with you about the whole
8 thing, I stayed shy of them people. Right today, as Mr.
9 Fonzi here can tell you, I live with my daughter and I do
10 not get around. I do not go out at night, I don't do nothing.
11 I don't want to get involved with all that and I am trying
12 to live right and that is the whole thing, and I just wish
13 to hell I never got mixed up in this kind of business.

14 Mr. Purdy. At one time in the late 1950's, as you
15 said, you were arrested in 1958 in connection with armaments,
16 actually arms. What was the source of the arms that you had
17 been arrested for having?

18 Mr. McKeown. What kind of arms?

19 Mr. Purdy. Where did you get them from?

20 Mr. McKeown. Oh, I do not know.

21 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Prio help you get the arms?

22 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

23 Mr. Purdy. Did anyone else help you get the arms?

24 Mr. McKeown. Well, the only thing I know about the arms
25 was where they told me they would be.

1 Mr. Purdy. Who told you where they would be?

2 Mr. McKeown. Prio.

3 Mr. Purdy. Was Prio the only one who told you where
4 to get the arms?

5 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

6 Mr. Purdy. Do you know where he got them from?

7 Mr. McKeown. No.

8 Mr. Purdy. Do you know any of the individuals who
9 physically turned over the arms to you?

10 Mr. McKeown. No, just the people in the warehouse.

11 Mr. Purdy. Where was the warehouse where you obtained
12 the arms?

13 Mr. McKeown. Walls Transfer, Mayflower Transfer
14 Company. But, of course, them people was innocent. They
15 did not know what was in those boxes or trucks or whatever.

16 Mr. Purdy. Was there any other place where you would
17 pick up the arms?

18 Mr. McKeown. I picked up some in Arkansas.

19 Mr. Purdy. Where in Arkansas?

20 Mr. McKeown. Hope, Arkansas.

21 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall the Red Stone Arsenal in
22 Arkansas?

23 Mr. McKeown. I have heard of it.

24 Mr. Purdy. Did you obtain the arms from there?

25 Mr. McKeown. No, I told you, I got it in Hope, Arkansas.

1 Mr. Purdy. Do you remember who you got the arms from
2 there?

3 Mr. McKeown. A warehouse.

4 Mr. Purdy. Do you remember any people?

5 Mr. McKeown. You know, the people who were the clerks
6 and things, and I had the invoice and I got them.

7 Mr. Purdy. You previously stated that one or more
8 United States Senators helped provide you with the arms, is
9 that correct?

10 Mr. McKeown. No. I do not know of any Senators who
11 helped get the arms.

12 Mr. Purdy. Do you know any United States Senators who,
13 through other people, provided you with arms or helped you
14 get arms?

15 Mr. McKeown. Like I told you, I got all of my arms
16 through Prio.

17 Mr. Purdy. You never got any assistance through anybody
18 else in obtaining arms, is that correct?

19 Mr. McKeown. That is right.

20 Mr. Purdy. Did you ever deal in arms after your convic-
21 tion in 1958?

22 Mr. McKeown. Hell, no. No.

23 Mr. Purdy. Where did you transport the weapons which
24 you received from these various warehouses?

25 Mr. McKeown. To two or three different places, but where

1 I got caught was down in Seabrook. I went and bought a
2 boat in Louisiana.

3 Mr. Purdy. Where were you going to take the arms?

4 Mr. McKeown. Cuba.

5 Mr. Purdy. Were you going to take them directly to
6 Cuba?

7 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

8 Mr. Purdy. Were you personally going to take them?

9 Mr. McKeown. No.

10 Mr. Purdy. Who were you going to have take them to Cuba?

11 Mr. McKeown. This boy who came from Costa Rica and
12 then, with another guy by the name of Alguila. He was a
13 pilot. He had worked for the Coast Guard in Cuba and he was
14 doing the taking.

15 Mr. Purdy. Did you ever ship the arms through Mexico
16 to Cuba?

17 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

18 Mr. Purdy. Who were your contacts in Mexico?

19 Mr. McKeown. Nobody. I just pulled in there and loaded
20 the ship up in Tampico.

21 Mr. Purdy. Did you personally ever accompany any of
22 the arms to Cuba?

23 Mr. McKeown. Never. I was there when they came in. I
24 was there when Castro landed.

25 Mr. Purdy. Who were some of the other people who

1 transported arms in the same manner that you did? Were
2 they other people working for Prio?

3 Mr. McKeown. Well, I imagine there was. I do not
4 have any proof there was. There were so many, you know,
5 that different people were trying to get arms to Castro.

6 Mr. Purdy. Do you know, or did you know of, Antonio
7 Verona?

8 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

9 Mr. Purdy. Could you please tell us how you came to
10 know him?

11 Mr. McKeown. He was a friend of Prio's. I seen him
12 the other day. You know, not to talk to, but Prio was dead
13 a year ago this past week, last week, and they had kind of
14 a service, you know, for him. Verona was there.

15 Mr. Purdy. When did you meet Verona?

16 Mr. McKeown. Quite awhile back.

17 Mr. Purdy. Did you know him when you were transporting
18 the arms?

19 Mr. McKeown. I know he was a real good friend of Prio's.
20 Do you have anything down there about a fellow by the name
21 of Cardona?

22 Mr. Purdy. Miro Cardona?

23 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

24 Mr. Purdy. What can you tell us about him? He is a
25 good friend of Prio.

1 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

2 Mr. Purdy. Was Verona transporting arms for Prio?

3 Mr. McKeown. Not that I know of.

4 Mr. Purdy. Do you know, or do you know of, Frank Sturgis
5 or Frank Ferrini?

6 Mr. McKeown. I know of Frank Sturgis.

7 Mr. Purdy. Did you ever meet him?

8 Mr. McKeown. No.

9 Mr. Purdy. Did you ever have any communications with
10 him?

11 Mr. McKeown. No, not as I can recall. I think he
12 lived down in Miami.

13 Mr. Purdy. Did he know Prio?

14 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

15 Mr. Purdy. Did you know him at the time when you were
16 working for Prio?

17 Mr. McKeown. I seen him one time over at Prio's house.
18 But I did not have any dealings with him whatsoever. He was
19 there, that is all.

20 Mr. Purdy. What were the nature of his dealings with
21 Prio?

22 Mr. McKeown. I take that back. It was not at his
23 house. It was at a lawyer's in the Ainsley Building in
24 Miami where I went to pick up the money and he was there.

25 Mr. Purdy. What was the date of that?

1 Mr. McKeown. I do not know the date.

2 Mr. Purdy. Do you remember roughly the year of that?
3 Was that 1959, 1958?

4 Mr. McKeown. It was before Batista was overthrown.

5 Mr. Purdy. Before you were arrested?

6 Mr. McKeown. Oh, sure.

7 Mr. Purdy. What was the lawyer's name that you met
8 with in Miami?

9 Mr. McKeown. I did not meet with the lawyer. It was
10 Prio's lawyer.

11 Mr. Purdy. What was Prio's lawyer's name?

12 Mr. McKeown. What do you want to know that for?

13 Mr. Purdy. I am just trying to get the idea of some of
14 the people associated with Mr. Prio.

15 Mr. McKeown. His name was Dave Walters.

16 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or do you know of, Dominick
17 Bartone?

18 Mr. McKeown. I have heard of him.

19 Mr. Purdy. Did you ever meet him?

20 Mr. McKeown. No.

21 Mr. Purdy. Did you know Pedro Luis Delasanz?

22 Mr. McKeown. No.

23 Mr. Purdy. Did you know of him?

24 Mr. McKeown. I knew of him, but I did not know him
25 personally.

1 Mr. Purdy. Was he working with Mr. Prio?

2 Mr. McKeown. I think so.

3 Mr. Purdy. Do you know what he was doing for him?

4 Mr. McKeown. No.

5 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or know of, Mr. Louis McQuilley?

6 Mr. McKeown. No, I did not.

7 Mr. Purdy. Did Jack Ruby ever talk of Mr. McQuilley?.

8 Mr. McKeown. No, he did not mention him. As a matter
9 of fact, he did not mention any names.

10 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or know of, Mr. Dino Salini?

11 Mr. McKeown. Not as I recall.

12 Mr. Purdy. Did you know, or know of, a Mr. Loren Hall?

13 Mr. McKeown. Where was he from?

14 Mr. Purdy. He was in Cuba for awhile.

15 Mr. McKeown. No, I did not know him.

16 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall the names of the casinos
17 which the individuals who approached you requested be
18 reopened by Castro?

19 Mr. McKeown. Yes, the Tropicana and the Sans Souci.
20 They were the best ones there.

21 To my recollection, those are the only ones I could
22 mention.

23 Mr. Purdy. You said previously that one of the people
24 who approached you was Italian. Do you recall the nationality
25 of any of the other people who approached you?

1 Mr. McKeown. Yes, they were Americans.

2 Mr. Purdy. They were Americans?

3 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

4 Mr. Purdy. Do you remember any of their names?

5 Mr. McKeown. It seemed to me that one of them was named
6 Matthews, but I am not sure.

7 Mr. Purdy. Could his name have been R. D. Matthews?

8 Mr. McKeown. I do not know what his initials were.

9 Mr. Purdy. Can you describe him for me?

10 Mr. McKeown. Well, he was just an ordinary man. Pretty
11 well-dressed fellow.

12 Mr. Purdy. Do you recall whether he was short or tall?

13 Mr. McKeown. Well, he was kind of medium, you know.
14 Not tall, or not really short, to my recollection.

15 Mr. Purdy. Did he have an eyepatch?

16 Mr. McKeown. If he did, I did not see it.

17 Mr. Purdy. Do you remember what casino Mr. Mathews
18 was commented with?

19 Mr. McKeown. The Tropicana. I say he was connected,
20 I don't know whether he was connected or not. He just wanted
21 me to see if I could let them be opened.

22 Mr. Purdy. You previously mentioned Mr. Dave Walters.
23 Was he involved in opening, or attempting to open, any Cuban
24 casinos?

25 Mr. McKeown. No, not as I know of. The only thing I

1 know was he was Prio's attorney.

2 Mr. Purdy. Was he involved in any attempts to get
3 people released from prison?

4 Mr. McKeown. Not that I know of. I really do not
5 know.

6 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, the people who came to see you
7 about opening the casinos, what did they want you to do,
8 exactly?

9 Mr. McKeown. They just wanted me to go and talk to
10 Castro and show him the benefits that he would derive from
11 the casinos.

12 Mr. Purdy. What benefits were they?

13 Mr. McKeown. I imagine he would get a big cut out of
14 it. I do not know what benefits you mean. It is just like
15 any government gets benefits where there is gambling, if
16 they allow it.

17 Mr. Purdy. After you said that you could not go to
18 Cuba because of your probation, did they suggest, or did you
19 suggest the possibility, of your sending a letter to Castro?

20 Mr. McKeown. Yes, but I did not do it.

21 Mr. Purdy. Why did you not send a letter?

22 Mr. McKeown. Because I did not want to.

23 Mr. Purdy. You did not need the money at that time?

24 Mr. McKeown. I always need money. Right now, I don't
25 have one dime to rub against another.

1 Mr. Purdy. Did they offer you any money to intercede
2 with Castro?

3 Mr. McKeown. They did not exactly offer me any money.
4 They just said that I would be taken care of.

5 Mr. Purdy. When you refused to help them, did they
6 offer you a specific amount of money, or did they discuss
7 it?

8 Mr. McKeown. They just said that I would be taken care
9 of if I could swing the deal to get the casinos to open
10 again.

11 Mr. Purdy. It is your testimony today that you do not
12 remember the names of the individuals who approached you
13 other than possibly one named Mathews, is that correct?

14 Mr. McKeown. That is correct.

15 Mr. Purdy. Is there anyone you know of who might know
16 who those people were?

17 Mr. McKeown. Not offhand.

18 Mr. Purdy. Was anyone present with you at any time
19 that they met with you?

20 Mr. McKeown. I was by myself. You see, I had a bar
21 in the back of the lounge and we would go back there and
22 it was closed during the day, and we would go back there
23 and talk. Nobody else was there.

24 Mr. Purdy. Did you ever discuss with Mr. Prio whether
25 or not you should help these men?

1 Mr. McKeown. Yes, I did discuss it with him and he
2 told me just to lay low. He says, do not get involved in
3 it. He says, that's not going to hurt Castro. What we want
4 to do is hurt Castro.

5 Mr. Purdy. He just thought you should not be involved
6 at all?

7 Mr. McKeown. Right.

8 Mr. Purdy. Mr. Chairman, I think it would be appropri-
9 ate at this time for members of the Committee to ask any
10 questions concerning this subject. I will have just a few
11 follow-up questions on a separate subject after this.

12 Mr. Dodd. In order to advise the witness and also the
13 other members of what we tentatively plan to do, it is about
14 quarter of noon now. We will proceed for another 15 or 20
15 minutes and then take a break until 1:30 for lunch and then
16 come back at 1:30.

17 My guess is that we are going to have to come back,
18 unfortunately, for a little while anyway, because of the
19 schedule.

20 But I will ask Mr. Sawyer if you have any questions
21 along the lines that counsel has been following.

22 Mr. Sawyer. I do not have any questions.

23 Mr. Dodd. Mr. Fithian?

24 Mr. Fithian. Mr. Chairman, I had to be away from the
25 hearings for part of the morning. I would like, at breaktime,

1 to catch up with some of the things that have gone on. I
2 don't want to duplicate questions that counsel asked in my
3 absense. I want to retain an opportunity to question the
4 witness.

5 Mr. Dodd. I just have -- Mr. McKeown, I would like to
6 follow the line of questioning that counsel was proceeding
7 on just a second ago, and that is, let me frame the question
8 properly.

9 We are talking about a proper timeframe. You first
10 met Mr. Castro when? Can you recall the month, day, month
11 year, possibly specifically, and where that occurred?

12 Mr. McKeown. I met him in the Shamrock Hotel in Houston,
13 Texas.

14 Mr. Dodd. When?

15 Mr. McKeown. Maybe a year -- maybe not that long --
16 before he overthrew Batista, before he overthrew Batista.

17 Mr. Dodd. Can you be more specific? What month of
18 1958 or '57?

19 Mr. McKeown. Well, I think it was in '57; I am not
20 sure.

21 Mr. Dodd. Do you recall whether it was summer, fall?

22 Mr. McKeown. The summer, I recall.

23 Mr. Dodd. The summer of 1957, the Shamrock Hotel.
24 Who introduced you to Mr. Castro?

25 Mr. McKeown. Prio was with me.

1 Mr. Dodd. Was anybody else present at that meeting?

2 Mr. McKeown. Raoul.

3 Mr. Dodd. His brother?

4 Mr. McKeown. Prio's Bodyguard.

5 Mr. Dodd. When was the last time you had any contact
6 with Mr. Castro?

7 Mr. McKeown. When I met him in the airport of Houston,
8 Texas.

9 Mr. Dodd. Again, for purposes of the record, would
10 you tell us what month and year that was?

11 Mr. McKeown. It was a little bit after he took over.
12 If you will look in there, he went to New York, as you
13 recall, and then he came down there to Houston, and then
14 his brother came in behind, Raoul.

15 Mr. Dodd. You are talking April '61?

16 Mr. McKeown. It could have been, yes. I know he was
17 already in power when he came to Houston and I had lunch there
18 with him, but there were all kinds of FBI men and all, You
19 never seen the likes of it.

20 Mr. Dodd. Did you have an opportunity to speak alone
21 with him at that time?

22 Mr. McKeown. No, I did not, really. I really did not.
23 He was in a big hurry to go out to Merchison's,

24 Mr. Dodd. My understanding is, now, you first met
25 Mr. Castro in June, July or August of '57 in the Shamrock

1 Hotel. Your last contact with him, either by phone, letter,
2 or by in person, was in April, or the spring, of 1961?

3 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

4 Mr. Dodd.. That is the timeframe that we are working
5 in?

6 Mr. McKeown. I met him in the Shamrock Hotel.

7 Mr. Dodd. In '57?

8 Mr. McKeown. In '57.

9 And they were on their way to Mexico, Prio, Raoul,
10 Castro. It wasn't much good, to be frank with you. Prio
11 wanted to let me know that he was going to be the leader of
12 the invasion.

13 Mr. Dodd. Your last contact with him was in 1961?

14 Mr. McKeown. At Houston, Texas. I think it was 1961.
15 When did he take over? '59, or '60, or when?

16 (Pause)

17 Mr. Dodd. You stated for the record that you received
18 any number of requests from a variety of different people to
19 solicit from the Castro government support or assistance in
20 a variety of different matters after the Castro takeover and
21 as a result of news that indicated that you had a relation-
22 ship, or a previous relationship, with him?

23 Mr. Dodd. I would like, for the record, for you to state
24 first of all, for me, in categories, what sorts of assistance
5 were you solicited for, and I would like you to be as

1 specific as you can.

2 Mr. McKeown. Well, it was more or less legitimate, like
3 they wanted to sell him things, you know, cars and jeeps,
4 farm equipment.

5 Mr. Dodd. Commercial?

6 Mr. McKeown. Commercial, yes.

7 Mr. Dodd. That is one category.

8 Mr. McKeown. There is one guy who wanted of all things
9 molasses. He came out to my place and said that he would
10 make it worth my while if I could get a lot of molasses out
11 of Cuba.

12 Mr. Dodd. What other categories were you being solicited
13 for, for assistance?

14 Mr. McKeown. Well, that covers it all. Commercial --

15 Mr. Dodd. That is commercial. You mentioned, for the
16 record, for instance, some people contacted you because
17 they had people who were in jail down there and needed
18 assistance.

19 Mr. McKeown. Well, yes, there were a couple of them
20 who said that they would like to get their friends out of
21 jail.

22 Mr. Dodd. Do you see what I am getting at? Follow
23 my logic. I am trying to get you to develop categories for
24 me so that I can get some kind of indication of what kind of
25 assistance you were being solicited for.

1 Mr. McKeown, I want you to know right now, Mr. Dodd,
2 that all of these things that they came to me about, and I
3 think it is on the record, that I told my probation officer
4 about, because I did not want to get involved, do you under-
5 stand?

6 I was on probation. I certainly did not want -- I have
7 never been in trouble in my life before, never. I did not
8 want to get -- I was scared all the time.

9 If you'd ever been on five-year probation, you will know
0 it.

1 Mr. Dodd. So there were personal requests, personal
2 requests for individual people, aside from commercial requests,
3 to get people out of jail, people who were being detained.
4 You were requested to do that, as well.

5 Mr. McKeown. I was asked to,

6 Mr. Dodd. What other areas? You also mentioned that
7 Mr. Ruby, or Rubinstein, wanted to sell some military equip-
8 ment?

9 Mr. McKeown. Yes. Jeeps and slot machines. He said
0 he had a whole lot of slot machines stashed over in some
1 mountains around Nevada and that he could get them into
2 Cuba.

3 Mr. Dodd. What other requests, what other kinds of
4 things were you asked to do, as a result of the relationship
5 that you had with Mr. Castro?

1 Mr. McKeown. Like I told you about the fellow, Porter,
2 he wanted a big quota of sugar out of there for the govern-
3 ment of the United States and this money proposition. He
4 wanted him to burn the money, whatever money Batista got
5 out of there with. I understand it was quite a bit, but he
6 would not do it.

7 This particular man that I sent to Cuba, that is what
8 his mission was, to go to see about this money.

9 Mr. Dodd. Mr. Porter?

10 Mr. McKeown. No. This was the guy that was working
11 for this oil man in Houston, and we came here and I stayed
12 here in Miami. I did not go. And he stayed over there
13 three or four days and then he came back and he said Castro
14 was crazy, he ain't going to do that.

15 Mr. Dodd. What else? What other areas?

16 Mr. McKeown. Like I say, there was people who wanted
17 to drill wells over there, wanted to get leases to drill
18 wells over there, wanted to get leases to mine over there,
19 and things of that sort.

20 There was a lot of big money people, I guess. They were
21 sure trying to get me to do a lot of things. I did not see
22 where I could do anything, unless I could go over there, and
23 I was not about to go over there. I tried, do not misunder-
24 stand me; I tried to go, but the Judge would not let me go,
25 so I did not go.

Mr. Dodd. Can you think of any other areas? I am trying -- as I understood your testimony, there were literally hundreds of calls that you got.

Mr. McKeown. Well, I cannot recall every little thing that they wanted me to do. You name it, they probably asked me to do it.

Mr. Dodd. I would like you to try to recall, if you can, for me, in those situations where there was more than just a phone call -- I recognized you are apt to get a lot of phone calls from people in the middle of the night requesting things. I am not talking about those.

What I am talking about, what I want you to focus on, are those relationships that went beyond a phone call, where there involved either a personal interview with you or a letter or something beyond just that initial kind of call.

Mr. McKeown. Jack Ruby, he personally contacted me. He came to my place three or four times.

This fellow Porter -- I think his name was Porter. Do you recall who was the campaign manager for Ike Eisenhower in Houston, Texas or this whole state of Texas? Do you know who he was? Was his name Porter or was his name Butler?

Mr. Dodd. We will have counsel check on it.

Mr. McKeown. That is who he was, and he came to my place of business. He asked me to come up there just in khaki clothes.

1 Mr. Dodd. Who else?

2 Mr. McKeown. There was a guy by the name of Larson,
3 and then this fellow I told you about that I sent to Cuba,
4 he came to my place. He wanted to sell Castro this money.

5 This guy that lived next door to Ike Eisenhower up
6 here, in some big place, had a farm next to Ike Eisenhower
7 was his name Greenspan? I do not know his name. He was a
8 friend of Ike Eisenhower. He lived on a big farm next to
9 Ike Eisenhower's farm.

10 Mr. Dodd. Let us step back. Let us take Mr. Lancon.
11 Do you know how to spell his name?

12 Mr. McKeown. L-a-n-c-o-n, a Frenchman.

13 Mr. Dodd. What is his first name?

14 (Pause)

15 Do you have any correspondence from him? Do you have
16 a letter from him?

17 Mr. McKeown. No. He came to my place.

18 Mr. Dodd. What did he specifically request?

19 Mr. McKeown. He wanted to deal with the money.

20 Mr. Dodd. Did you have more than one meeting with him?

21 Mr. McKeown. Oh, well, there is that Italian. He ran
22 a gambling place over in Dickenson, Texas. Frank. I really
23 wanted to make some money out of that. He told me he'd give
24 me 2 percent if I could sell this money to Castro, but
25 Castro would not do it.

I have all this stuff wrote down, Mr. Dodd. I really did not -- I had letters, everything, I had all of that, but my house burned, and that messed me up good, and it burned everything up, I lost everything. I lost everything in the world I had, I lost everything, and I have never gotten back since. I lost it all. Everything.

Mr. Dodd. We are running out of time. I need your help in this, Mr. McKeown. What I am trying to do --

Mr. McKeown. That is what I am here for.

Mr. Dodd. I understand that. Just listen to me and see if you can stick with me a little bit, because you have a tendency to drift sometimes and we are trying to focus in.

I want you, if you can, to the best of your knowledge, to focus your attention on each one of these people, if we can, and develop as much knowledge as we can about each one of these contacts that you had with people which went beyond just a phonecall or the nut call that you might get in the middle of the night. I am not asking you about those.

Tell us as much as you can about each one of these specific contacts that you had with people who were soliciting your help in establishing a contact with Fidel Castro and the Castro government, all right? I want you to try to stick with me, if you can, on this thing.

I want to talk about Mr. Lancon and what more information you can give us about this individual other than what you have

1 given me already.

2 Mr. McKeown. This Mr. Lancon, he was interested in
3 money. He owned a diving company that dives, goes down
4 underwater. He owned a big diving company there, and he
5 was under the impression that he knew where there was a
6 sunken treasure right off the coast of Cuba and he would
7 like for me to get permission for him to go look for that
8 treasure. He knew where it was and he wanted me to get
9 Castro to let him do that.

10 I remember that.

11 But the one that sticks out in my mind more so than
12 any of them, and I guess the reason it is is because of the
13 assassination, is Jack Ruby.

14 These others -- I did not pay any attention, but since
15 all of this has come up about the assassination, naturally
16 you think about that more than you do anything else. But
17 all of these others were just a bunch of nuts, like you
18 said, and wanted something for nothing.

19 Mr. Dodd. Can you tell us -- you mentioned Mr. Lancon,
20 you mentioned Mr. Porter, you mentioned Mr. Ruby, you men-
21 tioned an Italian man whose name is Frank and you cannot
22 recall his last name. Did you mention anyone else?

23 Those are four. I am looking for any additional ones
24 to shed some light on this.

25 Mr. McKeown. I cannot recall his name and he came down

and he offered me \$5,000 -- he had it in his hand, too. He wanted me to be my agent to get things for people out of Cuba. What his name was, I do not know. He came twice.

And then there was another one, but that poor guy is dead now. He was the Captain on a ship and he came to me to raise money for the people who were in jail in Cuba.

Mr. Dodd. A Captain on a ship?

Mr. McKeown. He was, but he died. He got in a storm off the coast of Carolina.

Mr. Dodd. A commercial?

Mr. McKeown. A tanker.

Mr. Dodd. A tanker?

Mr. McKeown. He was a licensed -- you know, he worked for Esso.

Mr. Dodd. Worked for Esso?

Mr. McKeown. Yes.

Mr. Dodd. Do you remember when that contact occurred?

Mr. McKeown. Yes, sir. It was around '61, something like that. It was before the assassination.

Mr. Dodd. Who was he seeking -- what sort of individuals was he seeking assistance for who were in prison?

Mr. McKeown. Well, we went over to the affiliate of NBC there in Houston and we bought time to go on the television, you know, for people to donate money. You understand?

1 Mr. Dodd. Yes.

2 Mr. McKeown. To try to get these people out of Cuba,
3 but it never did materialize because he was going to make
4 this one more trip and that is when he died. He got caught
5 in the storm. As a matter of fact, I went to his burial.
6 But they never did find him; he went down with his ship.

7 That is all there was to that. I did not go through
8 with that.

9 Mr. Dodd. You cannot recall his name?

10 Mr. McKeown. No, I cannot. He lived right over there
11 By NASA close by where I lived.

12 Mr. Dodd. You cannot recall the names of the people
13 who were in prison that you were seeking the release of?

14 Mr. McKeown. No.

15 Mr. Dodd. Do you recall what they were in prison for?

16 Mr. McKeown. Political purposes. That is the only
17 thing I know.

18 Mr. Dodd. Were they Americans?

19 Mr. McKeown. I think they were Cubans with naturaliza-
20 tion, Americans.

21 Mr. Dodd. During the period -- what was your probation
22 period again, the time you were on probation? How long a
23 period?

24 Mr. McKeown. Five years.

25 Mr. Dodd. Running from?

1 Mr. McKeown. '58, '59. I do not know.

2 Mr. Dodd. Until 1963?

3 Mr. McKeown. Something like that.

4 Mr. Dodd. Who was your probation officer?

5 Mr. McKeown. Mr. Fields, and then when I would come
6 to Miami, I would come back to Miami, but I would always
7 have to get permission and I could not stay but a certain
8 length of time, and I had to let them know where I would be
9 when I was there. And I would have to check in the minute
0 I got here to Mr. Robinson in Miami.

1 Mr. Dodd. How often did you see your probation officer?

2 Mr. McKeown. Every month and then he got to liking
3 me a little bit and he said, you do not need to come up
4 here every month. You can just fill out the form and mail
5 it.

6 Mr. Dodd. When did that occur?

7 Mr. McKeown. About two and a half years after I was
8 on probation. Me and him got to be pretty good friends, this
9 fellow Fields.

0 Mr. Dodd. You went to his office to report?

1 Mr. McKeown. Yes. He was in the Post Office Building.
2 He was the one, I really thought I was going to go to Cuba,
3 but he was the one who blocked it. Maybe if I had gotten to
4 go to Cuba, I could have told you a lot more. But I did not
5 get to go.

1 Mr. Dodd. When you met with Mr. Fields and made
2 your reports to him, did he solicit information from you
3 regarding activities involving Cuba? Did he ask you any
4 specific information about whether you were having any
5 contacts with people who were soliciting assistance?

6 Mr. McKeown. We discussed a lot of things, you know?
7 As a matter of fact, he drank a lot -- he really drank a
8 lot. He was a pretty good fellow. But he told me, Mac, if
9 you could get to Cuba you could make a lot of money, could
10 you not?

11 And I said, yeah, I believe I could, but I would not
12 just get up and go over there, you know, like two or three
13 people I know did.

14 Mr. Dodd. Did he ask you specifically whether people
15 were coming to you to talk about contacts with Castro or the
16 Castro government?

17 Mr. McKeown. Not very often. He asked me, do you hear
18 from any of your Cuban friends, or something like that, and I
19 said no. I would not tell him, if I did.

20 But I was pretty good on that probation, I will be
21 frank with you. I sure did not want to do anything wrong.
22 I did not do anything wrong. I lived it out five years,

23 Mr. Dodd. Let us suspend for just a moment.

24 (Pause)

25 Mr. McKeown, I would ask you if you would return to this

room, let us say at 1:30. It is now 12:05. The Committee will stand in recess until 1:30.

(Whereupon, at 12:05 p.m., the Subcommittee recessed, to reconvene at 1:30 p.m. this same day.)

AFTER RECESS

(1:50 p.m.)

Mr. Dodd. We will proceed from where we were this morning at the time that we took the luncheon recess. I will just have one other question I would like to pursue with you, Mr. McKeown, then I will ask counsel to proceed and hopefully we will complete in relatively short order.

Mr. Appel. I would like to make a request of the Committee now, that in view of the fact that Mr. McKeown's counsel of choice is not here, I would like to request a copy of the of the transcript and under the Committee Rule 3.36, Section 9, the witness may be provided with a transcript of testimony given in Executive Session if the Committee would allow it. I would like to request that now.

Mr. Dodd. I am advised by counsel that the Rules of the Committee are that not until the sessions are public will the transcript of any Executive Session be made available to witnesses other than to review the statements, which counsel can do. At such time with the minutes of these meeting, the substance of these meetings, become public information, then at that time, the transcript can be had by the witness.

Mr. Appel. Mr. Chairman, you are referring to Rule 3.8, under Rule 3.36, subsection 9, the Committee may authorize that a transcript be given. It is clearly

indicated in the rules.

Mr. Dodd. As a policy of the committee, we have not done that as long as we are in Executive Session, a process which this Committee is now engaged, so it would be after that. But if you would like to see a copy of it, of the transcript, you may do that in the offices of the Committee.

Is that clear?

Mr. Appel. Yes.

I would like to make a request under Rule 3.9 that we be notified when the transcript is complete.

Mr. Dodd. Yes.

Mr. McKeown, the last series of questions, I think you answered them but I would like to pursue it once more, because it has to do with the statements you have made in the past regarding the fact, the allegation, rather, that there were one or more United States Senator involved with the sale or shipment of arms to Cuba.

I would like to ask you again whether or not you have any specific knowledge as to that allegation and, if so, who those United States Senators were.

Mr. McKeown. Well, I heard by the grapevine that there were a couple of Senators mixed up with the getting of the arms, but who they were, I do not know. If I did, I would tell you.

Mr. Dodd. Who did you hear that from?

1 Mr. McKeown. Prio.

2 Mr. Dodd. Was there anybody else, to your knowledge,
3 who would be privy to that same rumor?

4 Mr. McKeown. No, not as I can recollect. Nobody said
5 anything more about it.

6 The way it came up I said, Boy, you're sure getting a
7 lot of arms. I said, how are you getting all this money?
8 He says, I have connections in Washington.

9 Mr. Dodd. How did he happen to bring up the word
10 Senators? Connections in Washington could be anything.

11 Mr. McKeown. The way it was, he was trying to get
12 the United States government to recognize a government in
13 exile -- do you understand?

14 Mr. Dodd. Yes.

15 Mr. McKeown. -- at that time. And he told me that he
16 might be able to get it through. As a matter of fact, they
17 never did get it through, but he said there were a couple
18 of Senators helping him out. Who the Senators were, he
19 never said and I never asked him.

20 Mr. Dodd. Would you be aware of any other individual
21 who might also have heard that same rumor who would have
22 heard it from Mr. Prio?

23 Mr. McKeown. I do not know, because him and I were by
24 ourselves when that conversation came up. I do not know
25 of anybody. He might have told quite a number of people that

I do not know. I really do not know.

Mr. Dodd, may I go back again? Since we have made this little break -- you know I have never been before the Warren Commission, as you know. I am sure you know that.

Mr. Dodd. I know that.

Mr. McKeown. This gentleman from the FBI that came out to the office where I worked and then I went up to him, I know, I am almost positive-- of course, it has been a long time, you know -- but I am almost positive that the word Oswald did not even come into the picture, and I stayed there with him, I would venture to say two hours.

And in this Warren Commission, I got a copy of it, there was only one word in there about Oswald, the testimony that I made. It was that I did not know Oswald. That was all that was in there, if you read it. I am sure you have.

But after I get to thinking -- I told my attorney here down when we were eating -- I get thinking and thinking about this. All he was interested in was Jack Ruby. He was really interested in Ruby. But the word Oswald, I do not even think it came into the picture. If it did, I really -- really, I would be almost to God with you, if I remember back right, he did not hardly mention Oswald.

Mr. Dodd. You never voluntarily --

Mr. McKeown. No,

Mr. Dodd. -- made mention of Mr. Oswald?

1 Mr. McKeown. Not voluntarily.

2 He sat me down there and he says, you answer the ques-
3 tions I ask you and he says, just tell the truth, that's
4 all. I know you are not implicated in this.

5 But he says, just tell me how much did you talk to
6 Ruby, Jack Ruby?

7 That was what he told me, and he was really -- he wanted
8 to know more about Jack Ruby than anything else. That is
9 almost all he talked about, was Jack Ruby.

10 Mr. Dodd. Mr. Fithian?

11 Mr. Fithian. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

12 Mr. McKeown, as you know, we are trying very hard to
13 get all of the story and all of the facts that pertain to
14 the assassination of the late President Kennedy. I realize,
15 and you have mentioned on two or three occasions today, that
16 has been quite a long time ago. A fellow's mind plays
17 tricks on him over the years.

18 Mr. McKeown, Let me answer that.

19 Mr. Fithian, I will make a couple of comments, then I
20 want to ask you a questions.

21 It is hard to remember back. It is hard for me to
22 remember back three terms ago. What I want to ask you, you
23 may not be able to answer with a great deal of assurance
24 that you are right, or firmness, but is it possible that
25 due to the fact that you did meet Jack Ruby and therefore,

1 were one of the few Americans who were in contact with a
2 person very directly related to his assassination, and
3 then subsequently you have seen movies or television programs
4 or radio programs, you have looked at the Warren Report,
5 all of the discussion --

6 Mr. McKeown. I did not look at the Warren Report. I
7 just got my testimony through this FBI agent.

8 Mr. Fithian. Yes.

9 What I am getting at is this. Is it possible that
10 your memory that you met Oswald could be wrong?

11 Mr. McKeown. Are you trying to say -- or maybe I am
12 misunderstanding you -- that Oswald did not come to see
13 me? Is that what you are referring to?

14 Mr. Fithian. I am trying to ascertain whether or not
15 certain tricks of the mind cannot sort of project backwards
16 for ten or fifteen years and come up with something that
17 you believe to be true and you visualize to be true, but
18 it is very hard to nail it down. It is hard to prove this.

19 I am not saying that you are wrong or right, I am just
20 asking, whether or not, in your own judgment, thinking back
21 to that time, that maybe Jack Ruby only came to see you
22 once, or once or twice, and then frittered out of the picture,
23 and as you got to thinking about it more and more, it loomed
24 larger in your mind than it really is.

25 Sometimes that happens to all of us, I am not in any

1 way, putting you down. I am just asking you whether or not
2 this is possible, that what now seems to be a very important
3 event, that is, you talk to Jack Ruby several times, you
4 saw Lee Harvey Oswald -- I am wondering if it is a possibil-
5 ity that that has just grown in your own view to something
6 that really exceeds the reality?

7 I would appreciate your comment on that.

8 Mr. McKeown. All right.

9 When a President of the United States is maliciously
10 killed, like Mr. Kennedy was, President Kennedy, and you
11 see somebody on the television that you had talked to, that
12 is very, very pressing on your mind. Do you understand what
13 I mean? You cannot for get that.

14 There are a few other things maybe you can forget.

15 Mr. Fithian. Let me interrupt right there. I tried to
16 put myself in your position. Here is a person who has
17 talked with Jack Ruby, who knows Fidel Castro personally,
18 who, like every American of our age, was absolutely stunned
19 by the news that President Kennedy had been assassinated.

20 Mr. McKeown. I cried like a baby.

21 Mr. Fithian. You could blot it out, the whole world,
22 in our conscious memory.

23 I find it almost totally unbelievable that, given
24 someone like yourself, who took the President's death as
25 tragically as any of us, would subsequently sit down with a

1 member of the Federal Bureau of Investigation and talk and
2 answer the questions -- now, you were not on trial. They
3 were not pressuring you, you were not pressuring them.

4 I find it almost unbelievable, in retrospect, that
5 during the course of that discussion with an agent of the
6 highest law enforcement group in the United States, that
7 you would overlook the fact that you had seen Lee Harvey
8 Oswald.

9 If it is so graphic, the death of President Kennedy, as
10 it was on all of us, it would seem to me that there is not
11 one chance in 10,000 that you would sit down with a member
12 of the FBI and just casually terminate the inquiry in the
13 discussion of Jack Ruby and not even think to mention the
14 fact that you had indeed in the presence of the President's
15 killer who was now claiming to be the only assassin of
16 President Kennedy.

17 That is the only problem I am having with your testi-
18 mony.

19 Mr. McKeown. Well, I really cannot explain it to you.
20 The only thing I can say, like I told Dan Rather, he asked
21 me the same question you are asking me about Oswald, and
22 what he could not figure out is why the Warren Commission did
23 not call me and ask me about Oswald.

24 Mr. Fithian. Do you know how the President was killed?
25 Did you know that he was shot with a rifle? You are aware of

1 that, are you not?

2 Mr. McKeown. I read it in the paper.

3 Mr. Pithian. That is what I mean. It was reported,
4 flashed over the news, dramatically,

5 Now you say, had you been in contact, personal contact
6 in your home, with the President's assassin, but you tell
7 this Committee that the President's assassin had pushed you
8 to buy rifles.

9 Surely, even in the most casual connections between your
10 talking with Oswald in person, right there in your home, is
11 his asking you to sell him the high-powered rifle with
12 scopes, and the fact that the President of the United States
13 was killed by a high-powered rifle with scopes and the
14 fact of your being subsequently being asked by the FBI to
15 tell them all you know.

16 I find it just incredible that you can sit there for
17 five minutes, let alone two hours, or whatever it was, and
18 not think of the fact that it was important to the Federal
19 Bureau of Investigation, that it was important to the United
20 States government, that it was important to the American
21 people, that you had been asked by the killer of the President
22 to sell him a rifle.

23 I am just -- I am trying hard to believe you, but I am
24 telling you, that is hard to believe.

25 Mr. McKeown. I am going to tell you something. You'd

1 better believe me, because I am telling the truth and know
2 it as well as I am sitting here that that FBI man -- I do
3 not think he asked me about Oswald.

4 Mr. Fithian. I do not doubt that at all.

5 Mr. McKeown. I do not believe he asked me one word
6 about Oswald.

7 Mr. Fithian. He had no reason to ask you about Oswald,
8 did he? Your own known connection --

9 Mr. McKeown. He told me to begin with to answer the
10 questions he asked me. That is what he told you.

11 Mr. Fithian. Your only known connection, to that man
12 interrogating you, your only known connection, suspected
13 connection, was could you give them a couple of pieces of
14 the mosaic so that they would know a little bit more about
15 Jack Ruby. That is the only reason they were talking to
16 you, is that they knew that you knew Jack Ruby and that you
17 had possibly met Jack Ruby.

18 So there was no way that they would, out of the clear
19 blue sky, know that you had any contact with Oswald.

20 It seems to me that, in your love of the President, your
21 thought for the President, your concern for the whole issue,
22 I just repeat, I cannot believe that you would not, at some
23 time before you got up and walked out of that room, say, by
24 the way, I also met Oswald, or something to that effect.

25 Mr. McKeown. I wish I had. The only reason I did not

1 tell him was because he did not ask me, and that is the
2 God's truth. He did not ask me. The only thing he was
3 asking me about was Jack Ruby.

4 Mr. Fithian. In your discussion with Mr. Rather --
5 do you remember that? The Dan Rather CBS program?

6 The transcript of your discussion with Mr. Rather has
7 your saying this: "Rather: 'Did you talk to the FBI about
8 Oswald's coming to see you?'" That is his question, "Did
9 you talk to the FBI about Oswald's coming to see you."

10 Your response to him, to Mr. Rather; "McKeown. 'I
11 think they did ask me if I knew Oswald. I think that I told
12 them I did not know him, never heard of him, or something
13 like that. I am not sure. It was up in the Federal Building
14 up in Houston where they asked me to come up there and, of
15 course, I was scared, you know, and nervous too.'" -- and
16 I understand that.

17 Now we have three versions. We have one in which we
18 have the FBI Report. We have one here in a very recent
19 interview of you by Mr. Rather in which you say yes, you
20 think that they did ask you about Oswald and you told them
21 that you did not know him or had not met him.

22 And now, the third version comes to this Committee where
23 you seem very sure that you had met Oswald, or you seem very
24 sure that you recognized him on the television screen. That
25 is, that picture might have been at the time when he was

1 being assassinated by Jack Ruby. You can hardly make it
2 out, let alone match it up with somebody you have seen
3 several years ago.

4 Mr. McKeown. The picture I was looking at was pretty
5 good.

6 Mr. Fithian. Why did you tell Mr. Rather in this
7 transcript: "I think I told them I did not know him, never
8 heard of him, or something like that,"

9 Mr. McKeown. Why did I tell Mr. Rather that?

10 Mr. Fithian. Yes. Why did you tell Mr. Rather some-
11 thing so shockingly different than you are telling me right
12 now?

13 Mr. McKeown. I really do not know. I will tell you.
14 Dan Rather is a very forward man, as you know, and he was
15 popping questions to me -- well, as a matter of fact, the
16 program was on the TV for about fifteen minutes and I was
17 down there eight days with him, so you can understand.

18 Mr. Fithian. Mr. McKeown, I guess I cannot understand.
19 I guess I cannot understand, because we are dealing with the
20 events surrounding the assassination of a man that you and
21 I both loved and admired and respected and revered, and I
22 just do not want you, or anybody else, mucking this story or
23 making up this story or trying to rewrite history for commer-
24 cial gain, or anything else that might be motivating you here,
25 because your story then and your story to Rather and your

1 story now, they do not square with one another.

2 That is why I was very gentle, at the outset of my
3 questioning, in asking you whether you thought it was
4 possible that the mind over the years plays tricks on you.

5 Do you think that is possible now, given this obvious
6 direct confrontation between what you said with the FBI, what
7 you told Dan Rather, and what you are now telling me and
8 the rest of this Committee?

9 Mr. McKeown. Well, I told you at this Committee about
10 the man knocking on my door and he came in, I invited him
11 in. Him and this other gentleman. I told you that. That
12 is the truth.

13 Now, if that was not the truth, how come Sam Neal calls
14 me up from about 1,000 miles away and tells me that is the
15 guy who was at your house?

16 Mr. Fithian. I do not know. That is one of those
17 unanswered questions.

18 Mr. McKeown. I know it was him.

19 Mr. Fithian. The same question I have asked you twice
20 now, if that was true, how could you sit through an FBI
21 questioning and not tell the FBI that you knew this man or
22 that you had met him, or how could you tell Dan Rather one
23 thing and this Committee another? Because those dates are
24 not all that far apart.

25 Mr. McKeown. To be frank with you, I will tell you,

1 Dan Rather --

2 Mr. Fithian. I am serving, just temporarily, as the
3 Chairman of this Subcommittee. I am not the Chairman. I am
4 speaking as just one member.

5 Let me remind you that you are here under immunity
6 granted by a court of the United States and therefore, for
7 any gunrunner violation of parole, any and all of those
8 things, any criminality, we cannot act. But, Mr. McKeown,
9 we can act, as a Committee of the United States Congress,
10 if you lie to us. We can act if you try to obstruct our
11 efforts to get at the whole story for whatever reason.

12 You do understand that?

13 Mr. McKeown. And I am sure --

14 Mr. Fithian. I am going to ask you again, did you
15 meet with Lee Harvey Oswald?

16 Mr. McKeown. At my door.

17 Mr. Fithian. Are you sure you met Lee Harvey Oswald?

18 Mr. McKeown. Positive.

19 Mr. Fithian. Did you intentionally --

20 Mr. McKeown. He did not say Harvey. He said Lee Oswald.

21 Mr. Fithian. Did you intentionally keep this informa-
22 tion from the Federal Bureau of Investigation?

23 Mr. McKeown. No, I did not.

24 Mr. Fithian. Did you intentionally conceal this infor-
25 mation from the FBI?

1 Mr. McKeown. No, I did not.

2 Mr. Fithian. Did you intentionally mislead Mr. Rather
3 in a CBS interview?

4 Mr. McKeown. If I did, it was unbeknownst to me if I
5 did that. The only thing he asked me -- the thing that he
6 was more interested in was about the guy wanting the four
7 guns. That is what he was more interested in than anything.

8 And I told him, just like I told you, that he came
9 back twice. He was there and then he came back.

10 As far as me getting my story mixed up, maybe I got it
11 mixed up. You know what I mean. How long has it been?
12 It's been about 16 years, has it not, around there. From the
13 time that this has happened, I have lost one of my lungs, I
14 have lost all of my stomach and I have been sick ever since,
15 practically.

16 I lost every damn job I get because of it, on account
17 of it, and that's the truth. I got a good job down at the
18 Reynolds Aluminum Company, Corpus Christi, as a projects
19 engineer, assistant projects. As soon as they found out that
20 I was mixed up in this business they fired me. Every job
21 I have got, I got fired from the pump company as soon as
22 the FBI came out there.

23 Mr. Fithian. Do you think that this whole event owes
24 you something, then? Is that what you are saying?

25 Mr. McKeown. What do they owe me? It does not owe me

1 nothing.

2 Mr. Fithian. I am sorry. I am not following your
3 explanation as to why you told Mr. Rather something, one
4 thing, and you are telling us another.

5 Mr. McKeown. What am I telling you except what I told
6 him? I am just telling you the man came to my door.

7 Mr. Fithian. You are telling Mr. Rather here that the
8 FBI did, indeed, ask you if you knew Oswald and you are
9 telling me that the FBI never did raise the question, and
10 that is why you did not tell them. That is what you are
11 saying.

12 Mr. McKeown. I think that is what I said.

13 Mr. Fithian. In our transcript here in the last fifteen
14 or twenty minutes that is all you have told me over and over
15 again, all day today and on two or three different occasions
16 you said that the reason you did not mention Lee Harvey
17 Oswald is that the FBI never raised the question.

18 Well, very recently you told Dan Rather something 180°
19 opposite that. You said they asked the question --

20 Mr. McKeown. Maybe he put them words in my mouth,
21 you know. He's pretty good --

22 Mr. Fithian. I am trying not to put any words in your
23 mouth. I am trying to stick to the straight story here.

24 I am having a lot of difficulty, first on the basis
25 of just --

1 Mr. McKeown. I certainly do not want to cause you
2 any trouble.

3 Mr. Fithian. Will you rethink your answer just on the
4 basis of the logic of it. Someone who was alert to inter-
5 national affairs, political affairs, as you were, the most
6 dramatic, searing thing that happened in American society,
7 the assassination of an extraordinarily popular handsome
8 young President, shocked the society down right to its
9 roots.

10 As one of the few people in the whole United States who,
11 now you tell us, was in contact with the assassin of the
12 President and with the person who killed the President's
13 assassin, you are later questioned by the Federal Bureau of
14 Investigation and you just conveniently do not tell them that
15 you know anything about Oswald.

16 I cannot find any explanation for that. Can you, in
17 your own mind, find any reason?

18 Mr. McKeown. I agree with you.

19 Mr. Fithian. It is so implausible.

20 Mr. McKeown. Yes, it sure as hell -- I look at it the
21 same way as you. If he had asked me, I certainly would have
22 told him. I do not know. You see, Ruby came to my place
23 long before the assassination.

24 Mr. Fithian. I understand that.

25 Mr. McKeown. I believe that I went up there before the

1 assassination, about Ruby. Hell, I don't know. I am so
2 confused, I do not know whether I was up there before the
3 assassination or after the assassination.

4 Mr. Fithian. Talking to the FBI?

5 Mr. McKeown. Yes. Do you have it wrote down there?

6 Mr. Purdy. The only account we have is January 28,
7 1964.

8 Mr. Fithian. This would have been 1964, the next
9 calendar year after President Kennedy has been assassinated.

10 Mr. McKeown. I sure wish -- you do not know how bad I
11 wish I could tell you whether I told him that or not. I
12 really wish I could tell you that. I might have told him
13 that.

14 Mr. Fithian. Mr. McKeown, I look upon you as a good
15 citizen and somebody who is willing to try to help this Com-
16 mittee get all the facts laid out on the table, and I wish
17 you would just think very, very carefully, about what you
18 told the Committee.

19 I do not know you. I have never met you before and I
20 might never seen you again, but between the two of us, we
21 are going to have to write the final chapter of the history
22 of this event, as to the circumstances surrounding the death
23 of John Kennedy.

24 I would not want to go to my grave misleading the
25 American public. I do not think you do either.

1 Mr. McKeown. I do not, either.

2 Mr. Pithian. I ask you, just as an American to give
3 some thought to your answer and not to mislead this
4 Committee, because the circumstances are getting so over-
5 whelming, as I think about this matter, the rules of this
6 Committee is going to allow you five minutes at the end of
7 all of the questioning to try to reflect on this and try to
8 set the record straight on anything that you think you have
9 given us the wrong impression on.

10 Mr. Chairman, I have been pressing the witness, in your
11 absence, very hard because it just seems so implausible to
12 me that a person, who, at his age and mind was so struck by
13 the assassination of the President that he would forget in a
14 conversation with the FBI, forget the fact that the Presi-
15 dent's assassin had been in his home, had been in his home
16 trying to buy a high-powered rifle, and knowing the President
17 was killed by a high-powered rifle.

18 And I am asking basically whether or not it is a trick
19 of the mind to sort of think that, and embellish the story.
20 It is like going on a fishing trip. You think back on it,
21 in ten years, you do not remember all the times you did not
22 catch anything, but the fish grows.

23 I am wondering if there is not that human psychological
24 element at work here, because I cannot find any other explana-
25 tion for it, and I do not know whether you can or not.

1 Mr. McKeown. I wish I could.

2 Mr. Fithian. Why do you not, just in your own mind,
3 try to tell us what you really think happened.

4 Mr. McKeown. What I think happened?

5 Mr. Fithian. Yes.

6 Mr. McKeown. About the way that the President was
7 killed? In my opinion?

8 Mr. Fithian. How many time did Jack Ruby visit you?

9 Mr. McKeown. Three or four times.

10 Mr. Fithian. And tell us whether you are absolutely
11 sure whether the person who came to your door was Lee Harvey
12 Oswald.

13 Mr. McKeown. At that time, I was in pretty good health
14 and I would swear on a Bible -- and I am a believer in the
15 Bible, and I believe in the Lord and Jesus Christ -- that
16 it was Lee Harvey Oswald who came to my door.

17 Mr. Fithian. Tell us why you did not tell the investi-
18 gators that at the time? Give us something that is more
19 reasonable than we have.

20 Mr. McKeown. Mr. Fithian, I do not know why. If you
21 want to know the honest-to-God truth, like I told you, I do
22 not think you ask me. Maybe he did. I do not know. I do
23 not know. I swear if I knew I would tell you, I really would
24 tell you, because you do not know -- I am an Irishman and
25 Kennedy is an Irishman and if there was anything in the world

1 I could do to help you solve this, I would do it. Just
2 like I talked to you about getting this phonecall about me
3 not mentioning that this Latin was not with Oswald, but I
4 told you he was with him, you see, and I could have not
5 told you that. But I am not afraid.

6 Mr. Fithian. I understand that, but as just one Irish-
7 man to another, there is a great deal of sympathy and
8 empathy and feeling for a great Irish President. I do not
9 want you to leave here today doing anything to get the story
10 so out of focus that nobody is ever going to know. This is
11 only one small piece of it, but you are on the verge of get-
12 ting the story out of focus so nobody is ever going to know.
13 I do not think that you want that on your conscience.

14 Mr. McKeown. I sure do not.

15 Mr. Fithian. Let me ask you if this FBI report is not
16 accurate, or is accurate.

17 Mr. McKeown. Do you have the FBI report?

18 Mr. Fithian. I have it right in my hand.

19 Mr. McKeown. What does it say? Read it to me.

20 Mr. Fithian. It says: "He [McKeown] remarked he is
21 not certain that the above-described telephone call from
22 Dallas or the man who personally appeared at the J&M drive-
23 in was identical with the Jack Ruby who killed Lee Harvey
24 Oswald."

25 Then, "to his knowledge, he has never seen or met Lee

1 Harvey Oswald."

2 That report was written at that time, that day, when
3 you finished that conversation. You must have told them
4 then that, to your knowledge, you had never met or had never
5 seen, Lee Harvey Oswald. Is that not reasonable for this
6 Committee to expect, that your memory would have been better
7 15 years ago than it is now, and that 15 years ago when
8 you were indeed asked by the FBI whether you had any knowl-
9 edge of Lee Harvey Oswald, you said, to your knowledge, you
10 had never seen or met Lee Harvey Oswald. Is that not the
11 truth, rather than what we are hearing today?

12 Mr. McKeown. If that is the truth, that is a lie,
13 because I did see Lee Harvey Oswald. If that is the truth,
14 what he says in his report, that I said that I did not know
15 Lee Harvey Oswald, I want to be truthful and I want to tell
16 you that the bastard who came to my door was Lee Harvey
17 Oswald. It was him. It was him. It was him.

18 I am positive.

19 Mr. Fithian. Are you sure, projecting back mentally,
20 the mind's eye, the mind's image, that is where we start on
21 this. I am concerned that is what has really happened. I
22 am not accusing you of lying. I am just accusing you of
23 thinking wrong, of trying to embellish the story now, to make
24 it better than it really was, make your own rule more
25 important, more central, than it really was. Because the

1 best evidence that we have is, at that time, you did not
2 think that you had ever met Lee Harvey Oswald.

3 Mr. McKeown. Was it in 1964?

4 Mr. Fithian. 1964.

5 Mr. McKeown. The President was killed in 1962, was he
6 not?

7 Mr. Fithian. '63.

8 Mr. McKeown. '63.

9 Mr. Fithian. This was just a few months, two, three
10 months, two months, about 60 to 90 days after the President
11 was killed.

12 Would not your memory have been better than it is now
13 of the events?

14 Mr. McKeown. It probably would.

15 Mr. Fithian. Which do you really think is the accurate
16 story?

17 Mr. McKeown. You want my own opinion of it?

18 Mr. Fithian. I want your own.

19 Mr. McKeown. I do not believe he asked me if I knew
20 Lee Harvey Oswald. I actually do not believe he asked me.
21 Whether he said he did and what is there on that paper is
22 well enough. I cannot remember him asking me.

23 Mr. Fithian. In two out of three opportunities you
24 have had to talk about this you came down on the same side.
25 Once, when you were talking with the FBI when you said to

1 your knowledge you never saw, nor met, Lee Harvey Oswald.
2 The second time you came down with this was when Dan Rather
3 asked you the question and I read you the quotation from
4 the script that Dan Rather has of your testimony to him.

5 Mr. McKeown. That I told the FBI that I knew Lee
6 Harvey Oswald.

7 Mr. Fithian. Here, I will read it to you again.

8 The first time that you commented on this was at the
9 FBI hearing where you said, to your knowledge, you had never
10 seen or met Lee Harvey Oswald.

11 The second time that you talked about this story was
12 when Dan Rather asked you the question, Dan Rather said:
13 "Did you talk to the FBI about Oswald's coming to see you?"
14 And you said, "I think they did ask me if I knew Oswald. I
15 think I told them I did not know him, never heard of them,
16 or something like that."

17 Those two stories match, but what you are telling me
18 today does not square with that.

19 Has anyone suggested to you a line of discussion that
20 you ought to take with this Committee?

21 Mr. McKeown. No.

22 Mr. Fithian. No one has talked to you about your
23 testimony?

24 Mr. McKeown. The only one I talked to was Mr. Fonzi.

25 Mr. Fithian. You have not talked with your attorney?

1 Mr. Appel. We have not had time.

2 Mr. Fithian. You and Mr. Lane have had conversations
3 about this?

4 Mr. McKeown. More or less.

5 Mr. Fithian. You have talked to Mr. Lane?

6 Mr. McKeown. The only thing we talked about was when
7 he came to my house.

8 Mr. Fithian. He came to your house for what purpose?

9 Mr. McKeown. To see if I could get him some bazookas
10 and machine guns.

11 Mr. Fithian. I am sorry, I did not hear that.

12 Mr. McKeown. He wanted me --

13 Mr. Dodd. You are talking about Mr. Lane?

14 Mr. Fithian. Mr. Mark Lane, your attorney.

15 Mr. McKeown. What do you want to know about him?

16 Mr. Fithian. I am just asking, I asked you whether
17 you had two testimonies lined up, that is, you have the FBI
18 material and you have the Dan Rather material, and I now
19 was asking you whether you had talked to anybody else about
20 your possible testimony before this Committee and your
21 present attorney says that he has not talked to you about
22 it, and I am sure that he just met you today.

23 And you said you talked to someone else, Mr. Fonzi.
24 And you did talk to Mark Lane about your testimony, is that
25 correct?

1 Mr. McKeown. Is Mr. Fonzi here now? Maybe he can
2 recall if I told him that I talked -- I am so confused.

3 Mr. Fithian. Let me recognize counsel and let them
4 pursue this series. Perhaps I have jumped ahead of where
5 we wanted to be in the questioning.

6 Mr. Chairman, I just could not believe that an American
7 of Irish descent -- the Chairman is Irish -- and that an
8 American of Irish descent who had respect and admiration for
9 John Kennedy, as our witness has today, could be interroga-
10 ted by the FBI and happen to overlook the fact that Lee
11 Harvey Oswald had been at his home trying to buy a high-
12 powered rifle and, 50 days after the President is killed, he
13 is being asked this by the FBI and finding it incredible --

14 Mr. Dodd. I can only say that, Mr. Fithian, my good
15 friend, I am sure that the witness's desire to be fully can-
16 did and honest about his testimony, the fact that he is an
17 Irishman and I am an Irishman, lends no credence whatsoever
18 to our witness's veracity. We will leave that for another
19 day.

20 Mr. Fithian, I guess I want to pick up the line of
21 questioning to counsel as to how did Dan Rather pick you out
22 of 214 million people and start this whole business talking
23 to you anyway.

24 Mr. Dodd. If the gentleman would yield?

25 Counsel, why do you not proceed with that line of

1 questioning?

2 Mr. Pithian. I will let counsel take the questioning
3 from here, but I will get back into this before the night
4 is out, Mr. Chairman.

5 Mr. Dodd. I have a feeling that you will.

6 Counsel?

7 Mr. Purdy. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

8 Mr. McKeown, you were about to begin responding to a
9 question as to how you first made contact with Mr. Rather
10 for the CBS Special?

11 Mr. McKeown. I was sitting at home and a lady called
12 me by the name of Harriet Rubin and she was in Dallas,
13 Texas and I was in Miami and she asked me if this was the
14 McKeown that used to live in Houston and I said yes.

15 She said that she was with "60 Minutes," she was
16 representing Mike Wallace, and I said, what is this? A bunch
17 of baloney? I thought it was just a hoax.

18 She said no. I would like to come down there to Miami
19 and she was a researcher for CBS. That was what she was.
20 She worked in the research department. So she came.

21 And she called me up. She checked into the "Four
22 Ambassadors." So I drove over there and we went up to her
23 room and she had a taperecording and I just told her about
24 what happened.

25 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, how was it that she found out

1 about you?

2 Mr. McKeown. I do not know. I asked her. I said how
3 did you find out about it? She said, your name is already
4 in the Warren Commission. She said you might as well tell
5 me about it. They are going to call you up before the
6 Committee and you will have to tell them.

7 Mr. Purdy. What Committee was that?

8 Mr. McKeown. I guess this one.

9 Mr. Purdy. In 1975, this Committee was not in existence.

10 Mr. McKeown. I do not know. She says, you are going
11 to have to go before some Committee.

12 Mr. Purdy. Was anybody with you at the time?

13 Mr. McKeown. No, I was by myself.

14 Mr. Purdy. Just you and Harriet Rubin?

15 Mr. McKeown. Right.

16 Mr. Purdy. No one else present?

17 Mr. McKeown. Nobody.

18 Mr. Purdy. Was anybody else present during any meetings
19 you had with Miss Rubin?

20 Mr. McKeown. Prio. When her and I went up to Carlos
21 Prio's house and it was nothing about -- well, yes, it was
22 about the assassination. It was about this Spanish guy
23 coming with Oswald, you know what I mean?

24 Mr. Purdy. About the Spanish guy coming with Oswald?

25 Mr. McKeown. Coming with him, was with him, and I called

1 Prio off into the next room and asked him, do you think that
2 I should tell this woman anything about all of that? He
3 said yes. The more trouble you can get Castro in, do it.
4 That is what he said.

5 Mr. Purdy. How would that get Castro in trouble?

6 Mr. McKeown. Well, I do not know.

7 Mr. Purdy. Did Miss Rubin ask you about the Oswald
8 meeting, or did you first suggest it to her?

9 Mr. McKeown. No. She asked me on the phone, she says,
10 I understand Jack Ruby came to see you and all this and
11 all that, and I told her yes. And she says, did Oswald
12 come to see you?

13 I said yes, he came to my door.

14 Mr. Purdy. Was that the first time that you had ever
15 spoken who was not an acquaintance of yours?

16 Mr. McKeown. That was the first time. That has not
17 been a real time ago.

18 Mr. Purdy. Why did you tell her?

19 Mr. McKeown. I really did not have to tell her.

20 Mr. Purdy. Why did you tell her?

21 Mr. McKeown. I do not know,

22 Mr. Purdy. Did she know, before she asked you, that
23 you had met Oswald?

24 Mr. McKeown. Did she ask me if I knew Oswald?

25 Mr. Purdy. Did she know that you had met Oswald before

1 she asked you about the meeting?

2 Mr. McKeown. I do not know if she knew it or not.

3 Mr. Purdy. Do you know if anybody told her before she
4 talked to you that you had met Oswald?

5 Mr. McKeown. She told me she went and talked to
6 Oswald's mother.

7 Mr. Purdy. What did Oswald's mother say about you?

8 Mr. McKeown. She did not say; she did not tell me.
9 She just told me -- I said, what have you been doing over
10 there in Dallas, and she said she went and talked to Lee
11 Harvey Oswald's mother.

12 Mr. Purdy. Did Miss Rubin talked to anyone who knew
13 that you had met Oswald before you told her that you had
14 met Oswald?

15 Mr. McKeown. I do not know.

16 Mr. Purdy. Do you think she did?

17 Mr. McKeown. She acted like she did, because she asked
18 me.

19 Mr. Purdy. Can you think who it might have been that
20 she talked to?

21 Mr. McKeown. No.

22 Mr. Purdy. Who else had you talked to about this who
23 might have communicated this information to her?

24 Mr. McKeown. After the assassination I talked to quite
25 a few people that that dirty bastard is the one who had come

1 to my house. You know, I guarantee if he came to your
2 house you'd go tell somebody.

3 Mr. Purdy. You told a number of people including your
4 probation officer that you had met Oswald and Ruby, correct?

5 Mr. McKeown. If I did, I do not remember.

6 Mr. Purdy. Earlier today, you stated --

7 Mr. McKeown. I might have.

8 Mr. Purdy. You stated that you told a number of
9 people, including your probation officer.

10 Mr. McKeown. I probably did.

11 Mr. Purdy. You told them that before the FBI inter-
12 view on February 28, 1964, is that correct?

13 Mr. McKeown. To be frank with you, I do not know. I
14 do not know.

15 Mr. Purdy. Earlier today you gave us quite a list of
16 a number of people, some of whom you remember their names,
17 some you do not, whom you believe you told you met Ruby and
18 Oswald. After the assassination you told them and before
19 you talked to the FBI, is that correct?

20 Mr. McKeown. Repeat that.

21 Mr. Purdy. You told us earlier today that you talked
22 with quite a number of people after the assassination,
23 You told them that you had met Oswald and Ruby and you told
24 these people this prior to the time you had the interview
25 with the FBI?

1 Mr. McKeown. Yes, probably.

2 It was common knowledge.

3 Mr. Purdy. What was common knowledge?

4 Mr. McKeown. That Sam Neal was at my house when he
5 came there. Sam Neal knows a thousand people or more there,
6 and you know, he told quite a few.

7 Mr. Purdy. If it was common knowledge, why did you
8 hesitate to tell the FBI?

9 Mr. McKeown. I just do not know.

10 Mr. Purdy. Did it ever cross your mind?

11 Mr. McKeown. God Almighty, I certainly wanted to tell
12 them, but I cannot remember. To be frank with you, I cannot
13 remember.

14 Mr. Purdy. As soon as you recognized Mr. Oswald and
15 Mr. Ruby, did you consider going to the authorities to tell
16 them that Mr. Oswald had approached you to buy a high-
17 powered rifle?

18 Mr. McKeown. Did I go to them and tell them?

19 Mr. Purdy. Did you consider going to the authorities
20 and tell them that shortly after the assassination.

21 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

22 Mr. Purdy. Why did you not go and talk to anybody until
23 January 28, 1964, two months later.

24 Mr. McKeown. I think you have the dates mixed up there.
25 I am going to be frank with you. Like I told you, I was

1 going to lunch with this lady when the President got killed
2 and we came back to the office. Now, that was in November,
3 right?

4 Mr. Purdy. Right.

5 Mr. McKeown. As soon as we got back to the office --
6 I will not say it was the next day, but I will say it was
7 within two to three days that the FBI was there.

8 Mr. Purdy. They came to see you?

9 Mr. McKeown. At the office.

10 Mr. Purdy. How long did the interview take?

11 Mr. McKeown. At the office where I was working.

12 Mr. Purdy. How long did that interview take?

13 Mr. McKeown. It was no interview.

14 Mr. Purdy. What transpired at that meeting?

15 Mr. McKeown. He wanted to know if I was McKeown, and
16 I said yes and he asked me to come up to his office and
17 I said that I would be glad to.

18 Mr. Purdy. The record indicates that the FBI interview
19 was on January 28, 1964. Is it your contention today that
20 the record is wrong and that you did not meet with Special
21 Agent W. F. Foltz, Jr., on January 28, 1964 when you discussed
22 with him your meeting with Jack Ruby?

23 Mr. McKeown. Could you repeat the question?

24 Mr. Purdy. Is it your contention today that the FBI
25 report dated January 28, 1964 is incorrect in that it says

1 you were interviewed on January 28th and not sooner?

2 Do you have a specific present recollection that you
3 were interviewed prior to that time?

4 Mr. McKeown. It seems as though I was, yes, but maybe
5 I was not. Hell, I do not know.

6 The only thing I know, I went up to the FBI offices.
7 There was not a soul in there but him and I.

8 Mr. Purdy. Your present recollection is that you did
9 not consider going to the authorities after the assassina-
10 tion to tell them that you had met Ruby and Oswald until
11 you talked to the FBI in their office, is that correct?

12 Mr. McKeown. Are you trying to say that I should have
13 gone up there?

14 Mr. Purdy. I was asking, first of all, if you considered
15 going to law enforcement authorities to tell them that you
16 knew Ruby and Oswald prior to the time that you had the two-
17 hour meeting with the FBI.

18 Mr. McKeown. I considered it.

19 Mr. Purdy. Why did you not go to the authorities?

20 Mr. McKeown. Well, I do not know. To be frank with
21 you, I do not know. Maybe I was scared or something. Maybe
22 I was scared I would get involved, or something. I do not
23 know.

24 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, when Miss Rubin called you --

25 Mr. McKeown. Maybe I should have went.

1 Mr. Purdy. When Miss Rubin called you from CBS, did
2 she tell you that there would be any financial remuneration
3 to you for telling your story?

4 Mr. McKeown. No. She told me she would pay my expenses
5 back to Texas.

6 Mr. Purdy. Was there any discussion of payment beyond
7 expenses?

8 Mr. McKeown. No. They were very nice. They rented me
9 a room at the Holiday Inn and they rented me a Rent-a-car.
10 You see, I have a sister and brother in Houston. They told
11 me I could stay an extra week and keep the rent car and
12 charge it to them.

13 Mr. Purdy. Did anyone help you negotiate or work with
14 CBS? Did you have an agent of any kind?

15 Mr. McKeown. No.

16 Mr. Purdy. You testified earlier that you had been
17 approached by British Broadcasting Company for a television
18 show. Did they offer you any money?

19 Mr. McKeown. Well, yes.

20 Mr. Purdy. How much money did they offer you?

21 Mr. McKeown. \$100.

22 Mr. Purdy. Is that how much they paid you?

23 Mr. McKeown. Yes.

24 Mr. Purdy. Did the British Broadcasting Company approach
25 you, or did you, or someone, approach them?

1 Mr. McKeown. They approached me.

2 Mr. Purdy. Do you know if anyone suggested to them
3 that you would be a good person for their show?

4 Mr. McKeown. Not that I know of. He told me that
5 they could not pay any money on account they did not put
6 any commercials on over there and I said well, if it will
7 help try to solve the President's assassination, and find
8 out who in the hell did kill him, I would be willing to do
9 that.

10 Mr. Purdy. Did anyone give you any advice, prior to
11 appearing either on CBS or BBC programs, about what you were
12 going to say?

13 Mr. McKeown. Not a soul. As a matter of fact, my
14 ex-wife, the mother of my children, she was all against it.
15 on account I have a son-in-law in Miami that is pretty high
16 up in society and she did not want to let him know that I
17 was mixed up in this.

18 Mr. Purdy. Has anyone ever approached you with any
19 serious proposal providing you with money in exchange for
20 information you wanted to give about the assassination?

21 Mr. McKeown. No. I wish they had.

22 Mr. Purdy. Have you ever considered writing a book about
23 these experiences?

24 Mr. McKeown. I have considered writing a book, yes,
25 about my experiences with Castro. As a matter of fact, there

1 have been a number of people who have come to me these past
2 years and I always refused it, because I did not want to
3 do it.

4 Mr. Purdy. Do you presently have a book contract
5 outstanding for you to write a book about the assassination?

6 Mr. McKeown. No, not about the assassination.

7 Mr. Purdy. Do you have a present understanding or
8 working relationship with any agent or any book publisher
9 that you will write a book about any subject which will
10 include references to the assassination?

11 Mr. McKeown. No. I have talked to a few people with
12 this book, this book business, and they want me to put it
13 in a book that Oswald came to see me and Ruby came to see
14 me.

15 Mr. Purdy. Who are you working on this book with?

16 Mr. Appel. I would object to these questions.

17 Mr. Purdy. Mr. Chairman, I would like to respond to the
18 objection. It is counsel's contention that these questions
19 go directly to the witness's credibility as to possible
20 incentives for embellishments on his previous story, but in
21 the form of some pressure from some other source, or for the
22 potential from some monetary gain that could result from a
23 dramatic story concerning the assassination.

24 Mr. Dodd. Does counsel want to be heard in support of
25 his objection?

1 Mr. Appel. I feel that you could call in somebody to
2 testify about pressure if you feel that there is any undue
3 pressure here. I do not really see that it is relevant.

4 Mr. Dodd. The Chair is going to overrule the objection
5 on the grounds that it does tend to support or test the
6 credibility of the witness and therefore, I will ask the
7 witness to respond to questions of counsel.

8 Counsel may proceed.

9 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, are you presently working with
10 anyone on a book with whom you have a contract outstanding
11 or a in the works for you to produce a book which includes
12 information about your knowledge about the assassination?

13 Mr. McKeown. Well, the book that I have a contract for --
14 as a matter of fact, I do not have a contract. I do not
15 have a contract with any publisher whatsoever, none. But
16 I have a little contract with him for writing a book for
17 me.

18 Mr. Purdy. Who is that?

19 Mr. McKeown. Mark Lane.

20 Mr. Purdy. Have any general figures or monetary remun-
21 eration been discussed as to how much money you can expect
22 from such a book?

23 Mr. McKeown. Yes, but nothing to get excited about.
24 As a matter of fact, we have not been able to sell it, so
25 there must not be much to it.

1 Mr. Purdy. What is the general monetary figure, or
2 figures, you have been told you might be able to recover
3 for this book?

4 Mr. McKeown. Maybe \$10,000.

5 Mr. Purdy. Mr. McKeown, did you tell the Select
6 Committee on Assassinations staff members on February 14th
7 of this year that the figure \$50,000 had been discussed
8 for that book?

9 Mr. McKeown. It had, yes. Now it is down to \$10,000.
10 As a matter of fact, this man that got shot over here in
11 Georgia -- I do not know him, do not misunderstand; I do not
12 know him -- he is the one who said he would give me the
13 \$10,000. But that is out now, because he got shot, and he
14 was going to open up a publishing company and now he is not.

15 Mr. Purdy. Have you been recently told a figure as
16 to how much money you might be able to get from this book?

17 Mr. McKeown. Recently, yes.

18 Mr. Purdy. What figure were you told recently?

19 Mr. McKeown. Maybe \$50,000.

20 Mr. Purdy. How recently was that.

21 Mr. McKeown. I have been told that so many times, I do
22 not believe it.

23 Mr. Appel. May I have a moment to speak with the
24 witness, please?

25 (Pause)

1 Mr. Purdy. Did Mr. Lane approach you, or did you
2 approach Mr. Lane, about writing this book?

3 Mr. McKeown. He approached me.

4 Mr. Purdy. Mr. Chairman, I have no further questions.

5 Mr. Dodd. Let us suspend for a moment here.

6 (A brief recess was taken.)

7 Mr. Dodd. I know Mr. Fithian is anxious to pursue his
8 line of questioning. I wonder if you might comment.

9 In your testimony earlier to us today, you made refer-
0 ence to the fact that at the time of Mr. Oswald's visit to
1 your home, there was an associate of yours, or a friend of
2 yours present, a Mr. Neal, Sam Neal.

3 Mr. McKeown. Right.

4 Mr. Dodd. I wonder if you might be able to tell us,
5 at that time, in August or September, 1963, the time of the
6 alleged visit where Mr. Neal was living, what his address
7 was at that time?

8 Mr. McKeown. At my house.

9 Mr. Dodd. He was living at your home?

0 Mr. McKeown. Yes. He was getting a divorce from his
1 wife and he was pretty despondent and everything, so I had
2 four bedrooms there. I told him to come on over and move
3 in here. I knew him a long time.

4 Mr. Dodd. Where did he work at the time?

5 Mr. McKeown. He works for NASA, a master electrician.

1 Mr. Dodd. NASA?

2 Mr. McKeown. When they were building NASA down there.

3 Mr. Dodd. Did you have mutual friends, associates, or
4 people he would have known that you did not know that came
5 by there to visit from time to time while he was living
6 there?

7 Mr. McKeown. He had a lot of friends, yes. He had a
8 lot of friends.

9 Mr. Dodd. Can you recall?

10 Mr. McKeown. What?

11 Mr. Dodd. Can you recall for us, to the best of your
12 knowledge, the names of any of these people who were friends
13 of his at that time?

14 Mr. McKeown. He knew J. D. Hern,

15 Mr. Dodd. Who?

16 Mr. McKeown. J. D. Hern. He lived about a block when
17 he separated, and he knew Raymond Neal, but no kin to him.
18 Their name just happened to be the same, and he knew a lot
19 of people.

20 Mr. Dodd. Where did Ray Neal work?

21 Mr. McKeown. Raymond Neal, he worked for Sinclair
22 Oil. He is retired. They were just friends. We would go
23 fishing together and things like that.

24 Mr. Dodd. Anybody else you can think of?

25 Mr. McKeown. There was a whole lot of them.

2 Mr. Dodd. Is Mr. Neal still alive?

3 Mr. McKeown. I think so. I have not seen him. As a
4 matter of fact, it was at his house where Dan Rather inter-
5 viewed me.

6 Mr. Dodd. What is the address of that place, do you
7 recall?

8 Mr. McKeown. I know it is General Delivery, St. Leon
9 Texas. Raymond Neal told me about six, seven months ago,
10 and I got word two weeks ago that Raymond Neal's wife died,
11 and Raymond Neal told me about six months ago that Sam was
12 a terrible case, he had cancer. Whether he is living now,
13 I do not know.

14 Mr. Dodd. You have not had any contact with Mr. Neal
15 since the time you have been interviewed by Mr. Rather?

16 Mr. McKeown. Yes, I have had contact with him.

17 Mr. Dodd. When was the last time?

18 Mr. McKeown. When my brother died, I went back home to
19 his funeral and I droye down and talked to Sam.

20 Mr. Dodd. How long ago was that?

21 Mr. McKeown. Seven or eight months ago.

22 Mr. Dodd. Seven or eight months. The last time you
23 saw him was seven months?

24 Mr. McKeown. Yes. He was sick then.

25 Mr. Dodd. Since that time, you have had no contact with

1 him?

2 Mr. McKeown. None whatsoever.

3 Mr. Dodd. Have you made any effort to keep in touch
4 with him?

5 Mr. McKeown. No.

6 Mr. Dodd. He has not written you?

7 Mr. McKeown. No. He never writes. He is the gentle-
8 man who called me on the phone and said, that's the guy who
9 was at your house, Sam Neal,

10 Mr. Dodd. The fellow who did what?

11 Mr. McKeown. He was the gentleman who called me on
12 the phone the morning that Ruby killed Oswald because he
13 was watching television down at some friends of his house
14 and he called me up and told me, are you watching television?
15 I said yes.

16 He said, well, that's the little bastard who was at
17 your house,

18 Mr. Dodd. Which one of those people was he referring
19 to?

20 Mr. McKeown. He was referring to Oswald, because he ha
21 never seen Ruby.

22 Mr. Dodd. The assassination of Oswald by Ruby happened
23 almost 48 hours after the assassination of President Kennedy
24 I presume you had been watching television or had seen
25 newspapers and so forth.

1 Mr. McKeown. I saw something in a newspaper that
2 they were going to broadcast it --

3 Mr. Dodd. Let me ask you this. Did you turn on the
4 television on Friday, November 22, 1963 when you received
5 word that the President was assassinated?

6 Mr. McKeown. No, I had a radio. We were in the office
7 where I worked in the pump company.

8 Mr. Dodd. Did you turn the television on Friday night?
9 Did you watch any television at all that you recall over
10 that week-end?

11 Mr. McKeown. I watched everything on it, according
12 to the assassination.

13 Mr. Dodd. At that time, did you see the pictures of
14 the then-alleged assassin, Lee Harvey Oswald.

15 Mr. McKeown. No.

16 Mr. Dodd. You never saw any pictures of Lee Harvey
17 Oswald on television?

18 Mr. McKeown. Not as I recall, I did not. The only
19 time I seen him is when he shot him, you know? That was
20 the only time that I knew that was him.

21 I watched, you know,-- you know.

22 Mr. Dodd. Do you see what I am driving at with you?
23 I am trying to find out whether you recognized this fellow
24 except for the fact that Mr. Neal told you it was the same
25 guy. There was 48 hours between the time the assassination

1 occurred and the time that Ruby assassinated Oswald. This
2 fellow's picture was on every TV screen in America.

3 Mr. McKeown. If it was, I did not recognize him.

4 Mr. Dodd. You did not recognize him.

5 Mr. McKeown. I did not pay much attention.

6 Mr. Dodd. You did not pay much attention to what was
7 going on?

8 Mr. McKeown. No. I was more interested in whether he
9 was going to die or not, the President. He lingered about
10 four or five hours.

11 Mr. Dodd. Not at all. About one hour. About 2:00
12 o'clock in the afternoon.

13 Mr. McKeown. I was at the radio in the office and it
14 was 12:00 o'clock when we went to get lunch and the President
15 did not die until about 2:30 or 3:00.

16 Mr. Dodd. That is right.

17 I am asking you whether or not, between Friday evening
18 and Sunday morning, November, 1963, whether or not you
19 recognized pictures that were appearing on TV screens all
20 across this country of Lee Harvey Oswald. Did you recognize
21 the man who had been in your living room a couple of months
22 before?

23 Mr. McKeown. I did not pay any attention.

24 Mr. Dodd. You did not pay any attention?

25 Mr. McKeown. No. I did not have any idea. As a matter

1 of fact, I had put that man out of my mind. I thought he
2 was just a rat. I did not have no idea, do you know what
3 I mean?

4 It was just like I came to your door to sell you a book,
5 and you said no, you wouldn't think no more about me, would
6 you?

7 Mr. Dodd. You did not recognize his name, Lee Harvey
8 Oswald?

9 Mr. McKeown. I recognized the name. I said, it seems
0 like that guy who was here was named Oswald. I said, oh,
1 well, I guess he wasn't, you know?

2 The only time I recognized him was when I was looking
3 directly at the screen when he shot him.

4 Mr. Dodd. When was that?

5 Mr. McKeown. I think it was Sunday morning.

6 Mr. Dodd. I thought you just told us that you were not
7 watching it?

8 Mr. McKeown. Oh, yes. I did not tell you I wasn't
9 watching it. I told you I was watching it and I told you
10 Sam Neal called me and asked me if I was watching it. I said
11 yes, I am watching it.

12 He says, well, that's the bastard who killed the Presi-
13 dent who was at your house. I said yeah, I know it is.

14 That is what I told you, right?

5 Mr. Dodd. Mr. Fithian, do you want to proceed with your

1 questions?

2 (Pause)

3 Counsel brings up a good point. That Sunday morning
4 that you received a call from Mr. Neal, did you get the call
5 did you see Jack Ruby shoot Lee Harvey Oswald?

6 Mr. McKeown. I saw him push up there in front and --
7 in Mr. Dodd's live coverage, not replay.

8 Mr. McKeown. It was live, I think. It was live. And
9 this one particular fellow had a Stetson hat on. I guess
10 he was the Sheriff or something.

11 Mr. Dodd. Let me ask you this. What time in the
12 morning do you recall getting the phonecall from Mr. Neal?
13 How early was it? Was it mid-day.

14 Mr. McKeown. Around 11:00 o'clock, I think. I really
15 do not know what time it was. It must have been right after
16 the shooting occurred. What time was that?

17 Mr. Dodd. I am asking you.

18 Mr. McKeown. I do not know.

19 Mr. Dodd. You do not recall?

20 Mr. McKeown. Can you remember what time Oswald got
21 shot?

22 Mr. Dodd. Sure.

23 Mr. McKeown. I cannot.

24 Mr. Dodd. All right.

25 Mr. Fithian, do you want to proceed?

1 Mr. Fithian. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

2 Mr. McKeown, I do hope that in the closing moments --

3 Mr. McKeown. I will do anything you want me to.

4 Mr. Fithian. That you will reflect on your responsibility
5 before the Committee and your responsibility in history
6 because we are about to terminate this part of the proceedings
7 and we do not have a very clear picture of what you know
8 about this.

9 Mr. McKeown. I am trying to tell you everything I know.

0 Mr. Fithian. I wish I could accept that. I am going
1 to give you an opportunity, but I have got to tell you that
2 I am disappointed.

3 I am going to go back over the testimony that you have
4 given here, some of the statements that you have made, and
5 I want you to be as candid as you can, remembering that you
6 are under oath, remembering that all we asked you to do
7 when you were sworn in today was to tell the truth, the
8 whole truth, and nothing about the truth. I emphasize that
9 last, nothing but the truth.

0 Mr. McKeown. That is what I am doing.

1 Mr. Fithian. I advise you as a friend, that is how
2 you get in trouble before this Committee.

3 Mr. McKeown. I do not want to get in any trouble. I
4 get into enough trouble.

5 Mr. Fithian. Let us go through this and try to be as

1 straightforward as you can. Some of them are very vague
2 and very much in contradiction to each other and somehow
3 not coming out right.

4 I would like to put aside other testimony you have
5 given us this morning and just tell me, truthfully and
6 honestly and candidly, and in short terms, the answers to
7 some questions that I have.

8 Number one, let us talk about the Jack Ruby or Rubin-
9 stein visit to you. You testified this morning that Mr.
10 Ruby came to you and asked for a letter to Castro.

11 Mr. McKeown, I did not say that. I said he came to
12 me and wanted to know if I could help him get rid of some
13 jeeps and some slot machines.

14 Mr. Fithian, Yes, and he specifically asked you for a
15 letter of introduction.

16 Mr. McKeown, Right.

17 Mr. Fithian, To the Cubans, including Castro.

18 Mr. McKeown, Yes.

19 Mr. Fithian, That is what I am talking about.

20 Mr. McKeown, Yes.

21 Mr. Fithian, Just setting all aside, the details of
22 whether he was selling jeeps or bubble gum, I am saying he
23 came to you for the purpose of a letter of introduction to
24 the Cuban authorities, right?

25 Mr. McKeown, That is exactly right.

1 Mr. Fithian. And you, at first, were not going to
2 write that, and you thought -- I am not faulting you -- that
3 you might write it because he was going to pay you money
4 for it, right?

5 Mr. McKeown. Right.

6 Mr. Fithian. In your testimony, you said that after
7 awhile you decided that you would write it and that you
8 did write it, is that correct?

9 Mr. McKeown. Right.

10 Mr. Fithian. Then you said that you did not give it
11 to him.

12 Mr. McKeown. I did not.

13 Mr. Fithian. Why did you not give it to him?

14 Mr. McKeown. Because he never did come back to get
15 it. He never did come up with the money. I told him if
16 he would give me \$10,000 and if he did not get to see Castro
17 I would give him his \$10,000 back.

18 Mr. Fithian. You said that you would write a letter
19 and if he would give you \$10,000, you would give it back to
20 him if that letter would not get him to see Castro.

21 Mr. McKeown. That is right, exactly right.

22 Mr. Fithian. How many times did he return? How many
23 times did Mr. Ruby return?

24 Mr. McKeown. He came about three or four times.

25 Mr. Fithian. Each time asking for the letter?

1 Mr. McKeown. No. Well, yes, more or less.

2 Mr. Pithian. That was the purpose, was it not? He
3 wanted a letter of introduction?

4 Mr. McKeown. When I look back --

5 Mr. Pithian. And he wanted to be able to, once he got
6 the letter of introduction, to say well, McKeown, he used
7 to play baseball or whatever. That is what you said this
8 morning.

9 Mr. McKeown. Yes. He asked me all about where I had
10 been with Castro and how we had talked and what we had dis-
11 cussed and things of that nature, you know, and he kept
12 after me about how many arms were there, and were there
13 really \$2 million worth. I told him I guessed there was,
14 I really do not know.

15 He said, well, no, I am going to get this money and
16 bring it back up here, and I said, have you got the money?
17 That's what I asked him. He said no, I do not have it yet.
18 Don't worry about the money, that's easy. That's easy. Do
19 not worry about that at all.

20 Then he came back and we would talk some more about
21 different things, about what warehouses I put the guns in
22 and who all helped me haul them out to his house, who lived
23 at the house, what the people's names was who lived at the
24 house, things of that nature.

25 Then he says, did you write the letter? I said, I have

1 not written it yet, because you have not given me any money
2 and then he came back and I told him I had the letter
3 written.

4 He says, you know, it is kind of risky carrying that much
5 money around. I did not believe the money -- are you listen-
6 ing to me?

7 Mr. Fithian. Yes, I am.

8 Mr. McKeown. I said well, I am not going to give you
9 the letter until you give me the money. That was the last
10 time I seen him. He never did come back.

11 Mr. Fithian. Did he, or did he not, ask you for the
12 letter when he came back?

13 Mr. McKeown. Yes, he asked me for it.

14 Mr. Fithian. He did? You are sure of that?

15 Mr. McKeown. I am almost positive that he asked me
16 for the letter, but I did not give it to him.

17 Mr. Fithian. Let me quote to you what you told Mr.
18 Rather on that point.

19 "McKeown was interviewed by the FBI" -- this is Rather
20 speaking -- "but told them nothing about Oswald." Then this
21 is the part I want you to hear.

22 "Curiously he" -- McKeown -- "did say that Jack Ruby
23 had come to see him in 1959 offering him \$25,000. for a
24 letter of introduction to Fidel Castro. Ruby never came
25 back to pick up the letter, McKeown said."

1 Mr. McKeown. That is what I told you. The last
2 time he left, he never came back and I have never seen him
3 no more until I seen him on television. Never have I laid
4 eyes on him.

5 Mr. Fithian. When you told that to Rather, you were
6 talking about his fourth visit?

7 Mr. McKeown. After his third or fourth.

8 Mr. Fithian. After his last visit?

9 Mr. McKeown. His last visit.

10 Mr. Fithian. Second, let me go back to that part of
11 the story -- I think we are going to be interrupted by a
12 vote on the Floor. That is what all these bells are about.

13 You say, you told the Committee that Oswald came to
14 you and tried to buy rifles and that he offered you a certain
15 sum of money for a certain kind of rifle. Would you repeat
16 that for me, please?

17 Mr. McKeown. When he first came in, he wanted to know
18 if I could get him some bazookas and some Thompson machines.
19 He said, he had a good deal working. They were going to
20 try to overthrow Salvador. That is where he said.

21 And I said, I guess you know that I am on probation and
22 I said that I am not going to do anything, irregardless about
23 any kind of guns or any other thing, nothing.

24 Mr. Fithian. Then he left and then he returned?

25 Mr. McKeown. He kept talking. He said, it will be a

1 big benefit to you. We know you can get these guns. We
2 know you have got them, we know you can get them. I don't
3 see why you do not help us out.

4 And I said well, I just want to let you know that I am
5 not going to help you out, not only you, but nobody else.
6 I am not going to get involved.

7 I said, I got involved in this damn thing innocently.
8 I did.

9 All I was in the damned thing for was to try to get my
10 buisness back over there in Cuba, and then I get into all
11 of this.

12 And so, I was trying to get him out of my house. I
13 finally got him out of the house and this guy went to him --
14 this guy in the car -- and he comes back and this guy is
15 standing by the car and I go out on the porch, and he says
16 well, look. This won't be very much. You can do this today,
17 maybe tomorrow, whatever. I want you to get me four high-
18 powered rifles, automatics, with telescope sight. He said
19 he would prever .300 Savage automatics. That is what he
20 said.

21 Mr. Fithian. Why do you remember this so clearly?

22 Mr. McKeown. Because I have a .300 Savage automatic.

23 Mr. Fithian. You should know that a .300 Savage
24 automatic is a very easily acquired weapon.

5 Mr. McKeown. It certainly is.

1 Mr. Fithian. You don't have to have any special help,
2 you do not have to have a man with your connections to get
3 one.

4 Mr. McKeown. That is exactly what I told him. I said,
5 you can get those guns right down here at the Sears Roebuck
6 or most any hardware store you can get them.

7 Mr. Fithian. Did you not think --

8 Mr. McKeown. He says we want you to get them for us.

9 Mr. Fithian. Did you not think it was a little bit odd
10 that he was going to offer you three or four times the
11 price?

12 Mr. McKeown. I thought it was ridiculous. I told
13 him that it was ridiculous. I said, you can get the guns --

14 Mr. Fithian. Mr. McKeown, were you on pro when you
15 were talking to the FBI?

16 Mr. McKeown. I think so.

17 Mr. Fithian. In February of '64?

18 Mr. McKeown. I think so. I do not know. You can check
19 back. I do not know.

20 I know that I was scared.

21 Mr. Fithian. To set the record correct, your parole
22 ended at the end of 1963. I do not doubt that you were
23 frightened in talking to the FBI.

24 Mr. McKeown. You'd better believe it.

25 Mr. Fithian. Follow me very closely on this. If I were

1 frightened and I were going to be interrogated by the FBI,
2 and the assassin of the President of the United States had
3 been at my door and I had turned down his request to get
4 a high-powered rifle, do you not think that it would have
5 been reasonable to expect that I would tell the FBI about
6 my good deed?

7 Mr. McKeown. I sure as hell would.

8 Mr. Fithian. In spite of the fact that you loved
9 the President, in spite of the fact that you knew all about
10 this, in spite of the fact that you knew Jack Ruby --

11 Mr. McKeown. I did not know Jack Ruby.

12 Mr. Fithian. That you had met him four times.

13 Mr. McKeown. You emphasized that I knew these people;
14 before they ever come to me, I did not know them from Adam.
15 I wish they had never come to me.

16 Mr. Fithian. In spite of the fact that Jack Ruby had
17 come to you and had talked to you four times, or three times,
18 or whatever, and you are now being asked by the FBI if you
19 know anything about it, in spite of your Cuban connections
20 and all the rest of it, and despite the good deed that you
21 had done by turning down this assassin who had asked you to
22 get him a rifle, you expect to sit there and tell me and
23 expect me to believe you that you sat there and talked to
24 the FBI for two hours and you did not even mention this?

25 Let us get our story straight. If you are going to write

1 a book, would you not sell more copies if you tell it the
2 way you are telling it now than if you told the truth? Is
3 that not the real thing we have been fighting with all day
4 today?

5 Mr. McKeown. We have not been fighting.

6 Mr. Fithian. Is that not the real effort that we have
7 been making here? You have been trying to protect a fable
8 that you want to sell to the public and you are not inter-
9 ested in getting the story straight.

10 Mr. McKeown. I most certainly am.

11 Mr. Appel. I object to this. He is badgering.

12 Mr. McKeown. I hope to God that you find out who killed
13 the President and if I can help you any way in the world I
14 would do it, and I am going to do it.

15 Mr. Appel. I object.

16 Mr. Dodd. Let's suspend one second. Why do we not
17 take a five-minute recess here and answer that roll call.
18 The second bell has run. Then we will come back.

19 (A brief recess was taken.)

20 Mr. Dodd. At the time that we were called away to
21 answer a quorum call, Mr. Fithian was questioning the witness
22 and I would yield to Mr. Fithian to pursue his line of
23 questioning.

24 Mr. Fithian. Mr. Chairman, I am not sure that further
25 questioning would be all that productive. I think the record

1 has shown that we have three, if not four or five, inconsis-
2 tencies in the witness's testimony and the record will show
3 that the witness is in the process, if not fictionalizing
4 this, at least commercializing this, in a book arrangement
5 and I think that that is really what we have learned here
6 today, and I have no further questions.

7 Mr. Dodd. Well, fine.

8 I want to, first of all, thank you, Mr. McKeown, for
9 being here today. It has been a long day for you and the
10 Committee is appreciative of that. I would be negligent in
11 my duty, however, as Chairman before this Committee before
12 we terminate not to remind you of the tremendous significance
13 and importance of these hearings, so vitally important that
14 each and every witness who appears before us should be as
15 candid as honest as he or she can possibly be in trying to
16 help us arrive at the truth.

17 I would also be negligent if I did not remind you, as
18 a witness before this Committee, of a fact which I am sure
19 you and your counsel are both well aware of and that is
20 that the cloak of immunity does not extend to perjury and
21 I am sure that your attorney has apprised you of that fact.
22 I am sure you are aware of it.

23 Having said that, first, I want, by the rules of our
24 committee, I would like to give you give minutes in which time
25 you can, if you so desire, sum up for us your own feelings

1 or thoughts. At this particular time, it would be the last
2 opportunity, more than likely, that you would have to straighten
3 out any irregularities in your own testimony. This is the
4 opportunity for you to do so.

5 To repeat what Mr. Fithian said earlier, we do not
6 harbor any ill feelings towards any witness whatsoever and
7 we want you to know that, and we are appreciative of your
8 being here. I am going to give you that opportunity now
9 to utilize those five minutes, if you so desire.

10 Mr. Appel. Mr. Chairman, I would like to speak briefly
11 on behalf of Mr. McKeown, as allowed under Rule 3.6, just
12 very briefly, then I would like to have him have a chance
13 to say something briefly.

14 I would like to remind the Committee that Mr. McKeown
15 has ~~been~~ brought up here from Miami under strange circum-
16 stances. He has been brought from Miam under very strange
17 circumstances to a strange place. He is very nervous.

18 I do not know the man other than having met him this
19 morning and being here today, but I know that he is rather
20 nervous being here. I think a lot of the problem of conflict
21 in his testimony has been a result of his misunderstanding
22 of questions, possibly, or just being nervous and confused
23 and I think the Committee should keep that in mind.

24 I think that the Committee should also keep in mind,
25 though, that there might be conflicts in what he has said

because of his confusion, but there is possible fruit here for further investigation by the Committee and I do not think that his testimony should be totally discredited because of his nervousness, et cetera.

By all means, the Committee should follow up what he has said here today to find possible further information that will get to the bottom of this investigation.

That is all I would like to say and I would like to have Mr. McKeown --

Mr. Dodd. Let me just respond. The Committee is aware of that. We do recognize that it is an unsettling experience to have to testify before any panel but, again, as I am sure you have advised your client here, the law is not that forgiving when it comes to nervousness of the witness. We are seeking the truth, and we would hope that if the witness would recognize that he has nothing to fear at all from this Committee, and while we respect and understand what nervousness can do to a person, this is your opportunity now -- we hope, after some seven or eight hours that you would recognize that there is nothing to fear at all and use this opportunity, Mr. McKeown, to straighten out any concerns that you may have had or any conflicting testimony that you may have given today.

Mr. McKeown. Well, Mr. Dodd, to my knowledge, you know, as I can remember, that not a soul has told me what to

1 say or has to say it or anything. Now, I have told the
2 truth as I know it, and I would not lie. I would not tell
3 you a lie, because lying -- you know it, it gets you nowhere.

4 The only thing that I am confused on is the FBI's
5 report and what I told you people here, I guess, maybe Dan
6 Rather, I do not know. You see, I just think that I told
7 the truth. I know I told the truth. I know Lee Harvey
8 Oswald came to my door. I know that as well as I know my
9 name.

10 I know it was him and any commercial outside of it, I
11 have not made one dime except my expenses to Texas and the
12 \$100 that British Broadcasting fellow by the name of Scott
13 Malone, I guess he just gave it to me.

14 You see, after I lost my lung, I have not been able
15 to work and I had a little insurance policy which don't
16 pay me much and after I was disabled, where I could not
17 hardly get my breath, well, they put me on disability, you
18 know, so I get the Social Security and that is what I am
19 living on. And I am living with my daughter.

20 If I have misled you in any way, I am sorry. I really
21 am, because I want to tell you the truth. I know it was
22 Oswald who came to see me and nobody has told me anything.
23 I know it was him and I know it was Jack Ruby who came to
24 see me at my place of business. I know it. As well as I
25 am sitting here, I know it.

1 Mr. Dodd. Is that the conclusion of your statement?

2 Mr. McKeown. I just wanted to let you know that I am
3 doing the best I can. I do not want to tell you a lie, for
4 God's sake. I do not want to tell you any lie. What would
5 I gain by telling you a story? Nothing whatsoever. I would
6 not gain anything. I would just jeopardize myself. That
7 is all that I would do.

8 Mr. Dodd. I thank you.

9 I should also warn you, and advise you, rather, that
10 you will be under continuing subpoena subject to recall by the
11 Committee.

12 Again, I want to thank you for coming up here and
13 spending a long day. We appreciate your testimony.

14 The witness is excused.

15 Mr. McKeown. I do not understand -- continued subpoena?

16 Mr. Dodd. If, at a future date, we want to recall you
17 then the subpoena, after you appear here today, is still
18 operative, still good, to advise you of that fact.

19 Mr. Appel. If I could ask one question, is it copy
20 for me to get a copy of Exhibit 93, the FBI report, or to
21 see it one more time?

22 Mr. Dodd. You can see it.

23 Counsel, would you give counsel for the witness an
24 opportunity to look at that?

25 (Whereupon, at 3:50 o'clock p.m. the Subcommittee
proceeded to other business.)

ix. Lewis J. McWillie

Biographical Summary

(1153) McWillie was born May 4, 1908, in Kansas City, Mo. He resided in Dallas, Tex., from 1940 to 1958.(1748) In 1941 and 1942, he was employed at the Blue Bonnet Hotel.(1749) He then worked at the Top of the Hill Terrace, a gambling club in Arlington, Tex.(1750) McWillie also ran a gambling house in Fort Worth called the Four Duces.(1751)

(1154) In September 1958, McWillie moved to Cuba and managed the Tropicana Casino until May 1960.(1752) He worked as a pitboss at the Capri Hotel-Casino in Cuba from May 1960 to January 2, 1961, when he left Cuba.(1753) McWillie also worked in Aruba and Curacao.(1754)

(1155) In 1961, McWillie worked at the Cal-Neva Lodge in Nevada,(1755) and then at the Riverside Hotel, Thunderbird Club, Carousel Club (Las Vegas), and the Horseshoe Club.(1756) In 1978, McWillie was employed at the Holiday Inn Casino in Las Vegas, Nev.(1757)

Treatment by the Warren Commission

(1156) The FBI interviewed McWillie about his relationship with Ruby on two occasions.(1758) McWillie was not interviewed by Warren Commission staff, nor did he testify before the Commission.

(1157) McWillie was mentioned in the Warren Report, which stated that in September 1959, Ruby went to Cuba to visit "a close friend and known gambler, Lewis J. McWillie." (1759)

(1158) According to the Report, McWillie left Cuba in January 1961,* and in 1963, Ruby sent him a pistol in Las Vegas, "but McWillie did not accept the package."(1760) The Report concluded by stating:

The Commission has found no evidence that McWillie has engaged in any activities since leaving Cuba that are related to pro- or anti-Castro political movements or that he was involved in Ruby's abortive jeep transaction.(1761)

(1159) An appendix to the Warren Report included the following:

Ruby apparently met McWillie in about 1950 when McWillie operated a Dallas nightclub. McWillie, whom Ruby said he idolized, supervised gambling activities at Havana's Tropicana Hotel in 1959 and later was employed in a managerial capacity in a Las Vegas gambling establishment. Ruby testified that he went to Havana for 8 days in August 1959 and left because he was not interested in its gambling activities. McWillie corroborated this story except he stated only that Ruby visited Havana "sometime in 1959."(1762)

(1160) Ruby testified before the Warren Commission that McWillie called him from Cuba and requested that Ruby contact Ray Brantley, a gun store proprietor in Dallas, and have "four little Cobra guns" sent to Cuba.(1763) Ruby stated:

*McWillie's activities regarding Ruby and Cuba are discussed at length in another section of this volume.

I called Ray Brantley and I said, "Ray, McWillie called me." I don't remember if he sent me a letter or he called. He said he wants four little Cobras, or something like that. He said, "I know Mac. I have been doing business with him for a long time." (1764)

Ruby said this incident occurred during the early part of 1959. (1765) He had been asked, during his polygraph examination, if he told the truth about relaying the message to Ray Brantley regarding the guns, and Ruby replied, "Yes." (1766) Ruby also testified that he "idolized" McWillie. (1767)

(1161) The FBI interviewed Ray Brantley, the owner of Ray's Hardware Store, where Ruby allegedly purchased the guns. (1768) Brantley stated that Ruby purchased one Colt Cobra on January 19, 1960. (1769) He also stated that, at Ruby's request, on May 10, 1963, he sent a .38 Smith and Wesson Centennial revolver to L. J. McWillie in Las Vegas, Nev. (1770) Because McWillie did not pick up the revolver at the post office, it was returned to the store. (1771) In her FBI interview, Mrs. Brantley related the same information. (1772)

(1162) McWillie told the FBI that in 1963 he did request that Ruby send him a gun, but after discussing it with his wife, he decided not to pick it up at the post office. (1773) McWillie was not asked by the FBI or the Warren Commission if he ever requested that Ruby send him guns in Cuba.

Illegal Activities

(1163) McWillie had been engaged in gambling activities for 46 years (1774) in Memphis, Tenn.; Jackson, Miss.; Dallas, Tex.; Havana, Cuba; Miami, Fla.; and Reno and Las Vegas, Nev. (1775) McWillie, however, did not have an extensive arrest record. (1776) While he was arrested in Dallas, Tex., in 1949 for investigation of gambling, he was released. (1777)

(1164) McWillie admitted being acquainted with several organized crime and gambling figures, including R. D. Matthews, (1778) a Dallas and Las Vegas gambler; Joseph Civello, (1779) a Dallas organized crime leader (now deceased); and Sam Yaras, (1780) the brother of organized crime figure, Dave Yaras. In Cuba, McWillie knew Santos Trafficante, Jake Lansky, and Dino Cellini, notorious organized crime figures. (1781) He stated, however, that he knew them only "casually." (1782) McWillie was employed in Cuba by Martin and Pedro Fox, who were allegedly involved in narcotics and gambling activities. (1783) McWillie stated that he made a number of trips to Miami to deposit money in banks for the Foxes. (1784)

Relationship With Ruby

(1165) McWillie told the FBI that he had known Ruby since 1947 or 1948 but, according to the FBI report, "knew him only as an operator of a nightclub." (1785) According to another FBI report, McWillie also stated that his association with Ruby was:

strictly social and personal without any intertwined business interests, knowing that Ruby is not a gambler and does not understand the gambling business. (1786)

(1166) McWillie did not believe Ruby was involved in "gambling, prostitution, or illegal liquor sales." (1787) He said Ruby had infrequently visited the Top of the Hill Club where McWillie was employed. (1788)

(1167) McWillie told the committee he had met Ruby in approximately 1951. (1789) He explained that he would see Ruby occasionally at Webb's Coffee Shop in the Southland Hotel, a late-night restaurant, and was told Ruby operated the Vegas Club. (1790) McWillie made the following statement regarding his first meeting with Ruby:

Finally, one night we got up to go out into the lobby of the hotel and he walked up to me and said, "Is your name McWillie?" I said, "Yes." And he explained who he was and that he was Jewish and that he was having a problem with his nightclub. He talked like a real nice fellow. I said, "Why don't you go see Mr. Schepps—a man named Julius Schepps?" He owned a big liquor distributing place there and he used to play with us at the Top of Hill, a real nice man. (1791)

(1168) McWillie stated that Ruby did see Schepps and "from then on, I could never get rid of Jack Ruby." (1792) McWillie also stated that Ruby sort of "idolized" him. (1793) He indicated that the problem with Ruby's club was that "they were making him close early or something." (1794) McWillie told the committee that Ruby visited him in Cuba in 1959. (1795)

(1169) McWillie informed the FBI that in 1961, after leaving Cuba, he drove from Miami, Fla., to Lake Tahoe, Nev. En route from Miami, he stopped in Dallas and stayed overnight at Ruby's apartment. (1796) According to the FBI report, McWillie only saw Ruby for "2 or 3 hours on this occasion." (1797) McWillie told the committee that this 1961 visit was the last time he saw Ruby. (1798) He stated, however, that he received several letters from Ruby concerning Ruby's clubs. (1799) According to McWillie, Ruby never visited him in Las Vegas. (1800)

(1170) McWillie told both the FBI and the committee about his request in the early part of 1963 to have Ruby send a gun to Las Vegas. (1801) McWillie did not, however, recall asking Ruby to send four guns to Cuba in 1959. (1802)

(1171) McWillie told the FBI that his last contact with Ruby was approximately 2 months before the assassination, when Ruby telephoned him about:

some trouble he was having with a show, as a result of which he referred Ruby to Bill Miller, the owner of the Riverside Hotel in Reno, where McWillie had formerly been club manager. Their discussion on this occasion had to do only with the club's act with which Ruby was concerned. (1803)

(1172) McWillie also told the committee that Ruby had contacted him in 1963 and informed him of some "trouble" he was having with AGVA. (1804) McWillie said Ruby asked him if he knew the president of the union. (1805) McWillie did not, but referred Ruby to Bill

Miller.(1806) McWillie also called Miller and told him a friend of his was having trouble with AGVA.(1807) Ruby subsequently contacted Miller and later called McWillie a number of times to express his thanks for McWillie's assistance.(1808) McWillie stated he had no familiarity with AGVA's operations in Dallas.(1809)

(1173) McWillie described Ruby as being a very frugal individual (1810) who was always courteous to the Dallas policemen and gave them whiskey as Christmas presents.(1811) McWillie told the committee he believed Ruby wanted to be a big man around Dallas and that he shot Oswald in order to become a martyr of some sort.(1812)

(1174) Regarding Ruby's associates, McWillie stated that he and Ruby had two mutual friends, Jake Rifkin, a gambler, and Meyer Panitz, a bookmaker.(1813) According to McWillie, Ruby knew the two Campisi brothers,(1814) Jack Todd(1815) and Gordon McLendon.(1816)

(1175) McWillie told the FBI that "he did not believe Ruby had any underworld connections" but might have been "acquainted with some figures in gambling and other illegal activities." (1817)

(1176) The transcript of the deposition taken by the House Select Committee on Assassinations can be found in JFK volume V, hearings before the House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 7ff.

x. Lawrence V. Meyers

Biographical Summary

(1177) Lawrence V. Meyers was born December 16, 1910, in New York,(1818) spent a number of years working in various California cities after leaving New York as a teenager,(1819) and settled in the Chicago area, staying there for 8 years. There is an indication that he once went by the name of Hyman Victor Meyers.(1820) In 1978, he was living in Dallas, having moved there in March 1964 for business purposes.(1821) He married in 1936 and had three children.(1822)

(1178) In 1963, Meyers was a sales manager in the sporting goods division of Ero Manufacturing Co., 714 West Monroe Street, Chicago.(1823) In 1964, he moved to a similar position with a competitor, Farber Brothers, Inc., of Memphis, Tenn.(1824) In 1963, he told an acquaintance that his headquarters was in Chicago and that he had business interests in Chicago, Minneapolis, and Las Vegas.(1825) In 1978, Meyers was semiretired and worked for himself under the corporate name of LVM Sales, Inc. He was also connected with Walls Industry of Cleburne, Tex.(1826)

(1179) There is no indication that Meyers had engaged in criminal activities, had a criminal record or had been the subject of any criminal or related investigations (besides the assassination investigation). He did not appear to have any political or law enforcement connections.

Treatment by the Warren Commission

(1180) The Warren Commission considered Meyers to be a personal friend of Jack Ruby, with no intimation of criminal or similar links, and it merely tried to examine the extent of this friendship, Meyers'

impressions of Ruby, and Meyers' possible knowledge of any of Ruby's actions or associates. Meyers' Commission testimony of August 24, 1964, taken by Burt Griffin, was therefore direct and somewhat brief. (1827) Meyers was accommodating and responsive, but his recollection of dates and details was somewhat poor, as it was during his 1978 committee deposition. (1828)

(1181) Meyers told the Warren Commission that he first met Jack Ruby by chance at the Carousel nightclub, although he was not certain of the exact date. He said he had known Ruby for 6 or 7 years. (1829) (This predated Ruby's ownership of the Carousel.) In his 1978 deposition, Meyers said that he first met Ruby at a sporting goods show in Dallas in 1961 or early 1962, to which Ruby had gone because of his interest in barbells and physical culture. (1830) Meyers shared that interest, and they also had their mutual Chicago backgrounds and religious beliefs.

(1182) While their relationship has been described by a Carousel dancer as casual, (1831) Meyers stated in 1964 that he had seen Ruby 20 to 35 times since their first meeting; they always met in Dallas at the Carousel, as Meyers had occasion to make frequent business trips to Dallas. (1832) In 1978, Meyers amended the number of contacts to 12. (1833)

(1183) There is no indication that any pre-1963 visits by Meyers were relevant. Meyers visited Dallas at least four times in 1963. (1834) One visit occurred in October. Most of the details concerning this visit came from Joyce Lee McDonald, a dancer at the Carousel, who stated that she first met Meyers on October 10, 1963, at the club and saw him there for several evenings that week; she once had a few drinks with him. (1835)

(1184) Meyers' testimony indicated that he first met McDonald that week at the Texas State Fair (at the Dallas Fairgrounds), where McDonald had a part-time job involving a film promotion. This project was undergoing financial difficulties, and a \$100 check from McDonald's employers at the fair had bounced after Jack Ruby had cashed it. McDonald explained this situation to Meyers, and he responded by giving her a check for \$200, payable to Ruby. (1836) In 1978, Meyers believed that the check might have been for \$300 or \$400. (1837) He said that Ruby was the payee because he thought Ruby would cash his check drawn on a Chicago bank without any inquiries or hesitation. (1838) McDonald stated that she kept \$100 and gave Ruby \$100 to reimburse him for the bounced check. McDonald could not explain Meyers' motive in writing the check, but believed that he would "make some type of request of her in the future." (1839)

(1185) This incident seemed trivial, but Meyers was also in Dallas during the week of the assassination, arriving from Chicago with a female companion, Jean West, who also used the name Jean Aase. (1840) Meyers had first met West in Chicago a week or two before the assassination at a lounge in the apartment building where West lived at the time. Meyers described her as a "semi-professional hooker." (1841) They arrived in Dallas on November 20, 1963, registering at the Dallas Ramada Inn. They moved to the Dallas Cabana on November 21, 1963. (1842) Meyers was not able to explain fully the switch in motels and offered the possibilities that the Cabana was completely

booked or that he needed sleep after arriving in Dallas, and the Ramada Inn was located at the Dallas airport. (1843)

(1186) Meyers conducted his normal business activities during the day on November 21, 1963 and, accompanied by West, visited Ruby at the Carousel that evening, (1844) although in 1978 his recollections of this meeting were very vague, virtually non-existent. (1845) The Carousel visit lasted for approximately one hour; they had drinks and discussed show personalities, the acts at the Carousel and other things. (1846) Meyers told the Warren Commission that Ruby was upset that evening over the firing of Janet Conforto ("Jada"), one of his performers, (1847) although the dismissal had occurred one month earlier. (1848)

(1187) Meyers and West returned to the Cabana after having invited Ruby to join them there for a drink. Ruby arrived at the Cabana at approximately midnight, (1849) where he met Meyers and West and was introduced to Edward Meyers (Lawrence's brother) and his wife. Edward Meyers was in Dallas attending a convention related to his New York bottling and distributing business. (1850) Ruby stayed at the Cabana only a few minutes, saying he had to return to his club. (1851)

(1188) Meyers' next contact with Ruby occurred on Saturday night, November 23, 1963, although the exact circumstances are muddled. When interviewed following the assassination, Meyers had spoken of a telephone call to his room at approximately 10 p.m. from Ruby. (1852) They talked for 15 to 20 minutes, were unable to arrange a meeting that night, and made tentative plans to have dinner the following evening. (1853) In 1978, Meyers adamantly stated that he also had dinner with Ruby on Saturday night at the Cabana. (1854) This has not been corroborated and seems very unlikely in light of the committee's knowledge of Ruby's activities during that weekend. (1855)

(1189) Meyers told the FBI that on Sunday, November 24, 1963, Meyers went to McKinney, Tex., on business and then to Sherman, Tex., intending to play golf, but this was canceled after news of the shooting of Oswald arrived. (1856) Meyers told the committee that he received the news of the shooting while driving to his golf date and that he continued and played a round of golf (shooting his "worst round ever"). (1857) Meyers stated that the news left him in disbelief, and he decided against trying to contact either Ruby or the Dallas police department. (1858) On Monday, November 25, Meyers and West flew back to Chicago. Meyers never saw West again. (1859)

(1190) Meyers characterized Ruby as an emotional, aggressive individual with strong views on most issues. Ruby often told Meyers about the labor problems he was having and of his admiration for President Kennedy. Meyers related that Ruby often dropped names (of entertainers, public officials, Dallas police officers, "racket people"), but the only friend or associate of Ruby's that he ever met was George Senator. The Warren Commission inquired as to whether Ruby ever told Meyers about any underworld association. Meyers responded affirmatively, saying that Ruby dropped names many times, but always in a general way rather than specifically. (1860) Meyers also dis-

avowed any knowledge of a Ruby involvement in specific criminal activities such as narcotics or prostitution, (1861) although he mentioned that Ruby once said something about scalping sports tickets in Chicago and being a runner for a Chicago numbers racket. (1862) Meyers believed that Ruby's shooting of Oswald was a totally impulsive act. (1863)

(1191) When discussing the November 23, 1963, telephone call from Ruby (or the dinner conversation), (1864) Meyers stated that Ruby seemed very disturbed about the assassination and the fact that other Dallas nightclubs were remaining open that weekend, with Ruby remarking that he had to do something about the situation. Meyers said that Ruby became quite incoherent during this conversation. (1865)

(1192) Along with taking Meyers' testimony, the Warren Commission also examined 1963 FBI reports on Meyers, West and Edward Meyers (1866) and examined telephone records for Meyers' 1963 employer, the Ero Manufacturing Company. (1867) No calls of a suspicious nature were found.

(1193) The Commission also questioned several other witnesses as to whether they knew or had heard of Lawrence V. Meyers. Ralph Paul said Meyers' name meant nothing to him. (1868) Eva Grant, (1869) Alice Nichols (1870) and Curtis Crafard (1871) all said they had no recollection of this individual, although Meyers has stated that he knew Eva Grant. (1872) Ruby's roommate, George Senator, said he remembered meeting Meyers at the Carousel one night during the summer of 1963, although he was not sure of the date. Senator gave the Warren Commission a brief description of Meyers and stated that he knew a little bit about his business, but not how Ruby had met him. (1873) Senator stated that he met Meyers just that one time, but Meyers told the FBI that he had met Senator at the Carousel on several occasions, (1874) and he told the Commission that he had met Senator about six times, the first time being shortly after he met Ruby. (1875) In 1978, however, Meyers stated he had met Senator only once, merely saying hello and how are you. (1876) Meyers has also stated that he had met Abe Weinstein casually, after Weinstein was out of the nightclub business, (1877) and that he knew Joe Campisi, having first met him in the late 1960's or early 1970's at a golf tournament. (1878)

(1194) Deposition before the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

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United States Federal Building
U.S. Magistrate Courtroom 16F23
1100 Commerce Street
Dallas, Texas

Monday, May 22, 1978, 2:10 p.m.

APPEARANCES:

JOHN HORNBECK, Senior Staff Counsel
Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

DONALD PURDY, Staff Counsel
Select Committee on Assassinations
U. S. House of Representatives
Washington, D. C. 20515

SWORN TESTIMONY OF

LAWRENCE VICTOR MEYERS

P R O C E E D I N G S

Whereupon,

LAWRENCE VICTOR MEYERS

was duly sworn and testified as follows:

EXAMINATION

BY MR. PURDY:

Q Mr. Meyers, will you please state your full name for the record.

A Lawrence Victor Meyers, M-e-y-e-r-s.

Q Just prior to beginning this deposition, I have just explained a few of the minor details to make sure it is clear to you before we begin.

I have just recently given you a copy of the rules of the committee and the resolutions setting up the committee; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q Essentially, one of the main points of the deposition is that it is voluntary?

Do you understand that?

A I am aware of that.

Q At any time you can refuse to answer questions. You can call a halt to the deposition, and that you can get advice from an attorney at any time.

Do you understand those points?

A I am aware of that.

1 Q Finally, I want the record to show that you
2 understand this is a deposition under oath and that the
3 normal penalties for perjury apply to this testimony.

4 A I know that.

5 Q Would you please state your present address?

6 A 6219 Bandera, B-a-n-d-e-r-a, Dallas 75225.

7 Q How long have you lived there?

8 A Since 1964.

9 Well, now, wait a minute. Do you mean how
0 long have I lived at this address?

1 Q Yes.

2 A Oh, four years.

3 Q And where did you live prior to that?

4 A 6026 Averill Way, Dallas. The same Zip.

5 Q And when did you move there?

6 A I would that would be now some eight years ago.

7 Prior to that I lived at 2800 Cathedral Way,
8 also in Dallas.

9 Q Was that your first residence in Dallas?

0 A That was our first Dallas residence.

1 Q When did you arrive in Dallas?

2 A I know it was 1964. I am almost sure that the
3 month was March. I think it was March of '64.

4 Q Where did you move from?

5 A Chicago.

1 Q How long had you lived in Chicago before you
2 moved here?

3 A Well, including the suburbs, we lived in
4 Chicago for about eight years.

5 Q Eight years. What was your occupation in
6 Chicago?

7 A In Chicago, at the time I lived -- the early
8 part of my Chicago living I was with a company called
9 Healthways out of Los Angeles, California.

10 Q And then where did you work?

11 A Then I left them and went with -- I became a
12 manufacturer's representative. That lasted for a couple of
13 years. Then I went to work for Ero, E-r-o, Manufacturing
14 Company in Chicago.

15 Q What occupations did you have when you lived
16 in New York?

17 A Nothing, really. I left New York when I was
18 just a kid.

19 I worked as a soda fountain dispenser for a
20 while. I left there when I was probably 17 years old, 17 or
21 18.

22 Q Where did you go then?

23 A Well, no place specifically. I just traveled
24 around the country to various places.

25 Q Until you settled in Chicago?

1 A No. I settled in San Diego. In 1936, I
2 got to San Diego.

3 I went to work as -- Do you want the
4 history there.

5 Q Yes, sir, just some of the more general
6 things.

7 A All right. I went tot work as a shoe
8 clerk in San Diego for a company called Edison Brothers
9 Shoe Company.

0 I met my wife. We were married in 1936.
1 We lived in San Diego for -- this could vary a year or
2 two. I can't be positive. We lived there until about
3 1939, I guess, and then we moved to Los Angeles.

4 We lived on a street called Virginia
5 Avenue, and then we came back to San Diego and I went to
6 work for Nabisco, National Biscuit Company, and then --

7 Q What year was that?

8 A I beg your pardon?

9 Q What year was that?

0 A Oh, I would guess that I was with Nabisco,
1 I know when World War II had begun.

2 No, World War II begun when we lived on
3 Virginia Avenue. I guess I was back in San Diego about
4 1940, and I stayed there for a couple or three years
5 with Nabisco, National Biscuit Company.

1 Then -- Now this is San Diego. Then we
2 bought a house in Burbank, which you may be aware is a
3 suburb of Los Angeles, and we lived there until 1952.

4 And then I went to Chicago. I was with
5 Healthways at that time. I went to Chicago to set up
6 the thing for that area, and then Mrs. Meyers and our
7 two older children joined me there about a month or two
8 after that.

9 Q You talked about Ero Manufacturing Company
10 in Chicago. What type of business did this company do?

11 A Well, their basic business at the time I
12 went to work for them was manufacturing automobile seat
13 covers, and Mr. Howard Leopold was the Chairman of the
14 Board of the directors of the company, and he was aware,
15 he become aware, that the seat cover business, which I
16 don't suppose either of you two would be knowledgeable
17 about, was on the downgrade. People were no longer
18 buying seat covers. You know, in those days you went
19 out and bought a new car and the first thing you did
20 was put seat covers on it.

21 So he wanted to add items to the company's
22 manufacturing process that would fit in to their type
23 of operation, which was a sewing operation, and my
24 background had been the sporting goods business for
25 these many years with Healthways, particularly.

1 And he was told about me and he called me
2 in for an interview and everything went all right,
3 obviously, and we set up a division of Ero Manufacturing
4 Company where we produced life jackets, boat cushions,
5 sleeping bags, insulated underwear, anything that had
6 to do with the sewing operation, and I was given charge
7 of that setup.

8 Q How long were you employed by Ero?

9 A Well, that could vary a few months or a
10 year. I am not sure, but I would say from -- Oh, Lord.
1 I know I was with them on my 50th birthday, which
2 would have been 1960.

3 I would say from about 1958, probably, to
4 early 1963 or late '63.

5 Q Did you have basically the same duties
6 during that time?

7 A Yes.

8 Q Or did you responsibilities change?

9 A No. I traveled around the country selling,
0 and also setting up sales forces.

1 Yes, it would be late 1963 because I had
2 to come to McKinney. I am beginning to put things
3 together. It's been a lot of years ago.

4 Q What were the chief accounts that Ero
5 had that you would have worked with?

1 A That I would have worked with?

2 Q Yes.

3 A Well, Sears, Roebuck, of course. In this
4 area the biggest and probably the main account around
5 here was a company called Gibson, Gibson Discount
6 Centers.

7 Q Did you have a particular geographic
8 region you were responsible for?

9 A No. I was sales manager. I had the
10 United States.

11 As a matter of fact, I had set up a number
12 of local reps in various areas to cover those areas.

13 Q Did you set up a local rep for the Dallas
14 area?

15 A We didn't have one at that time. No. I
16 came here.

17 Q Did you have a local rep for the Chicago
18 area?

19 A No. I also covered that. However, we had
20 them in Detroit and we had them in California.

21 Q You mentioned Sears and Gibson Discount
22 as two of the major accounts.

23 Which offices did you work with?

24 A Well, Sears I worked with in Chicago. And
25 Discount was Dallas. Literally a suburb of Dallas at

1 that time called Seagoville.

2 Q Did you have an ongoing relationship with
3 Gibson Discount during those approximately five or six
4 years you were with Ero?

5 A Yes. As a matter of fact, Gibson Discount
6 Center was the main reason for my moving to Dallas.

7 Q What was the policy of Ero regarding your
8 long-distance phone calls and the billing of them on
9 business expenses?

0 A Well, I charged all of my expenses. I
1 either paid for them and the company reimbursed me or
2 I charged them directly to Ero, depending on how we
3 had set that up.

4 As far as long-distance phone calls are
5 concerned, Ero had a WATS line which I used 99 percent
6 of the time.

7 Q How about when you were traveling?

8 A I called on the WATS. I called collect,
9 and whoever I called for was not in at that time,
1 obviously would return the call, call me back later on
the WATS line.

2 Q How about if you were making long-distance
calls to someplace other than your headquarters when
you were on the road? Did you have a telephone credit
card you would use?

1 A. I would guess. Now, here I am guessing
2 because I can't tell you exactly.

3 If I am making a long-distance phone call
4 other than to Ero, I could very likely have put it on
5 a telephone company credit card.

6 Q. You had one?

7 A. Oh, yes. I have had one for years. Here
8 again, it is a guess.

9 Q. Was that your personal card or was that a
10 business card?

11 A. No. It was my personal card.

12 Q. So then you would submit a bill to the
13 business?

14 A. Right.

15 Q. What, every month?

16 A. Ero would reimburse me periodically,
17 depending on when I made a trip.

18 Q. Did you have at any time more than one
19 telephone credit card?

20 A. No.

21 Q. You just had one copy of it?

22 A. Yes.

23 Q. Did anyone else have access to it?

24 A. My wife would have had one.

25 Q. She had a copy of it?

1 A She had a copy of it or she had, you know,
2 my credit card number written down, just as she does
3 today.

4 Q Did any of your local sales reps ever use
5 your credit card number?

6 A No, not to my knowledge.

7 Q You never had a company telephone credit
8 card?

9 A No. Although I did have company travel
10 cards.

11 Q To pay for --

12 A You know, plane trips and train and so on.

13 Q When you were on the road did you have
14 occasion to make a lot of long-distance phone calls to
15 places other than to your headquarters?

16 A Well, the only long-distance calls I would
17 normally make -- I can't remember every long-distance
18 call I made then, obviously, but the only calls that I
19 would make to other than my home or to one of my
20 children or the company would have been to whoever I
21 wanted to set up my next appointment with.

22 Then I would call them long-distance to be
23 sure that they would be available when I wanted to get
24 there, you know.

25 Q When you made these calls you would

1 put them on your credit card?

2 A I would invariably, if I remember, put
3 them on my credit card, sure.

4 Q In the early 1960's, how often did you
5 travel to Dallas or the Dallas area on business?

6 A Well, this again is a guess. I would come
7 here frequently. Well, what I would call frequently.

8 I came to Dallas a number of times. Now,
9 I would come to Dallas for two reasons. Not
10 necessarily both at the same time. One would be, of
11 course, to see Gibson.

12 Q Was there a particular person you usually
13 saw?

14 A Oh, I would usually work with Herb Gibson
15 who was the Chairman of the Board of directors, or
16 their sporting goods -- I don't even know if Lee Roy
17 Kelso was with them at that time.

18 It would be with Herb Gibson primarily.

19 Q Is he still alive now?

20 A Yes. He doesn't like me very much, but he
21 is still alive.

22 The other reason I would come to the Dallas
23 area would be the fact that Ero had built a plant in
24 McKinney, Texas, and that -- I beg your pardon?

25 Q Go ahead.

That plant was primarily set up to manufacture the goods for me. It may some seat covers, but basically the production of the plant was life jackets, ski belts and sleeping bags.

Q What was the purpose for your actually visiting the plant itself?

A Well, it would have to do with a number of things. Production capability. You know, what I still had to sell, what we could still accept orders for deliveries. That was it.

Of course, the plant manager was a friend of mine, too.

Q What is his name?

A Sherwood Smith.

Q He was the person you would have dealt with the most on these trips?

A I beg your pardon?

Q Was he the person you would have dealt with most on these trips?

A Well, I would have seen Sherwood on any trip I made to the Dallas area, assuming he was in town at that time.

Q Is he still around?

A I beg your pardon?

Q Is he still alive, still around?

1 A No. He lives in -- oh, it is a suburb of
2 Chattanooga. Ocean Springs or something of that type.

3 He is running a plant in Chattanooga. I
4 have no idea whose plant it is.

5 You see, Sherwood and I knew each other
6 in Chicago. He worked for Ero in the Chicago office
7 for the Chicago Main Building where I also had my
8 headquarters at that time. So we knew each other there.

9 And when Ero built the plant in McKinney
10 he was transferred to McKinney, Texas.

11 Q When you came to Dallas how long would
12 you typically stay?

13 A As a rule, two or three days.

14 Q Where would you stay?

15 A A number of places. If I was going to
16 work with Sherwood only I would stay at the motel in
17 McKinney, which was called -- oh, golly -- Woods Inn or
18 something like that, Woods Motel.

19 Other than that I stayed at the Cabana.
20 At that time it was the Cabana. It is no longer called
21 the Cabana.

22 And -- oh, golly, I can't remember. I must
23 have stayed at some other motels in Dallas.

24 Q You said when you came you would stay
25 approximately two or three days.

1 A Yes, sir.

2 Q How often would you come to Dallas?

3 A This again is a guess. I am estimating.

4 I would say I would come to Dallas probably every
5 couple of months, two and a half or three months.

6 Something like that.

7 Q Would you normally come to Dallas alone
8 or with other people?

9 A Most of the time alone. 99 percent of the
0 time alone.

1 Q And what would generally account for the
2 other one percent?

3 A Company. I came to Dallas one time with
4 a girl, and another time with a fellow named Harvey
5 Lederman, who was Ero's -- oh, what the hell was his
6 job with Ero. I really couldn't tell you what his
7 exact job was, but he was, in a sense, one of the
8 executives of the company.

9 Q When was that trip, do you remember?

0 A That was also in '63.

1 Q Do you remember the month?

2 A No, I couldn't tell you the month.

3 Q Do you remember the season of the year?

4 A I beg your pardon?

5 Q Do you remember the season of the year?

1 A It would be a sheer guess. I have no
2 memory of that. I know he was with his wife and father

3 Q Was the purpose of that trip to go to
4 McKinney or to go to --

5 A To McKinney. We did go to McKinney.
6 Obviously, we went to McKinney. We also went to Monroe
7 Louisiana to visit an account that I did a lot of
8 business with there, which was actually a Gibson
9 franchise operation out of Monroe, Louisiana. They
10 were called Gibson Discount Stores, but they were owned
11 by a company called Howard Brothers who have since
12 ceased, you know. They kicked out the franchise. They
13 are now running their own stores, Howard Brothers
14 Stores in Monroe.

15 I know Harvey and I drove there. He went
16 around with me to visit customers.

17 Q Who was your personal contact in Monroe,
18 Louisiana for that local Gibson franchise?

19 A You know, my mind is blank on that. I
20 haven't the vaguest idea. It will come to me, I am
21 sure, sooner or later, but at this moment I can't
22 think of it.

23 I would have to remember the sporting
24 goods buyer at that time. I don't know. I couldn't
25 tell you.

Q On your trips to the Dallas area were there any particular clubs that were favorites that you frequented?

A The only club I ever went to in Dallas was the Carousel, the one that Jack Ruby owned, from the standpoint of going to a club, you know.

I would stop in at the lounge at the Cabana and have a drink.

Q Were there any particular restaurants that were favorites of yours?

A No, no special restaurant.

Q Did you normally try to eat out or did you normally eat at the hotel where you were staying?

A I would rarely eat at the hotels. I would invariably eat out.

Q Were there certain individuals that you would look up when you were in town? You were apparently here very often.

A Jack Ruby. I would always make it a point to say hello to him.

Q Were there any business or personal associates of yours that you --

A Other than Jack Ruby?

Q Yes.

A That I would socialize with?

1 Q That you would spend any time with at all
2 other than actually direct business meetings?

3 A (Shakes head.)

4 Q Where there any other business associates
5 of yours that you haven't mentioned to us that you can
6 remember?

7 A Not that I can think of.

8 Q Were there any other particular companies
9 that you had dealings with in Dallas?

10 A Companies that I did business with? There
11 must have been some others.

12 Oshmans out of Houston.

13 Q Could you spell that?

14 A O-s-h-m-a-n-s, and I would call on stores
15 like Sanger-Harris, Cullum & Boren, which were major
16 sporting goods operations.

17 Q But you didn't have, didn't develop any
18 friendships with any --

19 A No personal contact's with any of these
20 people, other than the man who owned Oshmans, who has
21 long since been dead, Jake Oshman.

22 Q Did he know Jack Ruby?

23 A No. I have no idea how he could have
24 possibly have known him.

25 Q Did you come to know during this period

1 any members of the Dallas Police Department?

2 A. None.

3 Q Any public officials of any kind?

4 A. No.

5 Q Any other law enforcement-type people?

6 A. No. Not at that time.

7 Q Did you know George Senator?

8 A. I know who you are talking about. I am
9 almost certain that I met him one time at the club
10 when he was up there visiting Ruby.

11 Q You don't remember any of the details?

12 A. I haven't had any contacts with George
13 Senator.

14 Q Just to meet him?

15 A. He was at the club. I have a vague
16 recollection of having met him there. If this is so,
17 and I think it is, we just said hello and how are you?

18 Q What did you typically do for entertainment
19 on your trips to Dallas?

20 A. You are going way back there. Really very
21 little.

22 I would have dinner with Sherwood Smith
23 at his home, spend time there with him and his wife and
24 kids, throwing baseballs around, play golf, if I had my
25 clubs with me.

1 This was when I would come here alone.
2 That's it. Maybe go to a movie.

3 Q Did you have any particular other cities
4 that you visited fairly frequently?

5 A Oh, there were a lot of cities that I
6 visited frequently. Detroit, Cleveland, New York.
7 Most of the major cities in the United States. St.
8 Louis, Kansas City. I did a lot of business in Kansas
9 City. Atlanta, Los Angeles, I think mentioned earlier.
10 Minneapolis, Omaha. Many, many major cities in the
11 country. That was my job.

12 Q Did you ever meet Earl Ruby in Detroit or
13 anyone else?

14 A (Shakes head.)

15 Now, that's Jack's brother?

16 Q Right.

17 A I never met him. I never knew anything
18 about him until after this thing happened.

19 Q You didn't have occasion to mention to
20 Jack that you traveled around a lot, and he mentioned
21 his brother Earl?

22 A Oh, I'm sure I mentioned that to him. He
23 knew I traveled, but he never mentioned his brother. I
24 have no recollection of it.

25 Q Did he mention anyone else in his family?

1 A I knew his sister, the one here.

2 Q The one in Dallas?

3 A Yes.

4 Q How often did you go to Las Vegas on
5 business?

6 A Maybe once a year. Maybe twice. Not
7 frequently at all.

8 Now, I went to Las Vegas far more often
9 when we lived in California.

0 Q What was the particular account or clients
1 that you had in Las Vegas?

2 A I never went to Las Vegas on business
3 specifically from California.

4 Q Did you have any business interests of
5 any kind in Las Vegas?

6 A I'm sorry. I didn't hear that.

7 Q Did you have any business interest of
8 any kind in Las Vegas at any time?

9 A No.

0 Q Do you remember Joyce McDonald?

1 A (Shakes head.)

2 Q Who went by the name of Joy Dale?

3 A Are you talking about the girl I brought
4 to Dallas with me?

5 Q No.

1 A I just don't remember her name.

2 Q No. I am talking about someone that
3 worked for Jack Ruby.

4 A The name doesn't ring a bell at all.
5 One of the strippers, no doubt?

6 Q She went with you to the Texas State Fair
7 one evening.

8 A Oh, now you bring it up.

9 Yes. I know who you are talking about.
10 When you mentioned the State Fair, I remember that.

11 She was working with a group of people at
12 the Texas State Fair. They were doing a performance of
13 some kind. I don't even remember what it was. Sort of
14 a play.

15 Are you with me?

16 Q Yes.

17 A And I think -- now, here again I am
18 conjecturing, but I think Jack asked me to look her up
19 and say hello to her.

20 Otherwise I wouldn't cold go up and talk
21 to her. But I did, and I don't know what the hell
22 went on but one word led to another. Then she told me
23 that this particular group she was with needed some
24 money to change the production or to get over something
25 that they had to get over, some hump or something, and

1 I gave her a check.

2 I asked Ruby if I should and he said sure.

3 Q Was he present at the time when she asked
4 you for the money?

5 A No. No.

6 He said if I felt like it to go ahead and
7 do it.

8 My intentions, of course, were strictly
9 ulterior at time as far as she was concerned.

10 Let's face it, I was just trying to make
11 points. As I said before, I was much younger then.

12 I gave her a check, and I think it was
13 either three or \$400.00. I can't remember now, and
14 she asked me where to cash it.

15 I said, "Well, hell, have you got a
16 checking account?" She said, "No."

17 I said, "Well, give it to Jack. He will
18 cash it. He knows my check is good," which I think
19 she did, and that's all I know about that.

20 Q You say you asked Jack whether you should
1 give her the check.

2 So she asked for the check, and Jack
3 wasn't with you at the time?

4 A That's right.

5 Q So did you call Jack or did you ask him

1 personally whether you should give her the check?

2 A I asked him personally. I very likely
3 saw him at the club that evening or the next night or
4 whatever.

5 You see, I never saw Jack Ruby -- let me
6 make two things clear here to you. The only times,
7 twice, that I have any recollection of having seen Jack
8 Ruby outside of his nightclub or outside of the
9 Carousel, other than to leave the Carousel with him
10 when he closed it to get, you know, a cup of coffee or
11 something. He was going home and I was going where I
12 was staying, which was once when he came by and we had
13 a sporting goods show. That was when we first met.
14 He stopped to -- we also made barbells. He was
15 interested in physical culture.

16 Q What year was this, do you remember?

17 A Oh, again, I am guessing. I would say
18 probably '61 or maybe early '62, something like that.

19 We discussed barbells. At least we started
20 to discuss that. One word led to another. I was from
21 Chicago and so was he. Blah, blah, so and so.

22 The only other time I saw Jack Ruby outside
23 of his club was when he had dinner with me that Saturday
24 night at the Cabana.

25 Q You are talking about the Saturday night

1 after the assassination?

2 A Yes. We did leave his club, oh, I don't
3 know. Two or three times when he would close it up.
4 We would, as a rule, walk around the corner. I am
5 trying to remember the name of the restaurant, a little
6 coffee shop directly behind the -- well, adjacent to
7 the Adolphus Hotel on Elm Street.

8 Q Well, I am going to want to pursue the
9 questions of those meetings around the time of the
0 assassination in a few minutes.

1 Regarding some of your visits to Las
2 Vegas, maybe some persons who have been previously
3 associated with Dallas you might have met them in
4 either place.

5 Did you ever meet or did you ever know of
6 Mr. Benny Binyon?

7 A No. I know who you are talking about?

8 Q How did you know who he is?

9 A Well, because he was, and I guess still is,
0 an ex-Texan who was well-known in the gambling
1 fraternity.

2 Q Did you know anyone that knew him well?

3 A Not that I can think of offhand.

4 Q But you never met with him?

5 A I wouldn't know him if he walked in here.

1 Q Did you ever meet Louis McWillie?

2 A No.

3 Q Did you ever know of him?

4 A No. That name doesn't ring a bell at all.

5 Q Did Jack Ruby ever mention knowing a Louis
6 McWillie?

7 A Not to my knowledge. Not to my memory.

8 Q Did you ever meet Tony Zoppi?

9 A I never met him. I saw him.

10 Q Where did you see him?

11 A You see, here again it becomes confusing.
12 That name I would associate with Dallas after the
13 assassination. You see, he lived in the Dallas area
14 at that time.

15 He was in Dallas, if my memory is correct,
16 shortly after I got here. He was involved with show
17 business one way or another. Producing shows or
18 setting up shows. You see, I don't know the man. I
19 have never talked to him.

20 Q You never met him in Dallas or Las Vegas?

21 A No.

22 Q Have you ever met R. D. Matthews?

23 A No.

24 Q Russell D. Matthews who used to work in
25 Dallas, and currently works in Las Vegas?

1 A No. Doesn't ring any bells at all.

2 Q You mentioned you met Jack about 1960 or
3 1961.

4 What makes you think it was about that
5 time?

6 A Well, it had to be before the assassination.

7 Q Do you remember talking to the FBI in
8 December of 1963 about Jack Ruby?

9 A I am sure I did.

10 Q In that report you mentioned that you had
11 met Jack Ruby approximately five years earlier than the
12 assassination.

13 A Well, then, my memory has gone real bad
14 because I don't think I would have know Jack five
15 years prior to the assassination.

16 Q You have said you had fairly frequent
17 contacts with Dallas between 1958 and '63.

18 1958 would make it about five years before
19 the assassination.

20 A Right.

21 Q Is there something that helps you make the
22 determination that you had met Jack Ruby in 1961 rather
23 than in 1958?

24 A No. I am just trying to remember how
25 long I would have known Ruby, and to the best of my

1 memory now it would have to be some two to three years
2 before the assassination.

3 Q Did you know when he owned any club other
4 than the Carousel Club?

5 A If he did, at any time I knew him, I didn't
6 know anything about it.

7 The only club I ever saw him at was the
8 Carousel.

9 Q Did he ever own some other club at a
10 time when you knew him?

11 A You see here, I have to separate what I
12 knew and I have read since.

13 I know that he owned a club or he started
14 a club that he gave to his sister. Now, whether it was
15 before, I just don't remember.

16 Q Did you ever go to the Vegas Club?

17 A Do you mean in Dallas?

18 Q Yes.

19 A I wouldn't know where it is today. I have
20 never heard of it.

21 Q Did you ever know Jack Ruby to go out of
22 town, to leave Dallas?

23 A No, which he could very well have done
24 but he never said anything to me.

25 I mean at a time when I knew, when I

1 talked to him, he had never said -- I have no
2 recollection of him having told me he was going out
3 of town or going on a trip or whatever.

4 Q Nor did he mention that he had recently
5 been out of a town on a trip?

6 A If he did, I just don't remember it.

7 Q You don't have any specific recollection
8 of him having gone to Cuba?

9 A No.

10 Q Have you ever been to Cuba?

11 A Oh, my. In, probably, 1934. 1933,
12 something like that.

13 Q But not since then?

14 A No. That was when Cuba was wide open.
15 It was a different then.

16 A As a matter of fact, a number of my
17 friends went to Cuba at that time from Miami.

18 Q Back in the 1930's?

19 A Back in the 1930's. That was before I met
20 my wife. It would to be before 1936.

21 Q Did you have any friends who went to Cuba
22 between, say, around 1958 to 1960?

23 A (Shakes head.)

24 Q No business associates or personal friends?

25 A No.

1 Q Did you have any knowledge of the gambling
2 activities in Cuba in the late 1950's?

3 A In Cuba?

4 Q Yes.

5 A Just what I saw when I went there on that
6 one trip. Who was running it or what, I don't know.

7 Q You say you left the Ero Manufacturing
8 Company in late 1963.

9 Where did you go to work next?

10 A Farber Brothers.

11 Q Why did you make the switch?

12 A Well, Ero was on the downgrade. Business
13 was going very bad. They were in sever financial
14 problems, and I owed quite a bit of money to some
15 people in the Chicago area that I could not repay
16 through my Ero association, and so I told these people
17 that I would repay them at so much per month, but that
18 I was going to change jobs, which I did.

19 I did. In other words, I changed jobs and
20 I repaid them.

21 Q What was the reason the Ero job wouldn't
22 enable you to repay them?

23 A Because the Ero thing was phasing out.

24 Q Because, in other words, your salary
25 potential or your earnings --

1 A I was limited extremely. They had built
2 two new factories that they didn't have to build.

3 Well, let's put it another way. They built
4 two new factories that became a drain on the company
5 finances, and the production that I had put them in, in
6 the sporting goods manufacturing, was becoming more and
7 more competitive, so the profit picture had begun to
8 become very limited.

9 Q Was Farber a similar company to Ero?

0 A To a degree. Farber was very similar.
1 As a matter of fact, they also still are a seat cover
2 manufacturing company, and they wanted to get into the
3 same field. You know, life jackets and boat cushions,
4 so on and so forth.

5 And the reason -- you might as well get
6 the rest of the thing while we are at it, because as
7 we talk about it it comes back to me.

8 Sherwood Smith left Ero, left the
9 McKinney plant, and went to work for Farber.

0 Q Approximately when?

1 A Here again, I don't know. It would have
2 to be a sheer guess.

3 Q Was it a long time or a short time before
4 you went with Farber?

5 A It was a reasonably short time. Within a

1 year. He went to work for Farber, and then Maurice
2 Farber was looking or had need for somebody like me,
3 and he told Maurice about me and we talked and one
4 thing led to another and I went to work for him.

5 Q What was your position with Farber?

6 A Selling sporting goods.

7 Q Did you have the responsibility for a
8 certain geographic area?

9 A Yes.

10 Q What was the geographic area?

11 A Well, basically this area. Basically the
12 southwest, but he would also send me to certain areas
13 where I thought I could open up some business.

14 Q What were you major accounts in the Dallas
15 area with Farber?

16 A The same.

17 Q Basically the same accounts?

18 A Basically.

19 Q Farber was a direct competitor of Ero?

20 A Yes. You see, I had made Farber a direct
21 competitor. The same business.

22 Well, there was only one thing that we
23 added to the line that I sold a lot of at that time,
24 and those were -- would you know what I mean when I say
25 coil spring cushions? Cushions that you sit on in a

1 car. Kool Cushions. Farber manufactured that and
2 Ero didn't, and we sold quite a few of those.

3 So, there again I started working with
4 certain automotive accounts that I did not work with
5 in the Ero picture.

6 As a matter of fact, in most cases, it
7 would have really been the same accounts but a different
8 buyer. You see, I worked primarily with the major,
9 as we say the majors, the chains, so I would sell the
10 same account but I would literally, as I do today, I
11 would work with two separate buyers and in some cases
12 five different buyers, depending on who bought the
13 particular category that I was selling at the time.

14 Q You said earlier that you moved from
15 Chicago to Dallas in approximately March of 1964.

16 A Yes.

17 Q What prompted that move?

18 A The fact that I was spending more time
19 traveling from the Chicago area to the Dallas area to
20 do business. A greater part of my volume was coming
21 out of the southwest, which at that time necessitated
22 my coming down here frequently from Chicago, and the
23 decision we made was it would be much wiser to live in
24 this area.

25 Farber Brothers is a Memphis, Tennessee

1 company. Our original conversion was would it be
2 wiser to move to Memphis.

3 The more we talked about it it was decided
4 that it would be much wiser to live in Dallas.

5 Q Who do you work for now?

6 A Myself. I am LVM Sales, Inc. Do you want
7 the picture of what I do now?

8 Q Generally.

9 A All right. I am, I suppose you would say,
10 75 to 80 percent retired.

11 I came to Dallas. I worked with Farber
12 for a while. Then -- well, I might just as well tell
13 you exactly how it was.

14 I wanted more money because I was doing
15 very well, and Maurice Farber made me a vice-president.

16 I said, "What is this for?" He said, "It
17 will open more doors for you." I said, "I would much
18 more prefer to open the door at the bank."

19 In other words, he wouldn't give me any
20 more money but he did make me a vice-president.

21 So then I says, "Well, why don't you let
22 me add another line or two?"

23 You see at that time I worked strictly for
24 Farber. So he said, "All right. If you want to do it
25 that way, we will change your financial setup. You will

1 operate on a draw against a commission basis instead of
2 a flat salary and expense account," which was fine,
3 very satisfactory, so I took on some other lines and
4 the other lines got so big and Farber's line became so
5 unimportant that I gave up Farber altogether and wound
6 up with lines that fitted predominantly in the men's
7 clothing field.

8 I should almost say probably to the men's
9 world in the sports clothing field.

10 Now, about -- I don't know -- roughly a
11 year ago I gave up all of the other lines with the
12 exception of one that I still keep and I will keep as
13 long as I am physically and mentally capable of working.

14 Q What is that?

15 A That's a company called Walls Industry.
16 They are out of Cleburne, Texas.

17 Now, here again, as long as we are on this
18 subject -- I would just as soon not have to go to
19 Washington to tell you all of this again -- I have a
20 peculiar setup with Walls. I do not have a territory.
21 I am listed in their records as a special accounts
22 salesman.

23 I only sell mass merchandise, and that
24 could be any place in the United States.

25 I have to go to Detroit tomorrow. This is

1 for K-Mart.

2 Q We were talking earlier about some possible
3 clubs that you may have frequented when you were in
4 Dallas in the early 60's.

5 Have you ever been to the Colony Club?

6 A I don't think so. I know where it is.
7 I know where it was. There were three clubs downtown
8 in that area.

9 There was the Colony, Carousel and another
10 one that belonged to the brother of the fellow who had
11 the Colony. I don't remember the name of it.

12 It is highly possible I might have stopped
13 in there and had a drink, and then again I may have not.
14 I have no recollection of spending any time there.

15 Q Did you ever meet either of the Weinstein
16 brothers?

17 A I met one.

18 Q Which one?

19 A I think his name is Abe.

20 Q What were the circumstances under which
21 you met him?

22 A Just casually.

23 Q You just met him socially?

24 A I would have to say casually. No set up
25 appointment or anything.

1 We just talked to each other someplace someday. I
2 remember distinctly talking to him, but he was long out
3 of the nightclub business.

4 But other than that I have no recollection
5 of having met either of them.

6 Q You think you just him on one occasion?

7 A I don't remember having seen him on more
8 than one occasion. I could have. I live in Dallas and
9 he lives here, too.

10 Q Do you remember what you discussed with
11 him?

12 A I would almost have to say it would have
13 to be the nutty Ruby thing, because I remember meeting
14 him long after the assassination.

15 I have no recollection of having met him
16 prior to Kennedy's assassination.

17 Q You mentioned a number of cities you have
18 had business dealings in.

19 Have you had any business dealings in
20 New Orleans?

21 A Yes. I still do business there with the
22 Security Company, which at that time was a chain of
23 sporting goods stores.

24 Q Did you have those contacts with them in
25 the early 1960's?

1 A. Well, no. I have to remember. I would
2 think so. I would think that I would call on Marvin
3 Rossman with Ero.

4 You see, to get back to the early 1960's,
5 I have to associate it with Ero and it is highly
6 possible I was in there and it is highly possible --
7 now, I did some business with Marvin Rossman, yes, when
8 I was with Ero. It is coming back to me now.

9 I know he used to buy the rowing machine
10 we made, too.

11 I tried to do business there with another
12 chain operation called Schwegmann's, or something like
13 that, but we couldn't do anything. He didn't need it
14 or whatever.

15 That's the only company I can remember in
16 New Orleans having done business with.

17 Q You said Marvin Rossman. Is that a
18 person's name?

19 A Yes.

20 Q Who did he work for?

21 A He owns Security, he and his brother
22 Leonard.

23 Q So he was the main person you dealt with?

24 A Right.

25 Q About how often did you travel to New

1 Orleans in the early 1960's?

2 A Oh, I would say maybe a maximum of twice
3 a year.

4 Q Did you have a specific reason to go there,
5 or did you --

6 A Just to see them, plus the fact that I
7 enjoyed New Orleans. It is a lovely city.

8 Q Did you travel to New Orleans in 1963?

9 A I don't remember. I really can't. I very
10 likely was there in 1963. I can't pinpoint it.

11 I would have to say that it is highly
12 possible that I was there, but I cannot tell you when.

13 Q Were there any particular problems or
14 successes with your business contact there that would
15 have made you go more or less frequently in 1963?

16 A No, because Marvin gave me a routine
17 amount of business that was pretty basic each time I
18 called on him, whether it was for the winter line,
19 spring line, or spring and summer line, and we would
20 visit for maybe an hour or two, maybe have a cup of
21 coffee and that would be it.

22 Q Did you visit New Orleans in November of
23 1963?

24 A I wouldn't -- if my life depended on it
25 I couldn't tell you.

1 Q Well, thinking back from your visit to
2 Dallas which was in like the third week of November,
3 does that refresh your memory as to where you had been
4 prior to that particular date?

5 A No, because at that particular time I
6 came to Dallas regularly from Chicago.

7 You see, November would not have been a
8 time for me to have called on New Orleans because it is
9 much too early for spring goods and much too late for
10 winter goods.

11 Q You indicated earlier you came directly
12 from Chicago.

13 What trips had you taken to other cities
14 prior to your departure from Chicago?

15 A I wouldn't have the vaguest recollection.

16 Q You didn't have a specific route that you
17 followed or anything?

18 A No.

19 Q Do you know a person called Elsa Hacker?

20 A Do I know her or did I know her?

21 Q Have you ever known her?

22 A Very well.

23 Q How did you know her?

24 A Well, we had quite a thing going for a
25 number of years.

1 Q Did this include the period of the late
2 50's and early 60's?

3 A I know the early 60's. Possibly the late
4 50's.

5 Q Where was she living at this time?

6 A At the time that I met her?

7 Q At the time you met her and you knew her?

8 A Chicago.

9 Q She lived in Chicago during the period of
10 the late 50's and early 60's?

11 A (Nods head.)

12 Q Did she travel to any other cities during
13 that time?

14 A Well, she made a trip with me one time to
15 Florida.

16 Q When was that?

17 A Oh, Lord. I don't know. It could have
18 been '59, '60 or '61. I haven't the vaguest idea.

19 Q What did she do for a living?

20 A She was a manicurist.

21 Q Who did she work for?

22 A A named barber shop in Chicago. I don't
23 remember.

24 Now, the last I heard of her she was back
25 in Hamburg, Germany.

1 Q Hamburg, Germany?

2 A She is from there originally.

3 Q Did you have any particular contact with
4 her in 1963?

5 With what frequency would you say you saw
6 her?

7 A Well, you see, here again, I don't
8 remember. I do know -- you see, we had a pretty big
9 thing going. We broke it off completely.

10 As a matter of fact, I sent her back to
11 Germany. The last time I saw her was when I took her
12 out to the airport in Chicago and put her on a plane
13 for Germany.

14 Q What year was that?

15 A Here again I am guessing. Again I am
16 guessing. I would have to say it was either in 1962 or
17 '63. I just don't remember.

18 Q Did she have access at any time to an
19 office phone to make long-distance phone calls?

20 A No. She was never in my office.

21 Q Did you have occasion to call her long-
22 distance from her office?

23 A That is possible. Do you mean did I call
24 her long-distance?

25 Q From your office, right.

1 A Well, I know I called her in Germany. I
2 don't remember whether I called her from my office or
3 from a payphone.

4 Q Did you routinely call her when you were
5 out on the road, call her long-distance back in Chicago?

6 A I would call her on occasion, yes. When
7 you say routinely, I didn't call her every other day,
8 but I would call her.

9 Q Did you know Earl Fox?

10 A Earl Fox? That's my father-in-law who
11 has been dead for a year and a half.

12 Q Did you have any business deals with him?

13 A No.

14 Q Business dealings of any kind?

15 A No way.

16 Q Were you on good terms with him?

17 A Very good.

18 Q Where was he living in the early '60s?

19 A San Diego. National City. He and his
20 wife, my father-in-law and mother-in-law.

21 Good Lord, how did that get involved in
22 this thing? Do you mean I made some long-distance calls
23 there? That's highly possible because my wife would
24 be there visiting.

25 Q Your wife had a tendency to visit there

1 frequently?

2 A Every few months she would go out there to
3 visit them. You are talking of Mr. and Mrs. Earl Fox,
4 Sr., who were my wife's parents who lived in National
5 City which is a suburb of San Diego. They both died
6 within the last two years.

7 My father-in-law was 89 and my mother-in-
8 law was 87. So we are going back now, what, 14 years,
9 15 years, so they were in their 70's and my wife was
10 the only child left at that time. She had a brother
11 that was killed, and she would make trips, periodic
12 trips, to San Diego, to National City, to visit her
13 parents, particularly in the summertime. She would
14 take probably my youngest son David and they would go
15 out there and spend a week or two.

16 Q So if the long-distance phone records
17 indicate phone calls they might possible have been you
18 calling your wife out there?

19 A Either me calling my wife or my wife
20 calling me. If she knew where to find me she would
21 call me on the credit card rather than running up their
22 phone bill. They were both not ver affluent.

23 If she called me from there she would
24 invariably -- she would always call me on the credit
25 card, or if I was calling there I would certainly call

1 her on the credit card.

2 Q Are you familiar with the American Guild
3 of Variety Artists?

4 A I know who you are talking about.

5 Q Do you have any personal knowledge of the
6 union?

7 A No.

8 Q Did you know anyone associated with that
9 union?

10 A Not to my knowledge.

11 Q Did you know of anyone who was affected
12 by the decisions and policies of the union?

13 A I am just trying to remember. It's seems
14 to me I have a vague recollection of Jack Ruby having
15 said something one time about something they had done
16 that he didn't like.

17 What it was I have no idea.

18 Q Did you have the impression that they had
19 done something to him personally?

20 A It would have to be business-wise. It
21 would almost have to be business-wise.

22 Q Was it your impression they had done
23 something to him personally or that it was just --

24 A Well, they had done something to him
5 business-wise that hurt him personally.

1 Q Do you remember what time period it was
2 when he was hurt?

3 A I couldn't remember that. I just don't
4 remember.

5 Q Was it close to the time of the
6 assassination that he mentioned having the problems?

7 A If I answered that yes or no it would be a
8 sheer guess because I just don't remember.

9 It couldn't have been very far away from
10 it. I don't know. I can't tell you. It could have
11 been two days before for all I know. It could have
12 been a year before.

13 Q Did he mention this series of events or
14 event hurt him business-wise a lot?

15 A Well, I do have a recollection that
16 something that this Guild, a union, which it is, I
17 suppose, had prevented him from doing something or
18 wouldn't allow him to do something that he wanted to do.

19 It had to do with his business, and it
20 hurt him personally, I guess, through his pocket.

21 Q Did he have some problem with his inability
22 to get rid of some union members who may have been
23 working with his club?

24 A Could have been. I just don't know. It
25 could have been. I just don't remember.

1 Q Could it have had something to do with
2 curfew policies of the club?

3 A I don't know.

4 Q Could it have had something to do with
5 which employees or which people he could hire at the
6 club?

7 A Again, you know, it could have been,
8 anything to do with his business but I couldn't tell
9 you what specific thing it was.

10 Q Do you specifically remember him having to
11 change any of his business policies because of this
12 union?

13 A No.

14 Q For example, do you ever remember him
15 having amateur nights at the club?

16 A I know he had them. I was never there at
17 one. I know he had them. They all had them.

18 Q How did the amateur nights work, do you
19 know.

20 A Well, the best I know they would have
21 usually two or three or four girls that would come out
22 and do various forms of a strip.

23 Q Come out from the audience?

24 A No. Well, here again, you see, I don't
25 remember whether he had them backstage or whether they

1 walked up out of the audience. I don't know, but they
2 would do a routine strip and then, I think, if I am not
3 mistaken, the prizes would be awarded by the applause
4 of the audience.

5 Q Do you know Mike Shore in Los Angeles?

6 A Mike Shore?

7 Q Yes, sir.

8 A (Shakes head.)

9 Q o you know of him?

10 A (Shakes head.) No.

11 Q Do you know Frank Goldstein?

12 A Frank who?

13 Q Frank Goldstein.

14 A Frank Goldstein. No.

15 Q Do you know Ernest Fast from Chicago.

16 A No.

17 Q Did you ever meet Leon Patrick?

18 A No.

19 Q In Chicago or anywhere else?

20 A No.

21 Q Did you know of him?

22 A No.

23 Q Do you know Erwin Weiner in Chicago?

24 A No.

25 Q Do you know of him?

1 A. (Shakes head.)

2 Q. Do you know Barney Baker?

3 A. (Shakes head.)

4 Q. Do you know of him?

5 A. No.

6 Q. Did you ever know Paul Roland Jones.

7 A. Paul who?

8 Q. Paul Roland Jones.

9 A. No.

10 Q. Did you know Dave Yaros?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Did you know of him?

13 A. No.

14 Q. Do you know James Henry Dolan?

15 A. No.

16 Q. Do you know of Mr. Dolan?

17 A. No.

18 Q. Do you know Louis Kutner from Chicago?

19 A. No.

20 Q. In your trips to New Orleans, or by any
21 other means, do you mean Carlos Marcello?

22 A. No. I know who you are talking about,
23 because I read about it, but I have never met him.

24 Q. Do you know Vincent Marcello?

25 A. No.

1 Q Did you ever meet Jimmy Hoffa?

2 A No.

3 Q Did you ever meet any representatives of
4 his?

5 A (Shakes head.)

6 Q Did you ever have any dealings with the
7 Teamsters Union?

8 A No way.

9 Q Do you know Joe Civello?

10 A No.

11 Q Do you know of him?

12 A No.

13 Q Do you know Joe Campisi?

14 A (Nods head.)

15 Q How do you know Mr. Campisi?

16 A He owns the Egyptian Restaurant in Dallas.

17 Q When did you meet him?

18 A Oh, Lord. When I first met Joe Campisi,
19 I would venture to say it was -- you are speaking
20 about meeting him rather than going to his restaurant
21 and eating?

22 Q Yes.

23 A The first time I met Joe Campisi would
24 probably have been maybe six or seven or eight years
25 ago. I met him originally -- do you know what the

1 B'nai B'rith is? We have a golf tournament every year,
2 and he plays in it every year, and the first time I
3 met him was at this particular B'nai B'rith Calcutta
4 Golf Tournament.

5 As a matter of fact, I played with him the
6 other day.

7 Q Did you ever eat at the Egyptian Lounge in
8 the early 1960's?

9 A I could have. You see, I cannot -- there's
0 no way I can tell you positively. I certainly could
1 have.

2 Q Well, if you did you didn't meet him at
3 that time?

4 A No. I didn't ever know him.

5 Q In your visits to Dallas in the late '50s
6 or early '60s, did you ever participate in or have
7 knowledge of any gambling activities of any kind?

8 A Never.

9 Q You never participated in any card games
0 socially?

1 A Well, card games. I have played gin
2 rummy or something like that. But nothing you would
3 call a card game.

4 Q Did you ever acquire any knowledge of the
5 existence of any bookmaking activities in Dallas in the

1 | early '60s?

2 | A. None.

3 | Q. You mentioned earlier that you met Jack
4 | Ruby around 1960 or 1961.

5 | A. Well, you know, to preface that again, you
6 | told me about the FBI saying that I had known him for
7 | five years.

8 | I don't know whether I said it wrong or
9 | whether they misunderstood me or whatever. I have to
10 | go back in my memory, and all I can say is I had met
11 | Jack Ruby some two to three years prior to the
12 | assassination.

13 | Q. What were the circumstances surrounding
14 | the time you met him? How did you meet him?

15 | A. How did I meet him?

16 | Q. Yes.

17 | A. We were having a sporting goods show,
18 | exhibiting sporting goods.

19 | Q. This was Ero?

20 | A. Yes. Among the items exhibited was
21 | barbells. He was a physical culture proponent. As a
22 | matter of fact, I know he spent a lot of time at the
23 | YMCA using their goods, which he had told me about, and
24 | he stopped and we got to talking about this stuff. One
25 | word led to another.

1 He was from Chicago and I lived in Chicago,
2 and he was Jewish and I was Jewish, and I was visiting
3 in Dallas.

4 I told him I would get him a set of
5 barbells at my cost which was far less than what he
6 would have had to pay had he bought them in a store,
7 and he had a nightclub and he told me about his club
8 and invited me up there.

9 I was, to whatever degree, a rounder in
0 those days, and so I went up and that was it. That's
1 how we met.

2 Q Do you remember specifically where it was
3 you met? You mentioned at this demonstration.

4 A I don't know where the heck we held it.
5 I can't remember. Probably at the Baker Hotel or
6 somewhere like that.

7 Q You didn't meet him for the first time in
8 the Carousel?

9 A No.

0 Q So the first time you saw him at the
1 Carousel was after he had invited you to --

2 A After he had told me what kind of place
3 he had.

4 Q Had you ever met him or heard of him in
5 Chicago?

1 A. No.

2 Q. Did you ever subsequently see him in
3 Chicago?

4 A. No. Never.

5 Q. Approximately how many times altogether
6 did you see Jack Ruby?

7 A. Here again it's a sheer guess. I would
8 probably say a dozen times.

9 Q. What would usually be the circumstances
10 that would lead up to your seeing him or --

11 A. I would go in the Carousel. I would be
12 bored in the evening with nothing to do and would walk
13 up there and have a drink.

14 Q. Before you came to town on a business trip
15 would you call ahead to see if he would be free to get
16 together with you for dinner?

17 A. I never called Jack. I never called.

18 Q. Once you arrived in Dallas would you call
19 over there?

20 A. I might have called him at the club when I
21 got to Dallas. That I don't remember, but I could have
22 done it.

23 I never called him long-distance to tell
24 him I was coming in.

25 Q. Was you typical contact with him at the

1 Carousel Club?

2 A. Yes.

3 Q Would you be joining him for dinner or just
4 for drinks or --

5 A. No. We had dinner together just one time,
6 to the best of my memory, and that was that Saturday
7 night.

8 Now, he didn't drink, but I would go up
9 to the club and sit there and I would order a Coca-Cola
0 or whatever. He would have one of the waitresses bring
1 me a drink.

2 If I remember right, in those days, you
3 still had to bring your own bottle in Dallas, and
4 obviously he was not allowed to sell drinks.

5 Q Did you ever meet him at his apartment?

6 A. No. I have never been to his apartment.

7 Q Did you ever see his apartment?

8 A. No.

9 Q Did you ever visit the Sovereign Club?

0 A. No. I don't know a thing about it.

1 Q I believe I asked you before and you said
2 that you didn't know about the Vegas club; is that
3 correct?

4 A. Never heard of it.

5 Q Did Jack Ruby ever ask you for help other

1 than to see if you could get him a good deal on the
2 barbells?

3 A No.

4 Q Did he ever ask you for help with any
5 people in Chicago that you might know?

6 A No.

7 Q Did he ever, in discussing the problems
8 he was having with this entertainment union, ask you
9 for either help or suggestions as to what he should do?

10 A I have no recollection of it. I couldn't
11 imagine why he would do it. I couldn't visualize it.

12 Q When you visited the Carousel Club was
13 there an admission charge on those evenings?

14 A If I remember right, I think there was,
15 a couple of dollars or something.

16 Q Did Jack Ruby let you in free usually?

17 A Here again, I don't remember. I think if
18 he knew it was me coming in, he would let me in.

19 If he wasn't around, I just paid the \$2.00
20 or whatever and walked on in.

21 Q Once he saw you there would he pay for your
22 drinks?

23 A No. He would greet me. He would see that
24 I got a drink, if I wanted it. I always paid for them.

25 Q Did you ever ask him for any suggestions

1 on people you should look up in town, any businessmen
2 that maybe he knew that would help you to get contacts
3 for making sales?

4 A No.

5 Q Did you ever discuss any of your local
6 clients with him that he might be able to provide
7 information to you on?

8 A The only business I could possibly have
9 discussed with Jack Ruby business-wise was to tell him
10 that I did a hell of a lot of business here with
11 Gibson, which meant nothing to him.

12 Q Did you ever lend him money?

13 A No.

14 Q Did he ever ask you to lend him money?

15 A No.

16 Q Did you ever go into any, or discuss any
17 mutual investments?

18 A No.

19 Q In your travels or when you would go back
20 to Chicago did you ever have contact with him by phone
21 or by mail?

22 A No.

23 Q You never had occasion to call him or to
24 receive a call?

5 A I could think of no earthly reason for me

1 to call him on the telephone long-distance, and I
2 certainly never wrote him any letters.

3 Q Did you ever write him or receive any
4 letters from him when he was in jail?

5 A No.

6 Q Did anyone ever contact you after Jack Ruby
7 was arrested to see if you would make a contribution to
8 a legal defense fund?

9 A (Shakes head.)

10 Q Following Jack Ruby's arrest did you ever
11 try to contact him?

12 A No. I thought about going to see him in
13 jail one time, but I decided against it.

14 Q Why did you decide against it?

15 A I just figured there was no point in
16 getting involved. There wasn't much I could do for him.

17 Q He had never sent any messages directly to
18 you asking for help?

19 A I never heard from him.

20 Q Other than that was there any particular
21 reason that you didn't want to go see him?

22 A No. I just didn't want to be involved.

23 Q Which, if any, of your family members or
24 relatives or associates did Jack Ruby ever have
25 occasion to meet?

1 A My brother.

2 Q Is that Edward?

3 A Yes. That poor kid. You heard the story
4 of why he was here, I guess, or do you want me to repeat
5 it to you?

6 Q There are a few other things I wanted to
7 develop before going into that.

8 A Go ahead.

9 Q What other members of you family or
0 associates?

1 A Just my brother and his wife.

2 Q Did you ever meet Andy Armstrong who worked
3 at the Carousel Club?

4 A Who?

5 Q Andy Armstrong.

6 A No. At least it doesn't ring any bells.

7 Q Did you ever have occasion to meet or did
8 Jack Ruby ever discuss Ralph Paul with you?

9 A No.

0 Q How about Harry Hall?

1 A Neither of those names mean anything to me.

2 Q Did you ever meet in Dallas or subsequently
3 in Los Angeles a man named Alex Gruber?

4 A No.

5 Q Do you know Gordon McLendon?

1 A I know who you are talking about, but I
2 have never met him.

3 Q Do you know Alice Nichols?

4 A No.

5 Q Do you know Harry Olsen?

6 A No.

7 Q Did you know any of Jack Ruby's employees
8 other than Joyce McDonald who we mentioned before?

9 A Yes. I knew one who worked as a part-time
10 showgirl for him and also worked as a waitress.

11 If you ask me her name I couldn't tell you
12 if my life depended on it.

13 Q Did you know her just from a casual --

14 A No. As a matter of fact, we spent the
15 night together one time.

16 Q Do you remember what year that was in?

17 A No. 1960-1961. I am guessing.

18 Q Regarding Joyce McDonald, you, in some
19 of your previous reports, indicated that you had seen
20 her in October and November of 1963.

21 Do you remember meeting her at any other
22 time?

23 A Well, if this was the time of the State
24 Fair, that is the only time I ever met her.

25 Q Did you ever meet Janet Conforto who went

1 by the name of Jada?

2 A. Jada?

3 Q I know who you are talking about. I
4 remember the girl, but I never met her.

5 As a matter of fact, I saw Jack throw her
6 down a flight of steps one time.

7 Q Why did he do that?

8 A Because she took off more than he had told
9 her to take off.

0 Q You mean in her performance?

1 A Yes, in her performance.

2 Q Do you remember when that was?

3 A Gosh, I don't know. I couldn't tell you.

4 I know he was very, very perturbed about
5 it, and I say that mildly.

6 Q Was his anger solely based on her
7 performance or was there something else?

8 A It was nothing to do with her performance
9 other than the fact -- as far as I knew, was the fact
0 that she could have cost him his license.

1 They had some drive at that time as to
2 how much nudity, how much you could take off, and she
3 went a little beyond where she should have gone, and he
4 let her know about it.

5 Q Do you remember him complaining about the

1 salary he had to pay her?

2 A. That I don't know.

3 Q Did you ever know Karen Bennett who went
4 by the name of Little Lynn?

5 A I don't know. These kids all had such
6 names. I couldn't think of them in a hundred years.

7 Q Did you ever know Candy Barr?

8 A Again, I know who you are talking about
9 but I never met her.

10 MR. PURDY: We will take about a five-
11 minute break. We will go off the record.

12 (A short recess was taken.)

13 MR. PURDY: We have just finished the
14 break.

15 BY MR. PURDY:

16 Q Mr. Meyers, I will ask you if you ever
17 saw any police in the Carousel Club?

18 A I don't know. I think so.

19 Q Did Jack ever point them out to you?

20 A Very likely. If they were there Jack
21 would have pointed them out.

22 Q Did he ever introduce any of them to you?

23 A No.

24 Q Did he mention to you whether he had any
25 special relationship with any of them?

1 A Here again, that is a difficult question
2 to answer. He had never said anything to me about
3 having special relationships with any policeman, but he
4 did mention to me that he was friendly with the police
5 force.

6 Now, how do you interpret that?

7 Q Did he give any more details as to what he
8 meant by friendly, whether he supported the police
9 association or --

10 A He would bring them hot pastrami sandwiches
11 and coffee or whatever, things like that.

12 Q Did he give them free drink cards?

13 A This I don't know.

14 Q Do you know if they had to pay for drinks
15 or pay for admission?

16 A I have no idea.

17 Q Did you know from any other sources or
18 have you subsequently learned, other than just reading
19 press accounts, that Jack Ruby was known to a lot of
20 Dallas policemen?

21 A No.

22 Q Did you get any indication from Jack Ruby
23 as to whether or not he was providing any information
24 to the police department or any other governmental
25 agency?

1 A No.

2 Q You talked earlier that Jack had
3 mentioned, just generally, having a problem with the
4 entertainment union.

5 Do you remember him saying or giving you
6 any hint as to what he might try to do about it?

7 A No. None at all.

8 Q Do you remember him ever mentioning
9 considering a lawsuit or injunction?

10 A I just haven't the vaguest idea. I knew
11 that he was unhappy about it, and again I have to jack
12 up my memory. I am almost certain he said he was going
13 to do something about it, but what he was going to do
14 about it I haven't the vaguest idea.

15 Q You said in one of your previous accounts
16 that Jack Ruby was somewhat of a name-dropper.

17 A Right.

18 Q Do you remember any of the names or kinds
19 of people he mentioned?

20 A No. I never paid any attention to them,
21 because most of the names he would drop had to do with
22 people I would have no desire to know or no reason to
23 know.

24 Q What kinds of people would these be?

25 A Mostly racket people.

1 Q Racket people in Dallas or in some other
2 city?

3 A Around the country.

4 Q What specific cities?

5 A I couldn't remember a name or a city if my
6 life depended on it.

7 Q Do you think he mentioned Chicago or any
8 people in Chicago since you were from there?

9 A It is highly possible.

10 Q Do you remember any of the names he
11 suggested of people from Chicago?

12 A No.

13 Q Did you know any of the racket figures
14 in Chicago?

15 A That is, not that I knew who they were. I
16 would not know.

17 Q From your visits to the Carousel Club did
18 you get any impression as to whether or not any of the
19 strippers he employed were involved as prostitutes at
20 all?

21 A No.

22 Q Did you gain any feeling from Jack Ruby as
23 to whether he had strong feelings about customers
24 soliciting the strippers?

5 A He did have definitely very strong feelings

1 about the girls soliciting the customers.

2 Q What were those strong feelings?

3 A That he was very much against it.

4 Q Against them soliciting customers?

5 A Very definitely.

6 Q Did he mention anything about being against
7 customers soliciting the strippers?

8 A This I don't know. How are you going to
9 stop a customer from soliciting a stripper?

10 I do know for a very definite fact that
11 it was a very positive no, no to him apropos any girls
12 working in the place soliciting customers.

13 Q Did he ever take action against a stripper
14 for soliciting?

15 A That I don't know. I never saw it.

16 Q In 1963, you took a number of trips to
17 Dallas.

18 Do you remember when the first one was?

19 A No.

20 Q Do you remember, for example, a trip in
21 February where you stayed at the Cabana?

22 A Is that the first time it opened? Is that
23 when it first opened?

24 Q No. That was the first visit in 1963.

25 A Well, the first time I stayed at the

1 Cabana, this much I do know for a fact, the first time
2 I stayed at the Cabana was either the day or the day
3 after it opened. I couldn't tell you when that was.
4 It could have been early 1963 or it could have been
5 1962. I don't know.

6 Q How long did you stay there on that
7 occasion?

8 A I would have no occasion to stay there
9 longer than two or three days.

10 Q Were you alone on that visit?

11 A I think so.

12 Q Were you just engaging in business on that
13 trip?

14 A Yes.

15 Q Was it the business that you have
16 discussed previously with clients in Dallas?

17 A It's highly possible. Let me clear one
18 thing.

19 Any trip I made to Dallas in those days
20 had to do only with business. My purpose in making
21 the trip was business.

22 I would be here for no other reason.

23 Q In the October trip you mentioned the
24 incident with Joyce McDonald, and you had said you had
25 given her a check for maybe three or \$400.

1 I think the records indicate it was
2 probably about \$200.

3 A Whatever it was. It was a couple of
4 hundred dollars.

5 Q Did you ever find out what happened to
6 that money?

7 A No. I am almost certain, and here again,
8 I am not positive but I am reasonably sure that Jack
9 Ruby cashed the check for her.

10 Q Did you know that Jack Ruby took \$100 of
11 the money?

12 A He very well could have. I don't know.

13 Q You had said that you had an ulterior
14 motive in regard to giving the money to the girl.

15 A Sure.

16 Q Was it your habit to be that extravagant
17 with your money generally.

18 A No. It was just an interesting episode.

19 Q Do you remember anyone else that you met
20 at the fairgrounds, people associated with --

21 A She probably introduced me to one or two
22 of the people involved in the group she was with, but
23 I wouldn't know them. If I saw them now I wouldn't
24 know them.

25 Q Regarding the events of the assassination

1 weekend, the record indicates that you arrived in Dallas
2 on November 20, and previously you said you came
3 directly from Chicago.

4 Do you remember what time of day you came,
5 morning, evening?

6 A. No idea. I know that I flew in.

7 Q. From Chicago directly?

8 A. I am almost positive I came direct from
9 Chicago.

10 Q. Did you pursue any business activities the
11 first day you were there?

12 A. I am sure I did. Otherwise, I wouldn't
13 have been here.

14 Q. Well, you might have arrived late in the
15 day and --

16 A. I don't know. I couldn't tell you a thing
17 that I did that day. I couldn't tell you at all. I
18 couldn't tell a thing that I did prior to Friday.

19 Q. The record indicates that you told the
20 authorities that you pursued your normal business
21 activities on November the 21st, the day before the
22 assassination.

23 A. That very well could have been.

24 Q. What would those business activities have
25 been?

1 A Calling on the accounts that I was doing
2 business with.

3 I would certainly have gone to McKinney,
4 and I certainly have called on Gibson, and possibly one
5 of the local department stores.

6 Q McKinney was the factory outside of town?

7 A Yes.

8 Q To refresh your memory you apparently
9 planned to go to McKinney on Sunday.

10 A That's true.

11 Q So would you likely have gone there also
12 on Thursday?

13 A Oh, sure, because Thursday would have been
14 business. Sunday would have been personal.

15 Q Personal, to show your relatives the --

16 A Not my relatives. My relatives were not
17 with my Sunday. They left Sunday.

18 My purpose in going to McKinney was to
19 stop -- are you talking about Sunday now?

20 Q Yes.

21 A My reason for going to McKinney Sunday was
22 I had a golf date in Sherman, Texas, and I had told
23 Smitty that I was going to stop, that I would stop at
24 his house in McKinney early Sunday morning and have
25 breakfast and then go on from there to Sherman, which I

1 did.

2 Q Did you go through Daily Plaza at all
3 during that weekend?

4 A Yes. I went through Daily Plaza on
5 Friday, because I went to Fort Worth.

6 Q In other words, you just drove through.

7 A Yes.

8 Q Was that before or after the assassination?

9 A Well, let me sort of jump the gun on you,
10 and I think I can give you a little clearer picture.

11 On the Turnpike there are -- I guess it
12 was Howard Johnson at that time, too. There is a
13 Howard Johnson restaurant about halfway across right
14 outside of Arlington, and I can't remember whether I
15 stopped there on the way to Fort Worth or on the way
16 back from Fort Worth, but as I walked into the Howard
17 Johnson somebody said, "My God, did you hear what
18 happened?" I said, "No. What happened?"

19 He said, "The President has been shot."

20 And that's it.

21 Q Where did you go after --

22 A After I heard this?

23 Q Yes.

24 A I came right back to Dallas to the Cabana.

25 Q What did you do the rest of Friday?

A. Well, there again, I don't remember. I could very well have, because we did have a dinner date for Sunday -- for Saturday night. I'm sorry.

Why did you switch to the Cabana?

Had you ever stayed at the Ramada before?

At least that's the only reason I could

1 think of. Normally I would not stay at the Ramada at
2 the airport. It's the noisiest place in the world or
3 was the noisiest place in the world.

4 Q So it is your sense that the first chance
5 you got you switched to the Cabana?

6 A They probably had no room for me that
7 night, so I could have had a reservation at the Cabana
8 for the following day and got here a day early.

9 Q Where was your brother staying?

10 A At the Adolphus.

11 Q When did he arrive?

12 A I don't know. You would have to get that
13 information. The Adolphus can tell you because he was
14 here attending a bottlers convention, whatever date
15 that started. I just don't know.

16 Q You had kind of made plans in advance to
17 see him?

18 A Well, I knew he would be here. We had
19 talked to each other.

20 Q Was there a particular day you planned to
21 meet?

2 A Probably Saturday, because I know he was
3 leaving Sunday. As a matter of fact, he left Sunday.
4 I drove him to the airport.

5 He left Sunday, just almost coincidental

1 with Kennedy's arrival.

2 Q Were you by yourself or did you know
3 anyone else at the Ramada?

4 A I am sorry. Was I by myself or did I
5 know anybody else?

6 Q Yes. When you stayed at the Ramada was
7 there anyone else with you or did you know anyone else
8 that was staying there?

9 A Well, I -- I didn't know anyone else. I
10 don't remember whether that kid from Minneapolis with
11 me or not to the Ramada, or whether she met me the
12 next day at the Cabana. I can't remember.

13 Q She came from Minneapolis and not --

14 A She came from Chicago, but she was from
15 Minneapolis.

16 Q What is her name?

17 A I couldn't tell you. I can't remember.

18 Q Jean Aase, A-a-s-e?

19 A I just can't remember.

20 Q Or Jean West?

21 A West. That rings a bell of some kind.

22 Q Was that just a name she was going by or
23 was that her real name?

24 A I don't know.

25 Q Do you know if she was going by her real

1 name?

2 A I have no idea.

3 Q When you switched to the Cabana who else
4 did you know that staying at the Cabana at that time?

5 Your brother and his wife were, obviously --

6 A They were not at the Cabana. They were at
7 the Adolphus.

8 Q The Adolphus.

9 A I didn't know anybody.

10 Q You didn't know anyone at the Cabana?

11 A Unless that was the trip that Harvey
12 Lederman and his father came down. If I did, then
13 he was there, too.

14 Q Do you know Jim Braden or Eugene Hale
15 Brading?

16 A Jim Braden?

17 Q Yes. He was probably staying at the
18 Cabana at the same time.

19 A He very well could have been. I don't
20 know.

21 Q Did you know Morgan Brown?

22 A (Shakes head.)

23 Q Have you ever known Morgan Brown?

24 A (Shakes head.)

25 Q Do you know William Cies, C-i-e-s?

1 A (Shakes head.)

2 Q Can you tell us the details of your
3 contacts with Jack Ruby on November 21st, the day
4 before the assassination?

5 A I don't know. I have no memory of that.
6 I may very well have been in the club that night. I
7 may well have taken my brother to the club that night.
8 I don't remember. It is possible I did. It is possible
9 I didn't.

10 He would remember that better than me.
11 I don't know. I don't even know if I saw him that day.
12 I could have, but I just don't remember.

13 Q Does it refresh your recollection to know
14 that you and Jean West went to the Carousel and Ruby
15 sat down at the table with you?

16 A It's possible.

17 Q Do you remember how long that encounter
18 lasted?

19 A I don't know. I don't have the vaguest
20 idea.

21 Q The record indicates it was just about an
22 hour or so.

23 A I was just about to say maybe 45 minutes
24 to an hour. It wouldn't have been very long.

25 Q Just enough time to have a drink?

1 A Just drink and yak, and watch maybe some
2 girl strip or something.

3 Q Did you go that night for any particular
4 purpose or just --

5 A No. Just to take Jean, if that was her
6 name, to the club.

7 Q Did you know anyone else at the club that
8 night?

9 A No.

10 Q This was the night before the assassination.
11 Was Ruby acting any different than he
12 normally did?

13 A Not a bit.

14 Q You mentioned earlier that he was having
15 some troubles with this stripper named Jada, and I
16 guess he was a little bit anxious over it or upset with
17 her.

18 Was that the only problem that he seemed
19 to be having?

20 A As far as I know about it.

21 Q Did Ruby indicate that he had any plans
22 to do anything later that night or any other time that
23 weekend?

24 A Not that I remember.

25 Q Where did you go after you left the

1 Carousel that night?

2 A Again, I couldn't tell you. It has been
3 too long ago to remember.

4 Q The record indicates that you were
5 supposed to meet your brother at the Cabana.

6 A Probably did.

7 Q The record also indicates that around
8 10:00 the night before the assassination was the time
9 that you and Jean West saw Jack Ruby at the Carousel,
10 and also indicates that you or he suggested that he
11 come by the Cabana for a drink later that night.

12 A It's highly possible.

13 Q You have indicated previously that you
14 believe Jack Ruby came about 11:45 or 12:00; in other
15 words, maybe an hour and 45 minutes or two hours after
16 you had seen him at the Carousel.

17 A At the Cabana?

18 Q Right.

19 A It could very well be.

20 Q Do you have any idea what you did between
21 those two meetings?

22 A No. Well, you see, based on what you are
23 telling me now, because you are reading from the record,
24 I really don't remember. If we left the Cabana about --
25 If we left the Carousel about 10:00 or 10:30, as you

1 have indicated -- am I right?

2 Q Something like that.

3 A The only thing we could have done would
4 have been maybe stop someplace for a bite to eat and
5 then go to the Cabana or just go directly to the Cabana
6 and met my brother there.

7 Q In other words, you don't really have a
8 specific recollection of whether you and Jean West
9 stopped somewhere else to eat and --

10 A I have absolutely no recollection of it at
11 all.

12 Q Apparently the record indicates that your
13 brother joined you also. In other words, he hadn't been
14 with you up until the time he came to the Cabana.

15 A He was busy with various meetings.

16 Q At the convention?

17 A Yes.

18 Q How long did this encounter at the
9 Cabana last where Ruby joined you all? How long was
0 he there?

1 A Do you mean where Ruby joined us?

2 Q Yes.

3 A I don't know. Certainly I know that my
4 brother and his wife would not have stayed much longer,
5 at the maximum, an hour.

1 I have no idea how long Jack stayed. It
2 couldn't have been very long.

3 Q Did Jack try and interest your brother
4 in getting into any kind of investment deal, one of
5 these things he was trying to promote?

6 A Not that I know of.

7 Q Do you remember him ever trying to promote
8 anything other than his clubs?

9 A He was not involved in anything else that
10 I ever knew of.

11 Q Did he mention to you the twist board idea?

12 A Oh, yes. I saw him on that thing.

13 We just talked and that was it.

14 Q Did he suggest to your brother that he get
15 involved with trying to promote it?

16 A He could have. He certainly didn't me
17 because I laughed when he showed it to me.

18 I remember right now, since you bring it
19 up, he showed it to me one time at the club, and he
20 stood on it and twisted around, and he said due to the
21 fact that I sold sporting goods this ought to be a good
22 idea, a good item for me to sell to the stores.

23 Q You didn't think so?

24 A No. You know, I wasn't going to be rude
25 and tell him, "Jack, throw it out of the window."

1 But I did say I would think about it and
2 talk to him about it at another time, or let's forget
3 it for now. You know, a light brushoff.

4 Q Why would Jack come to join you at the
5 Cabana after he had just seen you for an hour --

6 A Well, evidently I had invited him over
7 for a drink. That's the only reason he would have
8 been there.

9 Q Did you have drinks at the Cabana or was
10 it too late at night for them to serve drinks?

11 A I don't remember. Let me brief you on
12 one thing. I do not drink. I am not a drinker. I
13 will take a drink. That's it. That's been pretty much
14 that way all of my life.

15 Now, whether we -- as a matter of fact,
16 I am almost sure we had something to eat and coffee,
17 because as I remember it the Cabana had a great big
18 restaurant deal, and then they had a lounge area where
19 they served drinks, and if I am right we sat in the
20 restaurant.

21 Here again, I am trying to remember but I
22 can't tell you. I would not take an oath on it. I
23 think that's what it was.

24 Q You said earlier that you didn't talk with
25 Jack Ruby on the day of the assassination, to the best

1 of your recollection.

2 A I have no memory of ever having talked to
3 Jack Ruby other than at his club.

4 Q Do you remember receiving a phone call
5 from him the day after the assassination?

6 A That would be on Saturday?

7 Q Yes, sir.

8 A I have no memory of it. I could have.
9 Maybe that's when we made a date to have dinner that
10 night.

11 Q Apparently that was, according to the
12 record, one of the possible subjects that you would
13 have discussed because there was some discussion about
14 getting back in touch.

15 Do you remember talking with Jack when he
16 was very upset about the assassination?

17 A Oh, yes. Very much. At dinner.

18 Q What specifically did he say?

19 A Well, of course, you have it in the
20 original statement probably a little clearer than I
21 can say it to you now, because I have to try to
22 remember. We are going back some fifteen years.

23 I remember that he was definitely very,
24 very perturbed, very much, and he kept repeating, "Those
25 poor people, those poor people. I am going to do

1 something about it," or, "I should do something about
2 it."

3 Now, I also knew that he was very
4 perturbed. He had told me about being very upset with
5 his competitor, Weinstein, the Weinstein brothers,
6 because they opened their club Saturday night and he
7 didn't. He kept his closed.

8 And, of course, he made some comments
9 about what money-hungry so and so's they were to open
10 on Saturday night, and when he kept repeating, "Those
11 poor people, those poor people," blah, blah, so I
12 assumed he was talking about these people, the
13 Weinsteins and their personnel, and what comment I made
14 about it is -- I don't even remember. I said, "Oh,
15 Jack, it will all wash itself out in the long run,"
16 or whatever.

17 Now, whether he was talking about them
18 or as what I translated it to later on after he killed
19 Oswald, I began to believe that he was actually talking
20 about were the Kennedy family, Jacqueline and the two
21 kids.

22 I am sure you are aware of all of this.
23 I knew that he had -- I didn't know. I just assumed
24 that he had adopted them. He visualized this was his
25 family.

1 Do you follow what I'm driving at? And
2 that he had done, Oswald had done, a terrible thing in
3 killing Kennedy and leaving a widow and two fatherless
4 children, and evidently he had appointed himself an
5 avenger for this and for the people of the United
6 States, and for the Jews, like that crazy statement he
7 made that he did it to prove that the Jews had guts,
8 too.

9 Or did you read that? He had mentioned
10 that Jews going through what they have gone through
11 for all these thousands of years and he had to prove
12 that they have guts.

13 That's off the record.

14 Q When you had the conversation with Jack
15 Ruby about the assassination, the first conversation
16 was over the phone?

17 A It could very well be.

18 Q On the night of the 23rd.

19 A That would be Saturday.

20 Q Saturday night. And when you first -- I
21 believe you stated your first impression on having the
22 conversation before the shooting of Oswald was when
23 Jack Ruby was talking about these poor people or those
24 poor people he was talking about the Weinsteins in the
25 sense that, you know, thinking that it was too bad that

1 they had kept their clubs open, and I guess he felt
2 some negative feelings toward them for doing so, and
3 you didn't get the impression that he was speaking of
4 Kennedy family. At least not during the telephone
5 conversation.

6 Was there anything he said during the
7 telephone conversation which, looking back on anything
8 else indicated to you that maybe he was thinking of
9 killing Oswald?

10 A. No, because, you see, the reason I can
1 answer that positively is because we practically went
2 through the same thing Saturday evening at dinner. You
3 know, what else was there to talk about that particular
4 night. And I am sure that if he had said anything that
5 would give me any indication of this kind I certainly
6 would have remembered it.

7 How do I say it? You have to visualize
8 the fact that under no stretch of the imagination could
9 I have ever, and to this day, tie Jack Ruby into some
10 plot of this kind.

Now, I may be jumping the gun on you, but
to this very minute I still believe that it was just an
impulse on his part. He didn't know he was going to
shoot him until he did. I sincerely believe that. Now,
I could be wrong, but that's what I believe.

1 Q How did he sound when he called you on
2 the night of the 23rd?

3 A Upset, I guess. Everybody was upset.

4 Q Did he sound upset to the point of being
5 irrational or was it the kind of upset you would expect,
6 you know, a lot of people --

7 A I have to say an upset that I would expect
8 from a man who just personally went through a tragedy,
9 as we all did, or at least as I did.

10 Q Was that telephone conversation the last
11 time you talked to Jack Ruby?

12 A Prior to the dinner that night.

13 Q Well, the dinner was the night of the
14 21st, the night before the assassination.

15 A Oh, no. No. We had the night after
16 Kennedy was assassinated.

17 Q On the 23rd?

18 A Right. Kennedy was assassinated on the
19 23rd?

20 Q The 22nd.

21 A The 22nd. Jack and I had dinner on the
22 23rd. We also had a dinner date for the 24th, which
23 was Sunday night but he had other plans, evidently. He
24 didn't keep that one.

25 Q When Ruby called you on the night of the

1 23rd, you said he was upset. You were at your hotel
2 when he called?

3 A That's the only place he could have got
4 to me, so I would have had to have been at the hotel.

5 Q I think the record indicates that you were
6 practically ready for bed?

7 A Yes.

8 Q Do you remember what time of night that
9 would have been?

10 A Well, it would have been late because --
I would say it would have to be late if I was ready to
go to bed. When I say late, I'm talking about somewhere
about 12:00.

Q You said after the assassination you went
back to your hotel room.

What did you then do like Friday and
Saturday?

A Well, you see, I can't get into specifics
because I don't remember. I do know that I went
directly back to the hotel, and I would guess Jean
was there.

You did say her name was Jean?

Q Yes.

A I would guess that she was there, and I
switched on the television, either that or she had it

1 on, and all we could see was the various things that
2 were going apropos the assassination, and we never left
3 the hotel. I never left the hotel Friday night that I
4 can think of.

5 Q What did you do Saturday?

6 A Very little. Just probably stayed around
7 the hotel.

8 Q You watched a lot of television coverage?

9 A Definitely watched it all day long. There
10 was nothing else on television. I could of nothing
11 else that I would have done. Nothing was open. There
12 was no place to go. If I wanted to go to a movie I
13 couldn't have gone.

14 Q Was Jean West staying with you at the
15 Cabana?

16 A Yes.

17 Q During that time.

18 I checked the record and the record
19 indicates that your contacts with Jack Ruby on the
20 weekend of the assassination consisted of the meeting
21 we talked about the Carousel Club for about an hour
22 Friday night.

23 A No. That was Thursday night.

24 Q Thursday night. Excuse me. The 21st.
25 Then a brief get-together at the Cabana.

1 Then on the day of the assassination,
2 Friday, I believe you had said that you didn't see Jack
3 Ruby.

4 A I don't remember seeing him.

5 Q The record also indicates that you did not
6 have dinner with Jack Ruby on the 23rd.

7 A No.

8 Q It indicates only on Saturday the 23rd,
9 the day after the assassination.

10 A Saturday the 24th.

11 Q Saturday was the 23rd. Sunday was the
12 24th. The assassination was on Friday the 22nd.

13 A Well, I did have dinner with Jack Ruby
14 Saturday at night. I know that.

15 BY MR. HORNBECK:

16 Q Mr. Meyers, there is a statement that was
17 purportedly taken by the FBI on the 3rd of December
18 1963 in Chicago.

19 At this time I am going to have you review
20 that statement, and I direct your attention to the
21 first page, which is a rather long paragraph and the
22 second two paragraphs on page two, and if you will just
23 read that statement silently to yourself first, and
24 then we will see whether or not that statement
25 refreshes your memory as to the events and whether or

1 not that statement is accurate.

2 It may not be accurate.

3 A All right.

4 (Document handed to the witness.)

5 THE WITNESS: Now, are we concerned
6 primarily with the dates on the statement that you are
7 having me read?

8 BY MR. HORNBECK:

9 Q Well, we are concerned with the dates
10 and the chronology.

11 According to --

12 A Well, you see, then, I am absolutely
13 right. I know I am right. Here, let me read this
14 to you. May I?

15 Q Certainly.

16 A All right. This whole big paragraph
17 states my arriving on the night of the 20th, and stayed
18 at the Ramada Hotel, which is evidently true, and I
19 checked into the Cabana on the morning of the 21st,
20 which was Thursday.

21 Right?

22 Q Correct.

23 A Then it says that I had gone to the club
24 with Jean West, whose name I just found out from you,
25 was a rather dumb but accommodating broad.

1 And that we had gone by the Carousel Club
2 and returned to the motel about 11:00 p.m., and that
3 my brother and his wife joined us and Jack either came
4 or was there, and he had a drink with us and then he
5 went back to the club because he had -- well, whatever.

6 He stayed only a few minutes before he
7 left, saying he had to return to the club. This is
8 all on the 21st.

9 Then it says that " Mr. Meyers stated that
10 his next contact with Jack Ruby was at approximately
11 10:30 p.m., Saturday, November 23rd, 1963. Ruby
12 telephoned him at the Cabana motel.

13 "He said at that time that Ruby was
14 greatly disturbed, blah, blah, blah."

15 Well, that was when we had dinner at the
16 Cabana motel that night.

17 Q What you are saying, Mr. Meyers, according
18 to your testimony here, you said that you had dinner
19 at the Cabana Saturday night.

20 A Absolutely.

21 Q And the FBI report reflects exactly what
2 you have told us the conversation was, that is Abe
3 Weinstein at the Colony Club and that being a very
4 upsetting to Jack Ruby. That entire conversation which
5 the FBI has as telephone actually it took place at a

1 dinner conversation.

2 A. Definitely. We discussed this at dinner.
3 I may have talked to him earlier on the telephone,
4 because the assassination had already taken place and
5 he had already, you know, formed whatever opinions he
6 had, but very definitely the night of Saturday the 24th,
7 whatever that Saturday it was.

8 Q Saturday the 23rd.

9 A. The 23rd. The night of Saturday the 23rd,
10 Jack and I -- Jack was my guest for dinner there at
11 the Cabana. That is an absolute fact and we certainly
12 discussed this at the dinner.

13 Hell, there was nothing else to talk about.

14 Q One other statement I would just like to
15 bring to your attention, and I am going to paraphrase
16 the statement, and then I am going to give it to you
17 for your perusal to see whether or not this statement
18 sheds any light on your memory.

19 A. All right.

20 Q This is a statement, again, purportedly
21 taken by the FBI on the 3rd of December 1963, from Jean
22 West, whose correct name, apparently, was Aase, which
23 is A-a-s-e, correct spelling.

24 Paraphrasing. She indicates that on
25 Thursday, November the 21st, 1963, that after dinner

1 you and Miss West went to the Carousel Club and chatted
2 briefly with Jack Ruby, that you stayed there
3 approximately one hour and returned to the Cabana at
4 approximately 11:00 p.m., that Jack Ruby joined the
5 party, the group, for a few minutes and returned to
6 the club.

7 There was no talk about the President and
8 him coming to Dallas. That you and Miss West stayed
9 in Dallas until Monday night, November the 25th, and
10 she did not see Ruby again during that stay, that is,
11 except for the one time on the 21st, and she stated
12 her contact with Ruby was limited to this one occasion.

13 So I just want to have you examine that
14 statement.

15 A. Well, this, what you read to me is very
16 likely, very possibly true.

17 Q Well, the difference would be whether or
18 not you had dinner --

19 A Well, where was she when we had dinner?
20 She must have been there with us or stayed in her room.
21 Damned if I know. You see, this particular statement
22 or any of her contacts with any of the authorities,
23 whether it be the FBI or whoever, I knew nothing about.

24 I knew absolutely nothing about this,
25 because when we got back from Dallas on that particular

1 trip she went her way and I went mine, and I never saw.
2 her again, and I haven't seen her since.

3 As I say, I haven't the vaguest idea
4 where the hell she is, or what she did. Now, how and
5 shy, I don't know and, frankly, it is none of my
6 business, but she made a statement to the FBI.

7 Now, everything that she says here that
8 you read to me is true, to the best of my memory, and
9 the only thing I would question is where the hell was
10 she when we had dinner. Why would I have dinner and
11 not have her there, in veiw of the fact that they had
12 already met.

13 Q One other party who was in the area in
14 that general time period was, of course, your brother
15 and his wife.

16 A Right.

17 Q There is a statement from your brother
18 Edward on the 5th of December 1963, in which he
19 indicated that he had met Jack Ruby at the Bon Vivant
20 Room at the Cabana about midnight --

21 A That's the lounge room, right.

22 Q -- on November the 21st, which is
23 consistent with you, Miss West and your brother and his
24 wife, that Jack Ruby went back to his club and that
25 your brother Edward returned to New York via air,

1 November 22nd, 1963, leaving the Dallas Airport early
2 in the afternoon. He did observe President John F.
3 Kennedy's arrival at Dallas at the Dallas Airport.

4 A. Right.

5 Q. So that your brother, according to this
6 statement, could not have present Saturday.

7 A. At dinner Saturday night? He wasn't.
8 He was in Dallas, but he was not at the dinner.

9 Q. Well, according to his statement he left
0 Dallas --

1 A. Wait. Wait. You are right. You see,
2 I got myself fouled on this thing.

3 Kennedy got here the day before his
4 assassination. That's right. I keep thinking being
5 assassinated that day, but he got here and went to
6 Fort Worth and then came back to Dallas.

7 I assume that's right. I don't know.
8 Now, the only reason -- well, there is no reason,
9 because my brother did not have dinner with me
0 Saturday night.

1 It was just Jack and I and this West girl,
2 unless for whatever reason I told her to get lost for a
3 few hours. I don't know.

4 Q. Well, there's also an indication in the
5 statement that you had planned to have dinner with Jack

1 Sunday evening, the 24th, which, of course, you have
2 testified today.

3 Is there some reason why you would have
4 had dinner two evenings in a row?

5 A. Yes. He was very upset. He was shaken.
6 He was very, very upset about it.

7 I don't know what other word to give it,
8 and I had a golf date Sunday morning, and I said, "Jack,
9 let me go keep my golf date and I should be through
10 along about 3:00 or 4:00 and I will come back and shower
11 and we will get together and have dinner Sunday night."

12 He said, "Fine."

13 Q. Could it be that your earlier memory,
14 which is reflected in the FBI report, is better than
15 your memory today?

16 A. Possibly.

17 Q. From the fact that you had planned to have
18 dinner on Sunday and you were not able to have dinner
19 on Saturday, or is your memory specifically that you
20 definitely had dinner with Jack Ruby Saturday evening?

21 A. Unless I have completely blown my mind
22 we had dinner Saturday night.

23 Q. Well, what we are after, of course, is
24 your best memory, and that's --

25 A. I cannot visualize my living for 15 years

1 and believing we had dinner Saturday night and not
2 having had it. It just doesn't make sense.

3 Q Let me ask you a couple of other questions
4 that maybe in a roundabout way will help you to refresh
5 your memory.

6 It is clear that you and Miss West arrived
7 on November the 20th. You stayed at the Ramada for that
8 first evening.

9 Can I ask you when you first met Jean
10 West?

11 A When did I first meet her?

12 Q When did you first meet her and where?

13 A I met her, I would venture to say,
14 probably a week or a maximum of two weeks prior to the
15 trip at a club in 20 East Delaware.

16 Q What was she doing at that time?

17 A Damned if I know.

18 Q What kind of a club was this?

19 A A lounge.

20 Q She was working in Chicago?

21 A I don't know.

22 Q How did it happen meeting her the week
23 before she agreed to come to Dallas?

24 A Because she was a party girl. She was a
25 playgirl.

1 Oh, how would you describe her. She was
2 -- how do you describe a girl like that? She was a
3 semi-professional hooker. Does that make sense?

4 Q Yes, sir. After this trip that was
5 basically the last time that you saw her?

6 A To the best of my knowledge I never saw
7 her again.

8 Q Did she ever mention during the time, the
9 brief time that you knew her, that she had any contacts
10 in New Orleans?

11 A No. We talked -- really and truly, it
12 is such a difficult thing to put into words.

13 Obviously, I have no idea what your
14 personal life is like. That's your business, but I
15 was introduced to her at 20 East Delaware by the man
16 who owned the building.

17 And one word led to another and I said --
18 the way it would normally have happened, I would have
19 said, "Les, I am leaving on this particular date for
20 Dallas and I am going to be there for a few days," and
21 either I would have said, "How about taking this
22 character with me," or he would have said, "Why don't
23 you take her with you."

24 And I would have said, if he said that,
25 then I would have said, "Well, is she willing to go?"

1 He would have said, "Sure, she will go," or I would have
2 said, "Les, if I ask her to go, will she go?"

3 You see, this I don't know how it
4 developed. Or I would have said, "She looks interesting.
5 Would she make the trip to Dallas with me if I ask her?"
6 And he probably said, "Hell, yes. Just ask her." And
7 that was it.

8 Q Well, we are not interested in resurrecting
9 your past personal life.

10 There is a particular reason why we would
11 like to know.

12 A All we talked about, all we could possibly
13 have talked about until the assassination, of course,
14 would have been just nothing. You know, where are you
15 from, where do you live, how are you doing, I am from
16 Minneapolis. Do you know this club on Hanovan Street
17 or this one on whatever street, you know, the type of
18 routine conversation.

19 New Orleans, we may have talked -- she may
20 have told me she was in New Orleans. I just absolutely
21 don't remember.

22 Q Did you spend much time with her prior to
23 leaving for Dallas?

24 A No. It couldn't have been more than a
5 few days in between the time I met her until we left.

1 As a matter of fact, it is going to sound
2 ridiculous to you, but it may have been the next day,
3 and I just don't remember.

4 Q What we are primarily concerned with is
5 whether it was a long or very brief encounter prior to
6 your going to Dallas?

7 A Very brief. Very brief.

8 Q When you arranged to take her to Dallas
9 did you go to her apartment to pick her up or did she
10 meet you at the airport?

11 A To this day I don't have the vaguest idea
12 where she lived. She may have lived in that building.
13 You know, it was a hotel apartment building.

14 Q Did that particular hotel apartment
15 building have a reputation for party girls staying
16 there?

17 A Yes. At that time. Showgirls.

18 Q Was the management getting some kind of
19 percentage at all from any activities that the girls
20 were engaged in?

21 A I would not believe it. I would doubt it
22 very much. I could not answer positively, but I would
23 doubt it.

24 I know the man that owned the building,
25 and I don't think he was that kind of a man.

1 Q I take it, then, when you would go to the
2 lounge in that building there would be no arrangement
3 by you or anyone else to pay the owner a certain fee?

4 A Never. Never. The only thing in that
5 sense that ever happened is that -- you must remember,
6 now, that I had been there a number of times and if on
7 any visit to that lounge, if I had any particular reason
8 to want a room or apartment for that night I would just
9 go direct to the apartment or to the room and pay
10 whatever was the normal rate.

11 In other words, I would sign the register.

12 Q Is that hotel apartment building still in
13 existence?

14 A I guess so. It's a big one.

15 Q I take it you haven't been back there in
16 quite a while?

17 A No. I haven't been in the place in years.

18 Q When is the last time you saw the owner,
19 if you can recall?

20 A About 14 or 15 years ago.

21 Q His name is Les --

22 A Les Barker.

23 Q I am not sure that that last series of
24 questions did anything to refresh your memory one way
25 or the other with regard to that Saturday night dinner.

1 A. As far as the girl is concerned it was just
2 another thing, you know. So I had somebody with me on
3 the trip, and I could think of no earthly reason that I
4 would live for 14 or 15 years knowing that Jack Ruby
5 and I had dinner that Saturday night and all of a
6 sudden realize we didn't. It's just not right. Jack
7 and I met Saturday night.

8 Q And your memory is, as you sit here, is
9 that you --

10 A We had dinner Saturday night, and when he
11 left we talked in terms of meeting again Sunday night.

12 We either left it he would get in touch
13 with me or I would get in touch with him.

14 Q You had a deposition taken by a gentleman
15 by the name of Burt Griffin during the Warren
16 Commission phase of this investigation?

17 A Could have been. I thought it was this
18 Arlin Spector. It could have been Griffin, too.

19 I don't know. It could have been, you
20 know, two of them just like there are two of you here.

21 Q All right. I am going to read some
22 testimony, and this is testimony that is found in
23 Volume XV of the Warren Commission Report. This is
24 Mr. Griffin's question. This is found at page 631.

25 "Mr. Griffin: 'Now, do you recall what you

1 did on Saturday?'

2 "Mr. Meyers: 'Well, gosh, I don't know. I know
3 I watched television with all of the business until my
4 eyes bugged out of my head both Friday night and all
5 day or most of the day Saturday.'

6 "'I couldn't have done anything of any
7 consequence. There was no place to go.'

8 "Mr. Griffin: 'Did you at any time drive down to
9 Daily Plaza or the site of the shooting?'

10 "Mr. Meyers: 'That is possible. Very possible.
11 Highly possible.'

12 "Mr. Griffin: 'Did there come a time on Saturday
13 when you did talk to Jack Ruby?'

14 "Mr. Meyers: 'Yes.'

15 "Mr. Griffin: 'Where were you at the time?'

16 "Mr. Meyers: 'In bed.'

17 "Mr. Griffin: 'What is your best recollection of
18 what time this was?'

19 "Mr. Meyers: '9:00 or 10:00 Saturday night.'

20 "Mr. Griffin: 'How do you happen to fix that
21 time?'

22 "Mr. Meyers: 'Well, because I was undressed and
23 going to bed, and I wouldn't have gone to bed. I
24 certainly wouldn't have gone to bed much later than
25 that because there wouldn't have been anything for me

1 to do or anyplace to go. It would have been a case of
2 sitting in the room or driving around in the car,
3 which I didn't want to do, or sitting in the lobby
4 reading a book, which I didn't want to do.'

5 "I was in the room in bed, and I am again
6 saying that somewhere, 9:00 or 10:00 that night, a few
7 minutes either way, it is highly possible the phone
8 rang and it was Jack on the phone.'"

9 And there is a paragraph talking about
10 watching television.

11 "Mr. Griffin: 'About how long did you your
12 telephone conversation with Ruby last Saturday night?'

13 "Mr. Meyers: 'I would say in the
14 neighborhood of 15 to 20 minutes.'

15 "Mr. Griffin: 'About 15 or 20 minutes is
16 a reasonably long telephone call.'

17 "Mr. Meyers: 'It was a reasonably long
18 telephone conversation. I would say possibly 15
19 minutes.'"

20 Then there is a discussion about what was
21 said about Dallas and that kind of thing.

22 There is no mention of, again, any dinner
23 on Saturday night, the 23rd.

24 A. Well, maybe I am losing my mind, but I
25 would swear we had dinner Saturday night.

1 Q Could it be that you are confusing the
2 night of the 21st when you might have had something to
3 eat at the Cabana with your brother Saturday night?

4 A I don't know. You are really shocking me
5 now, because I just don't believe this. I don't believe
6 that I could be wrong, but if that's what I said in
7 1963, my memory was certainly a lot fresher in 1963
8 than it is in 1978.

9 Maybe it was Friday night. I don't know.
10 I can't swear, but I can't believe that we didn't have
11 dinner Saturday night.

12 Q May I suggest this, Mr. Meyers, that we
13 will xerox a copy of that portion of testimony. In
14 fact, your entire portion.

15 A I have the Warren Commission report book
16 at home. I will go over it if you want me to.

17 Q Why don't you do that and one of us will
18 be in touch with you by telephone or directly, and we
19 will see whether that refreshes your memory as to the
20 events.

1 A All right. Believe me, I am thoroughly
2 confused.

3 MR. HORNBECK: Why don't we take a short
4 recess now.

5 (A short recess was taken.)

1 BY MR. PURDY:

2 Q What had you planned to do on Saturday,
3 November the 23rd, during the day if it hadn't been for
4 the assassination?

5 A Oh, I don't. Probably play golf.

6 Q Would you have played golf out in the
7 direction of McKinney, Texas?

8 A I could have played in McKinney. They
9 have a golf course there.

10 Q Did you have any business dealings that
11 you were supposed to do on Saturday?

12 A Not that I can remember.

13 Q Had you finished your business dealings on
14 Friday?

15 A Pretty much.

16 Q You said that you planned to go play
17 golf in Sherman, Texas.

18 A Right.

19 Q What day had you planned to go?

20 A Sunday.

21 Q That was Sunday you had planned to go?

22 A Yes.

23 Q Did you go?

24 A Yes.

25 Q And you played golf?

1 A. Yes. The worst game I ever had in my
2 life.

3 Q Were you playing golf when you found out
4 that Jack Ruby had shot --

5 A. No. I had already found out about it. I
6 found out about it driving up to McKinney.

7 Q That was after the golf game?

8 A. No. No. You see, I was staying -- let me
9 give it to you so you will have it right for the record.

10 As you know, as your records show, I was
11 staying at the Cabana, and I had a car. I assume I had
12 a rental car. I am sure Sherwood didn't lend me a car,
13 and I had made a date with Jim Acklin who is Herb
14 Gibson's brother-in-law who owned the Gibson Stores
15 out of Sherman, Texas.

16 Sherman, if you are not aware of the
17 geography, is some 20 to 30 miles north of McKinney.
18 McKinney is some 20 miles north of Dallas.

19 I had made this date probably Thursday or
20 Friday morning with Acklin to play golf, and I had
21 also made a date -- then I told Sherwood Smith that I
22 was going to play golf with Jim Acklin in Sherman
23 Sunday morning, that we had a 10:00 or something tee-off
24 time.

25 And I said that I would stop at his house

1 in McKinney which is on the way to Sherman and have
2 some coffee with him.

3 Well, between Dallas and McKinney, I had
4 the car radio on, and I heard Ruby had killed Oswald.
5 And it just flipped me.

6 What else can I say? Think of a man you
7 had talked to the night before and he turns around and
8 kills Oswald.

9 Q What did you do after that?

10 A Well, I went on to Sherman and I walked
11 into the lounge of the -- we played golf at the
12 Perrin Air Force Base Golf Course.

13 I walked into the lounge, and Jim was there
14 with some friends of his that we were going to play
15 with.

16 And he looked at me and he said, "What is
17 wrong with you?"

18 My face was green. I must have looked like
19 something out of the clouds.

20 And I says, "Well, do you have any idea
21 just what happened?"

22 He said, "Yes, we just saw it," you know,
23 "watched it on television."

24 And I said, "Would you believe I was with
25 that guy last night?" Which convinces me again that I

1 had dinner with the guy Saturday night.

2 I said, "Would you believe that I was with
3 that guy last night?"

4 He said, "Who?"

5 And I said, "The nut that killed him."

6 Q This is Jim Acklin you are talking about?

7 A Yes.

8 Q How do you spell his last name?

9 A A-c-k-l-i-n.

10 Q Is he still alive?

11 A Yes. He still lives in McKinney -- in
12 Sherman. I can't tell you his address, but he lives
13 there.

14 Well, you know, when I told him that I had
15 been with him or that I knew him, or whatever I said,
16 they obviously wanted me tell them what I could.

17 And I said, "What can I tell you?"

18 He wanted to know did I still want to play
19 golf and I said, "Well, yes, let's go on out and play.
20 It is better than sitting around and biting my
21 fingernails."

22 So we played golf and when we got through
23 playing I came back. Maybe I stopped in McKinney on
24 the way down. I don't remember, but I know I came back
25 to Dallas.

1 Q You came back to the Cabana?

2 A Yes.

3 Q What did you do then?

4 A Not a damned thing.

5 Q You just stayed there at the hotel?

6 A Just stayed there.

7 Q Jean West was there, of course.

8 A I assume she was.

9 Q Then you spent that night at the Cabana?

10 A Sure.

11 Q What you do the next morning?

12 A Well, I don't know, here again. I know
13 we went home that day. We went back to Chicago, and
14 whether I saw any customers Monday morning or not, I
15 just don't remember.

16 Q Was your original plan to leave Monday for
17 Chicago?

18 A Here again, I don't remember. I would
19 assume so.

20 Q On Sunday did you consider going to the
21 Dallas Police Department about the fact that you had
22 seen Ruby?

23 A Yes and no. I was going to go and then I
24 talked myself out of it.

25 Q Why did you consider going?

1 A Well, I don't know. I don't know. A
2 concerned citizen, I suppose. I had talked to Ruby the
3 day before.

4 Q Did you think you had some information to
5 provide?

6 A Just what you have in the report. Nothing
7 beyond that.

8 Q That is the reason you thought about going.
9 Why did you decide not to go?

10 A Again, I didn't want to get involved.

11 To begin with, if I had gone, if it had
12 been publicized it would have been in the newspaper and
13 the fact that I was not here alone, I don't think my
14 wife would have appreciated that.

15 So I would have been in a bind and
16 evidently I assumed what I had to tell them wasn't that
17 damned important.

18 Plus the fact that I had lost, and for
19 God's sake, don't publicize this, I had lost all
20 respect for the Dallas Police Department.

21 Q Because of the shooting?

2 A With what had happened. Both the
3 assassination and the Oswald shooting.

4 As far as I am concerned, the Dallas Police
5 Department was so stupid on the whole thing. It was

1 unreal, but that's not part of your investigation here.

2 Q You mentioned earlier that the only thing
3 you knew about Jean West or Jean Aase was that she
4 originally came from Minneapolis.

5 You indicated you met her in the lounge of
6 a building that was on 20 East Delaware in Chicago?

7 A That's right.

8 Q What is the name of that building?

9 A 20 East Delaware.

10 Q That was the name of the building, also?

11 A Yes.

12 Q What was the name of the lounge?

13 A I would think it was the 20 East Delaware
14 Lounge. That is as near as I can remember. It may
15 have had a name.

16 Q Did Jean West ever have access to your
17 telephone credit card that weekend?

18 A Not that I would know of.

19 Q Do you think she was aware of you having
20 it? Did you use it in front of her?

21 A That's possible.

22 Q What did Jean West do during that weekend
23 when she wasn't with you?

24 A I really don't know. I don't she did much
25 of anything.

As far as I know she knew nobody down here.

I have no idea what she could have done.

Q Did she go sightseeing?

A She would have walked if she did.

Q Did she run up any bills?

A Not that I know of.

Q Did she mention that she had seen any place in particular or had seen anyone in particular?

A No.

Q Prior to your leaving with Miss West for Dallas did you call her long distance from the office that Wednesday morning, which would have been Wednesday the 20th?

A Well, I don't know. I don't remember having called her. I don't know why I would, because I would assume she was still living in Chicago, unless she had gone to Minneapolis and I called her there. I don't remember. No recollection at all.

Q Did anyone else that you knew know her?

A No.

Q Did you ever know David Fairey?

A No. I know who you are talking about. I read about him.

Q Did you know whether or not Jean West knew him?

1 A. I would be very surprised if she did.

2 Q. Do you know Nofio Pecora?

3 A. Who?

4 Q. Nofio Pecora, P-e-c-o-r-a?

5 A. No.

6 Q. Did you know Guy Bannister?

7 A. No.

8 Q. Did you know G. Ray Gill?

9 A. No.

10 Q. A New Orleans attorney?

11 A. No.

12 Q. Were you ever contacted by Jim Garrison?

13 A. No.

14 Q. Or any of his representatives?

15 A. (Shakes head.)

16 Q. Did you ever have any contacts with anyone
17 associated with any anti-Cuban or anti-Castro groups?

18 A. No.

19 Q. Did you pay the expenses of Jean West on
20 the trip?

21 A. Sure.

22 Q. You said that was your last contact with
23 her?

24 A. The last time I saw her and talked to her
25 was when we got back to Chicago.

Q Did you know that she made plans, made arrangements with Joyce McDonald to go shopping with her that weekend?

A I didn't even know that she knew Joyce McDonald.

Q So, then, you wouldn't know why she cancelled the plans?

A No way, unless -- no, she couldn't have been because it wasn't that time unless she was with me at the time I went out to the State Fair to Joyce McDonald, but that was not at that time.

I don't how she possible could have been.

Q That was on a previous visit in October?

A The Joyce McDonald thing.

Q Right. What was Jean West doing at the time of the assassination?

A I would guess she was in the hotel. I don't know where she was. I left her there when I left. I didn't take her along with me when I went out to call on customers.

Q Was Ralph Meyers staying at the Cabana the weekend of the assassination?

A Ralph Meyers was in Mexico City.

Q And he hadn't come to Dallas during that time?

1 A. No way.

2 Q What is Ralph Meyers' middle name?

3 A Lynn. L-y-n-n.

4 You are speaking of my son?

5 Q I believe so.

6 A Oh, yes.

7 Q Did you know another Meyers who was staying
8 at the Cabana?

9 A No.

10 Q Did you receive any phone calls or messages
11 for someone else?

12 A If I did, I don't remember it.

13 Q Where was Ralph Meyers staying in Mexico
14 City?

15 A Well, he lived there. It's his home.

16 I think at that time he lived on a street
17 called, as they say down there, Jaime Sullivan. James
18 Sullivan.

19 Are you familiar with Mexico City, either
20 one of you? He was working for a newspaper. Ralph is
21 a journalist.

22 Q Was he at that time still working on a
23 job that required the security clearance that he had?

24 A Ralph?

25 Q Yes.

A I wouldn't think so, not in Mexico.

Now, he had a security clearance because when he was in the Army -- I guess you have that information.

Q Yes.

A I assume you do. He was in the ASA.

Q When did he terminate that work?

A When he was discharged from the Army.

Q What year was that?

A I can't remember.

Q Was that before 1960 or --

A Yes. Let me see if I can go back chronologically.

Ralph was born in 1937. He was 18 when he got out of high school, which would have made it 1953. Right?

MR. HORNBECK: '55. He was born in '37.

THE WITNESS: '55. Right. Then he went to the University of Illinois for almost three years, which would put it right around 1958.

Then he joined the Army, and he was sent to the Presidio at Monterey, California to an operation called the Army Language School where he -- he was a Russian, and when he got through that -- of course, that's where he got his clearance. He was in the Army

1 Security Agency setup.

2 I think he spent four years in the Army,
3 which would put it about 1962, and he spent the last
4 two years of his Army time in Turkey. As he described
5 it, an anthill outside of Ankara monitoring Russian
6 propaganda.

7 Then he came back to the states, came back
8 home. You would have to ask him, really. I don't
9 remember, but I think he came back to Chicago, and he
10 spent a year in Chicago driving a city bus.

11 I could have it backwards. Then he went
12 to Mexico.

13 Q Where was your daughter, Vicki Meyers,
14 working in 1963?

15 A Oh, here again, I will have to go back.
16 Vicki was married -- she is a year younger than Ralph.
17 She is a year younger. She was born in 1938.

18 Now, when the heck did she get married.
19 I think Vicki was married at that time. No. She was
20 married in December of 1963, December the 15th of 1963,
21 and at the time prior to her marriage she was a student
22 at the University of Puerto Rico.

23 Vicki had gotten her masters from the
24 University of Wisconsin, and she was at some university
25 in Puerto Rico on what they -- what did they call it, a

grant? You are probably more familiar with it than I am.

Her field was engineering chemistry. She got married December the 15th of 1963, and for a year or so -- here again you will have to get the exact figures -- she worked for the Nuclear Energy Operation outside of Chicago, suburban Chicago. I would know the name if you mentioned it but I can't remember it.

She had all kinds of security clearances, and she and Martin -- her husband is a professor of physics at Northwestern. They were married, and then not too long after that, I would guess, maybe a year or two, Martin was invited to lecture for a year at Leeds University in Leeds, England.

They went there, and my first granddaughter was born there. At the end of the year or a little longer, they went though the summer vacation and they came back to the Chicago area and they lived in a suburb of Chicago called Skokie. And they had another little girl about a year after that, and that's all she has done since then.

She lives in suburban Chicago now.

Q. Let me ask you this:

Regarding your brother and your communication to each other, the fact that you would be in Dallas, I

1 think you said that there had been a phone call. One
2 of you called the other to let you know that you would
3 be in Dallas around the same time; do you remember that?

4 A Evidently, yes. One of us -- what could
5 have happened -- now, here again, remember I lived in
6 Chicago at that time and Eddie lived in Brooklyn, as
7 he always has.

8 I could have easily called Eddie and told
9 him I had planned to be in Dallas the latter part of
10 November.

11 He could have said, "Well, that's great
12 because I am going to a bottlers convention in
13 November," on whatever the day was, "and we can meet
14 there."

15 Or it could have been the other way
16 around. He could have told me that he was going to be
17 in Dallas at that time in November. As far as my work
18 is concerned I could make a trip to Dallas anytime I
19 wanted to.

20 I always had a reason to come, business-
21 wise, and I could have said, "Well, Eddie, that's fine.
22 I will try to meet you there."

23 Q What was your most recent contact with
24 your brother prior to your visit in Dallas?

25 A Prior to the visit to Dallas?

Q Yes. I guess it would have been the phone call?

A Either that or I could have gone to New York City on some occasion.

Q Do you remember being in New York in early November 1963?

A I have no recollection. I could have. I don't remember.

Q Did you have some business purposes that might have brought you there?

A I could have gone to New York City on business or I could have gone to New York City on family affairs.

I also have two sisters who live in the New York City area.

Q Does it refresh your recollection to know that your brother Edward left from Mexico about November the 8th? Did you see him shortly before he left, do you remember?

A I wouldn't think so. I just don't remember. I would have no reason, you know, specifically to see him unless I was going to New York City on business.

Q As far as you know the only reason that your brother went to Dallas was for this bottlers

1 convention?

2 A Oh, definitely.

3 Q Was the convention hotel the Adolphus?

4 A I think so. They stayed at the Adolphus.
5 I would assume they stayed where the headquarters of
6 the convention was.

7 You also have the information, I am sure
8 you do, the reason they went to Mexico was to visit his
9 wife's sister who lived in Mexico -- still lives in
10 Mexico City.

11 Q What does she do in Mexico City?

12 A She is a widow. She does nothing.

13 Q What is her name?

14 A Her first name is Edith. Damned if I can
15 remember. I can't remember her last name. This is my
16 brother's wife's sister. Her husband died some 10 or
17 12 years ago.

18 Her husband's name was Carl Wellman,
19 W-e-l-l-ma-an. She is Mrs. Carl Wellman, or as they
20 would have it in the local phone directory there, Mrs.
21 Carlos Wellman.

22 Q One question I forgot to follow up on
23 before.

24 You had said that one of the reasons you
25 left the Ero company was because of the financial

situation of that company and your financial situation, you were in debt.

Who were you in debt to?

A To whom was I in debt?

Q Yes, sir.

A Oh, to a number of people. To a man who --

I can't even remember the name of the damned company he worked for. I can't remember his name. I owed him in the area of seven or \$8,000.00.

Q How did that debt arise?

A We had a stock transaction deal that was very wrong on my part, and I paid him back the money that went bad.

Q Who else did you owe money to?

A I owed Les Barker.

Q How much money?

A About \$3,000.00.

Q What was that for?

A The same thing.

Q A different deal or --

A No, the same stock transaction deal that went haywire, and I paid him back.

That is it. I paid them back so many dollars per month.

1 BY MR. HORNBECK:

2 Q I take it that none of these debts were
3 occasioned by any gambling losses of any sort?

4 A Oh, no.

5 Q During the time that you knew Jack Ruby
6 did you ever know him to gamble in sports events or any
7 other kinds of events?

8 A No.

9 Q Did he ever discuss gambling or betting
10 in the Dallas area?

11 A (Shakes head.)

12 Q Did he ever discuss any gambling or
13 racketeering elements in Chicago that he knew or did
14 business with?

15 A Oh, to a degree. To this degree: he was
16 telling me about his childhood in Chicago, his youth,
17 and again I assume you have all of this information.

18 He lived on the west side of Chicago,
19 which at that time, and probably still is, I guess, a
20 very poor neighborhood, and his parents were immigrants
21 and had few opportunities. And he grew up in an
22 atmosphere of, well, as they used to describe in on
23 the east side of New York City, you either became a
24 judge or you became a Sing-Sing inmate, one or the
25 other.

And I think -- well, as he described it, most of the people he contacted he knew as a kid were -- well, call them in the hoodlum area, and he gravitated to this kind of thing. And that his way of making a dollar or two in those days was hustling tickets for sporting events, fights or hockey games, or whatever.

Q Scalping?

A Scalping. And it may be -- I have a vague recollection that he said something about being a runner for somebody in the numbers racket, that type of thing. But on the very, very fringe of racketeering, I guess is what you would call it.

Q Did he ever discuss with you, or did you ever hear the story that he left Chicago to go to Dallas in approximately 1947 because he was indebted to the syndicate in Chicago and was forced out of that area?

A Well. That is very, very much news to me.

Q Did he ever discuss with you or have you heard that the union that Jack was associated with in Chicago had their president shot and killed just prior to the time that Jack Ruby left Chicago?

A This is also something that is the first time I have heard it.

1 Q Would you describe Jack Ruby as a name-
2 dropper kind of person?

3 A Well, let me sort of answer you in a
4 little different way. May I?

5 A Sure.

6 A Jack Ruby had absolutely no education of
7 any kind. I don't even know whether he graduated
8 from grammar school. I really don't know.

9 He had the most atrocious taste in
10 clothes, to me. He would wear pinstripe clothes
11 almost all of the time. I think that's because of
12 the pictures of the racketeers are always in pinstripe
13 clothes.

14 He wanted very much to upgrade
15 himself socially. Culturally. Maybe that is a
16 better way to state it.

17 Therefore, whenever he met anybody who
18 could read, write and speak English fluently, why,
19 these people became his friends, if they would let him
20 be his friend.

21 And I think he would name-drop. Here
22 again, I can't remember the names he would drop, but
23 if he dropped any names to me it would always have
24 to be people who were on a social strata he would
25 like to be.

Now, whether it was in a racketeering sense or not, you know, like people would say, "Well, I knew Al Capone," you know. If he said it that way, I don't know.

He was a man of extremes. Now, you know, there many people that you know in your life, all three of you have met people in your life whom you either liked or disliked. They have just not made enough of an impression on you either way. So, if they are around, fine, and if they are not around it is just as fine. It doesn't make any difference.

My memory of Jack is he either liked you or he disliked you. There was no inbetween with Jack Ruby.

He was a man of violent temperament. We had talked about this Jada. He threw her down a flight of steps. He could have killed her. Do you have any idea how long those steps were in the Carousel Club?

Then again I would see him get down on his hands and knees with a bottle of milk and feed a puppy, feed his dog, just like a mother would feed her baby.

He is a hard man to describe. Again, I can only speak from my personal opinion. I think he

1 was a nut. I don't think he knew he was going to
2 shoot him until he did it.

3 He always carried a gun. I think your
4 records will show that. He always carried a gun, and
5 the main reason he always carried a gun, as far as I
6 am concerned, is that whenever he closed the club he
7 would take the money out with him.

8 Q You saw him personally do this on several
9 occasions?

10 A Oh, yes. He carried a gun all the time.
11 He put his money in a little bag in the trunk of his
12 car.

13 Q Was that because he didn't believe in
14 banks or was there --

15 A He either didn't believe in banks or had
16 no safe to leave it in at the club. I don't know why
17 he did it.

18 BY MR. PURDY:

19 Q Did you see the gun?

20 A I think so. I would think so.

21 Q Was there anything unusual about the
22 particular gun?

23 A No. It was not a Luger or anything
24 like that. It was a typical revolver.

25 Q Was there anything unusual about the

1 hammer of the gun?

2 A Not that I know of.

3 Q Was there a shroud over the hammer?

4 A I don't know. I have never seen it that
5 close.

6 Again, you know, I guess I am sounding
7 like a broken record. I think that he went into that
8 garage, and I don't think anybody stopped him because
9 he was a very familiar face, and as I said before the
10 Dallas Police Department in those days was not overly
11 bright, and they brought Oswald out and he had a sneer
12 or leer or whatever on his face.

13 Then I think Ruby just decided all of a
14 sudden he was going to be the avenger, and he shot him.

15 Now, I think one day my great-great-
16 grandchildren will be worrying about what the hell
17 happened, too.

18 I saw a movie the other night where they
19 were trying to determine whether John Wilkes Booth was
20 the one who really killed Lincoln.

21 Did you see it on television the other
22 night?

23 MR. HORNBECK: I didn't see it.

24 BY MR. HORNBECK:

25 Q Mr. Meyers, just one very brief area.

1 A Sure.

2 Q Does your brother Edward still have his
3 bottling company?

4 A Oh, yes. He doesn't have a bottling
5 company.

6 Q What exactly is that?

7 A He is a distributor. You see, Pepsi Cola
8 has a setup where they do not do their own distributing
9 in the New York City area, but they sell their product
10 to distributors who have franchise territories.

11 In other words, only this particular
12 distributor can distribute Pepsi Cola and its products
13 in this given area. And Eddie has, oh, I don't know,
14 four or five franchises.

15 Q Approximately how many employees does he
16 have working for him, or did he have in 1963?

17 A At that time, I guess, about the same as
18 he has today. He has got, let's say, four trucks, so
19 he probably has about eight or ten people working for
20 him.

21 Q Are they union drivers?

22 A Oh, definitely. A very strong union.

23 Q Did he ever have any problem with the
24 union in the 1960's?

25 A No. As a matter of fact, he has commented,

1 has talked about it. As a matter of fact, rather
2 recently he has commented that his drivers have been
3 with him for many, many years and he has had no
4 problems.

5 MR. HORNBECK: I have no further questions.

6 BY MR. PURDY:

7 Q Would you like to avail yourself of the
8 opportunity now to make any comments, to put anything
9 you have said into context?

10 A No. I have just said about anything I have
11 to say. I am sure that even what I was commenting
12 after you had stopped there -- I don't mean when it
13 was off the record. I mean now when we were talking
14 that you have taken down everything I have said about
15 my personal feelings in this.

16 BY MR. HORNBECK:

17 Q I did want to ask you one thing.

18 You mentioned you played you played golf
19 with Mr. Campisi the other day.

20 A Yes.

21 Q Is that frequent?

22 A No. I said I played with him. Let me
23 make that a little clearer.

24 I did not play with him. We were not on
25 the same foursome. We were in the same tournament.

1 Q Are you speaking acquaintances, first
2 name --

3 A No. Just if I see him, to say hello, and
4 he will say hello, but we are not at all friendly. And
5 I don't mean this in any nasty sense to him or to me.
6 We have just never had occasion to be friendly.

7 Campisi has, obviously, been in Dallas
8 for many, many years, and I have only been here for
9 14 years.

10 MR. HORNBECK: Thank you very much.

11 (Whereupon the deposition concluded
12 at 5:30 p.m.)

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C E R T I F I C A T E

I, GARLIN ATTAWAY, a Notary Public in and for Harris County, Texas, being the Notary Public before whom the foregoing sworn testimony of LAWRENCE VICTOR MEYERS was taken, do hereby certify that the witness was first duly sworn by me to tell the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, and that the above and foregoing is a true and correct transcript of said testimony.

Given under my hand and seal of office on this the 29th day of May, 1978.

Garlin Attaway
Garlin Attaway, Notary Public
in and for Harris County,
Texas

xi. Leonard Patrick

Biographical Summary

(1195) Leonard Patrick was born on October 6, 1913, in Chicago, Ill., and resided there his entire life. (1879) He attended Shephard Grammar School, located at Fillmore and Francisco Streets, in Chicago. After completing the seventh grade, he left school and worked as a delivery boy. (1880)

(1196) On June 28, 1933, Patrick received a 10-year sentence for robbing a bank in Culver, Ind. (1881) His codefendants in the bank robbery had been his brother, Jack Patrick, Edward Murphy, John Gray and John Davis. (1882) He went to the Indiana State Reformatory on June 28, 1933. (1883) On February 22, 1933, he was transferred to the Indiana State Penitentiary. (1884) Patrick was paroled on March 11, 1940. His sponsor was E. Szontagh from Chicago. (1885) Patrick was to reside with Dave Kovin in Chicago; he worked for the R. D. Kane Co. (1886)

(1197) On September 10, 1975, Patrick was convicted of contempt of court for his refusal to testify under a grant of immunity against a Chicago police lieutenant accused of income tax evasion. (1887) As of July 1978, Patrick had served 21 months of a 4-year sentence (1888) and on July 3, 1978, he was released and placed under the supervision of a halfway house. (1889)

(1198) Patrick's known aliases have been Pete Leonardi, Lenny Patrick, Lennie Patrick, Joseph Cohen, Leonard Levine and "Blinkey."

(1199) When Patrick was interviewed by FBI agents on September 10, 1948, he stated that he and his brother, Jack, operated the New Lawndale Restaurant at 3714 West Roosevelt Road, Chicago, Ill. (1890) He and his brother had had a part interest in this restaurant for over 2 years, and they had recently purchased the remaining outstanding interest from Sid Libby. (1891) Previous to his association with the New Lawndale Restaurant, Patrick was employed as a houseman at the Arcade Restaurant located at Kedzie and Roosevelt Roads. (1892)

(1200) In 1954, it was reported that Patrick had been employed as a salesman for an unnamed business. (1893) During 1956, he reportedly was employed as a salaried freelance salesman for Club Specialty, Inc., (1894) selling plastic specialty items to advertising businesses. (1895)

(1201) In June 1957, an FBI informant advised that Patrick and Dave Yaras had purchased a bathhouse on North Avenue. (1896) This establishment was operated as a bathhouse open to the public, but also had plush quarters for gambling on the upper floors. (1897)

(1202) In August 1957, Patrick was employed by Irving Kaufman, president of the Irv Sales Co., at a salary of \$150 per week. (1898) Kaufman said Patrick performed a "watch service." His identity remained anonymous, and he checked on employees in the approximately 201 branch stores in Chicago and its vicinity, calling in his reports. (1899)

(1203) During the late 1950's, Patrick may have also been involved with the Reliable Products Co., 3328 Roosevelt Road, Chicago. (1900)

The company is listed officially in the name of Jack Patrick, Leonard Patrick's brother. (1901)

(1204) On July 17, 1958, the FBI interviewed Louis Hennick, who advised that he owned the Douglas Park Hotel and that Jack Patrick was the day manager and Leonard Patrick, the night manager. (1902) In 1960, an informant advised that both Jack and Leonard Patrick were still "connected" with the hotel and that it was still "fronted" by Louis Hennick. (1903)

(1205) In 1959, an FBI informant advised that he had heard Patrick had an interest in several northside restaurants in Chicago, one of which was the Black Angus Restaurant. (1904)

(1206) On January 1, 1963, it was reported to the FBI that Patrick was employed by Herman Sales Co., as a premium salesman and was contacting various business houses in the Chicago area. (1905) On February 18, 1963, an FBI informant stated that he had learned from an associate that Patrick was connected with the A-1 Industrial Uniform Co. (1906) in which Dave Yaras also owned an interest. (1907)

(1207) In 1964, it was reported to the FBI that Patrick and Hy "Red" Larner were partners in the Venocoa Music Co. (1908) It was also reported that Patrick and Larner were attempting to purchase the City Music Co. (1909)

Treatment by Warren Commission

(1208) Leonard Patrick was not called to testify before the Warren Commission, and there is no indication that anyone other than FBI agents interviewed him. (1910) The FBI report is very brief and does not show whether Patrick was questioned thoroughly regarding his association with Ruby. (1911)

(1209) The Warren Report states that "virtually all of Ruby's Chicago friends stated that Ruby had no close connection with organized crime." (1912) One of these people was Patrick who made that claim in his FBI interview. (1913) The Warren Report continues that "in addition, unreliable as their reports may be, several known Chicago criminals have denied any such liaison." (1914) Again one cite is Patrick's FBI interview. The report concludes by stating that "Ruby was questionably familiar, if not friendly, with some Chicago criminals, but there is no evidence that he ever participated in organized criminal activity." (1915) This statement was made without having determined the extent and nature of Ruby's connection with Patrick.

Illegal Activities and Organized Crime

(1210) In 1958 it was reported that the U.S. attorney in Chicago listed Patrick among the principal hoodlums in Chicago. (1916) Patrick was described as having supervision of the West Side handbooks, along with Sam Battaglia and William Block. (1917) In 1960 Patrick was included on a list of syndicate gambling "fixers" and supervisors. (1918) He was described as a:

* * * west side gunman who seized control of gambling in Rogers Park 4 years ago. Patrick learned his trade in the west side's 24th Ward where he "engineered" the muscle and, reportedly, the murders of gamblers opposing the crime syndicate. (1919)

(1211) A September 27, 1962, Federal Bureau of Narcotics memorandum states that the upper echelon in Chicago's organized crime was composed of Anthony Accardo, Frank Ferraro, Gus Alex, and Murray Humphreys. (1920) The second echelon was composed of Ross Prio, who reportedly supervised "general overall gambling and other illegal operations on Chicago's north side," Phillip Cerone, Sr., Charles Nicoletti, Ralph Pierce, James Allegretti, Joseph Aiuppa, Sam Battaglia, Marshall Caifano, Francis J. Curry, and Leonard Patrick. (1921) Patrick was described as "having diversified responsibilities of gambling activities in the Summerdale and Rogers Park districts under Ross Prio." (1922)

(1212) A Chicago Crime Commission memorandum, dated November 10, 1947, reported that Patrick was formerly employed in a handbook operation at 3613 West Roosevelt Road and was the owner of a tavern at 3166 Ogden Avenue. (1923) A handbook allegedly was operated in the back of this tavern. (1924) Patrick was also said to be associated with poker games that were operated there. (1925)

(1213) On February 26, 1958, a Chicago FBI informant advised Patrick operated a "50-50 book in 1948 and 1949." (1926) The book was operated in a barbershop at 330 West Roosevelt, and payments were made to Patrick at the New Lawndale restaurant. (1927) The informant stated that "there was a full-scale hard cardbook being operated" at the New Lawndale restaurant and that Patrick had the area from Kedzie to Cicero and from Madison South to approximately 18th Street. (1928) No one could open a book or take on any bets unless he had the "OK" from Patrick. (1929) According to the informant, during this period Patrick's lieutenants were William Block and Dave Yaras. (1930)

(1214) Sometime during this period, Patrick attempted to move into the area of Broadway, Diversey and Belmont, which was operated by Rocco Fischetti. (1931) According to the informant, three of Patrick's "muscle," Narti Potski, "Little Sneeze" Friedman, and one other, were killed in the New Lawndale restaurant, ostensibly for robbing books but actually because of their association with Patrick. (1932) The informant believed that the dispute between Patrick and Fischetti was arbitrated by Anthony Accardo. (1933)

(1215) The Chicago Crime Commission files also included a Chicago Tribune article, dated May 6, 1952, concerning the murder of David Zatz, who was found shot to death in the trunk of a car on May 5, 1952. (1934) It was reported that Zatz operated a handbook and was known as a "syndicate front" for Dave Yaras and Leonard Patrick. (1935) Yaras and Patrick were described in this article as "the gang's representatives under the rule of Marshall Caifano." (1936)

(1216) In May 1955, a Chicago Crime Commission memorandum reported that a handbook operated at the Black Angus Restaurant was managed by Eugene Luffman, who acted as a "front" for Patrick. (1937) In 1955, an FBI informant advised that another "book place" was located at Sol Sleisenter's* Furniture Store on Roosevelt Road, which allegedly belonged to another individual, but Patrick collected for this operation. (1938)

*Correct spelling unknown.

(1217) In 1958, it was reported that Yaras and Patrick controlled the Roosevelt Avenue area and that their headquarters were located at Roosevelt and Independence Boulevard. (1939) In the late 1950's, Patrick was also alleged to be operating several other bookmaking establishments, in addition to those previously mentioned. (1940)

(1218) In 1962, an FBI informant advised that one of the largest handbook operations currently being operated in Chicago was located at the New Lawndale Restaurant and controlled for organized crime by Patrick and Yaras. (1941) It was reported in 1963 that Patrick was a partner of Rocky Potenza in a bookmaking operation on the north side of Chicago. (1942) In 1964, it was reported to the FBI that Lou Henneck operated out of the Top Hat Inn and ran all of the "books" for Patrick. (1943)

(1219) A 1971 FBI report states that Patrick controlled gambling in the Douglas Park District and the north side of Chicago until late 1970, when his bookmaking operations were closed down because of new Federal gambling legislation. (1944) In his deposition, when asked about "bookmaking," Patrick indicated he was knowledgeable about these activities. (1945)

(1220) In 1946, the Chicago FBI office was told that Yaras and Patrick "are reported to be the 'torpedoes' or the killers for the 'syndicate'." (1946) It was also reported that Patrick may have had a part in the killing of Willie Tarsh and "Zukie the Bookie" Zuckerman, who were described as West Roosevelt Road gamblers who had been killed in gangland style several years earlier. (1947)

(1221) The records of the Chicago police department indicate that on June 24, 1946, James M. Ragen, Sr., was shot by unknown persons at the corner of 39th and State Streets. (1948) Ragen was the operator of the Continental News Service, a sports wire service organization in Chicago. Allegedly, he had refused to surrender control of his business to Chicago organized crime.

(1222) On March 8, 1947, Patrick, William Block, and Yaras were indicted on charges of murdering Ragen. (1949) There had been three witnesses to the shooting. An article in the Chicago Sun, dated August 22, 1947, stated that Lucius Davidson, a newsboy who had testified before the grand jury on the Ragen murder, identified a picture of Block as the man who fired the shots, Yaras as the man kneeling with another weapon, and Patrick as the driver of the truck. (1950) The article also stated that the other two witnesses had changed their testimony. (1951)

(1223) On April 3, 1947, the indictment against Block, Yaras, and Patrick was quashed by Chief Justice Harold G. Ward in criminal court. (1952)

(1224) In October 1947, Captain Connelly and Lieutenant Drury, suspended police officers, stated that it was alleged that Patrick, Block, and Yaras were responsible for the killing of "Bugsy" Seigel, a west coast racketeer with reported connections to the Chicago syndicate. They were suspected because of the modus operandi used in shooting Seigel. (1953)

(1225) On September 10, 1948, Patrick was interviewed by FBI agents regarding the gangland killings of Norton Polsky, "Little Sneeze" Friedman and Harry "The Horse" Krotish. (1954) Patrick

stated it was his opinion that all three men had been killed because they were engaged in robberies of handbooks and gambling houses. (1955) He considered himself a "close personal friend" of these individuals. (1956)

(1226) A Daily News article, dated January 5, 1953, concerning the slaying of Milton Glickman, reported that the police were seeking Patrick for questioning concerning the slaying. (1957) In November 1955, an informant advised that Patrick and Yaras were hired gunmen and killers for the Chicago underworld. (1958)

(1227) On February 18, 1963, Chicago Alderman Benjamin F. Lewis was found shot to death. In April 1964, an informant advised that Patrick and Yaras controlled the ward in which Lewis was slain. (1959) It was also reported that Lewis was slain because he was not cooperating with the criminal element in Chicago. (1960)

(1228) *Activities in 1963.*—On January 3, 1963, an informant advised that Patrick continued to control gambling and "juice" operations in the Lawndale district of Chicago. (1961) On February 27, 1963, the organized crime division of the Chicago Police Department advised they had received information that a horse room continued to operate at the New Lawndale Restaurant. (1962) It was rumored that Patrick ran the operation, but the police were never able to prove a connection. (1963)

(1229) An FBI informant advised that on March 3, 1963, Lenny Patrick, Jack Patrick, Hy Godfrey, Fikke Corngold, and Joe Aiuppa were present at the Luxor Baths in Chicago. (1964) The informant advised that the Luxor Baths was used on frequent occasions as a meeting place for known Chicago syndicate members. (1965)

(1230) On March 20, 1963, an FBI informant advised that Patrick was no longer in control of the Filmore District in Chicago. (1966) On April 2, 1963, the Chicago police raided the New Lawndale Restaurant wire room and arrested several people. (1967) An informant advised on May 10, 1963, that he had recently learned that the Four Duces Lounge, 2222 West Devon Avenue, was Patrick's "place." (1968)

(1231) An FBI informant advised on August 9, 1963 that Patrick "has been moving well toward the top of the Chicago criminal organization and might be a replacement for Gus Alex, who appears to be working for power because of the contacts he has made without advising other members of the organization." (1969)

(1232) In November 1963, an informant advised that in September 1963 there was a meeting at the Mark Hopkins Hotel in San Francisco which was attended by Dave Yaras, his son Ronald, Leonard Patrick, Louis Tom Dragna, and Nicolo Licata. (1970) Dragna was described as an underboss of La Cosa Nostra in the Los Angeles area. (1971) According to the informant, a second meeting of the same group was held several weeks later. (1972) Ernest Debs, a Los Angeles County supervisor and a close friend of a major California officeholder, was also allegedly present. (1973)

(1233) On October 14, 1963, an FBI informant advised that Ralph Detente, Mike Detente and John Reda had been doing work for Patrick and Willie Daddano as killers for the "outfit." (1974) On October 30 and 31, 1963, an FBI informant advised that the three chief "juice men" in the Chicago area were Fiore Buccieri, Jimmy Allegretti and Lennie Patrick. (1975)

(1234) *Other illegal activities.*—Chicago Crime Commission records contain a letter to the police commissioner, dated March 29, 1955, in which it was reported that a commercial bingo game was operated at 3242 West Roosevelt Road and was allegedly operated and controlled by Patrick. (1976) On April 30, 1959, an FBI informant advised that the bingo operation had been "going strong" for years and was operated by Lenny and Jack Patrick. (1977)

(1235) —On December 19, 1957, an FBI informant advised that Patrick was engaged in the short-term usury (shylocking) known as "6 for 5" on August 6, 1958. (1978) The informant advised that about 6 or 7 years ago, Harry Levine was working in Chicago as a shylock and was associated with Lenny Patrick, Jack Patrick and Dave Yaras. (1979) Levine started the Reliable Products novelty business as a front for shylocking. About 3 years ago (1954), Levine left Chicago, and Reliable Products went bankrupt about 6 months later. (1980) The informant also advised that about 3 years ago "Ruby the Mule" (possibly Ruby Wolfar) and "Solly," a cab driver, took over the shylocking business. It was the informant's opinion they were working for Jack and Lenny Patrick and Dave Yaras. (1981)

(1236) —The Chicago Crime Commission records include an article from the Chicago Tribune, dated January 19, 1955, concerning the policy gambling racket. (1982) The article reported that on the west side of Chicago, the "Syndicate" had four representatives—Sam Giancana and Marshall Caifano, at the top, with two underlings, William Block and Lennie Patrick. (1983) There was also a memorandum, dated October 2, 1950, reporting that anonymous information had been received that Patrick, Yaras and Block were in control of the "lottery jars" flooding the 35th Police District. (1984) On March 17, 1958, an informant advised that Patrick was affiliated with Albert Frabotta. (1985) According to the informant, when the Chicago mob entered the policy racket, Patrick allegedly participated in the kidnapping of the Jones brothers, "Negro kingpins of the policy racket in the 1940's." (1986)

(1237) —In November 1955, an informant advised that Louis Henrick had been taking baseball bets for Patrick and Dave Yaras, under the direct supervision of Jack Patrick, for the past 5 years. (1987) In 1958, it was reported that Patrick and Yaras forced John Cannatta, a representative of a group of persons who placed large bets on football games and other sports with Chicago bookmakers, to "lay-off" all of his bets with their office in Chicago. (1988)

(1238) —In 1946, it was reported that Patrick had a 25-percent interest in the blackjack game at a gambling place located at 3613 West Roosevelt Road. (1989) In an interview on September 10, 1948, Patrick admitted that a poker game was operating out of the New Lawndale Restaurant. (1990) The Chicago Police Department advised that as of April 15, 1949, Patrick, Block and Yaras were operating a "Canadian poker game" at the New Lawndale Restaurant 2 nights a week. (1991) A Crime Commission memorandum, dated June 22, 1956, reported that a "commercial poker" game was held in the rear of a restaurant, allegedly owned by Patrick, which was located at Northwestern Avenue. (1992)

(1239) —In 1958, it was reported that Patrick was involved in shake-down activities with supermarkets and home improvement busi-

nesses.(1993) There was also some indication that Patrick was involved in prostitution.(1994) A 1966 report states that in November 1969 Patrick was believed to be the largest dealer of narcotics on the west side.(1995) Patrick's supplier was named as Fred Morrelli, who owned Century Music Co.(1996)

(1240) *Other meetings and connections involving organized crime.*—The Chicago Crime Commission records include a memorandum, dated February 13, 1953, which reported:

* * * that information was received that Leonard Patrick, Dave Yaras, and Joe Massei, the latter formerly of Detroit, had been operating the Sans Souci gambling establishment in Havana, Cuba.(1997)

(1241) An FBI informant advised that Patrick had been in constant telephone contact with Dave Yaras from September 1957 to May 1959(1998) On March 12, 1958, a Chicago informant advised that Patrick "was very close" to Yaras, who was described as "a Chicago hoodlum who had a great power in the underworld on the west side of Chicago."(1999) On January 18, 1958, a different FBI informant advised that Dave Yaras and Leonard Patrick "were very closely associated even though Yaras was residing in Miami Beach."(2000) Records of the Chicago police department reflect Yaras had been arrested 28 times from 1933 to 1947, "mostly for general principles, disorderly conduct, and investigation."(2001)

(1242) On December 27, 1961, an FBI informant advised that Patrick was in constant contact with Sam Giancana. Patrick allegedly related to Giancana that he was to receive \$10,000 from some unnamed venture, when he should have been receiving \$30,000. (2002)

(1243) Other organized crime and criminal figures listed in an FBI report as Patrick's associates are James Allegratti, Phil Alderisio, Morris Saletko, William E. Block, and Marshall Caifano.(2003)

Association With Ruby

(1244) Patrick was interviewed by the FBI on November 25, 1963, as a result of information received by the FBI to the effect that Patrick ran Ruby out of Chicago.(2004) According to the FBI interview report, Patrick said he had known Ruby as a "neighborhood chum, who was about 2 years older than Patrick."(2005) They both attended Shephard Grammar School, but were not close friends.(2006) According to the FBI report, Patrick "frequently saw Rubenstein in the neighborhood and always spoke with him, as did everyone else who grew up in the West Side."(2007)

(1245) The FBI report states that upon his release from prison in 1940, Patrick "heard that Ruby had been involved in the investigation into the murder of Leon Cooke, but had been cleared."(2008) Patrick "heard that this investigation was the reason Rubenstein left Chicago."(2009)

(1246) Patrick claimed he knew nothing about Ruby until after the war, when Ruby was selling premium items with his brother, whose name Patrick could not recall.(2010) According to the FBI report, Patrick stated "he was certain Rubenstein had never operated a book or had anything else to do with any racket."(2011) Patrick also

stated, according to the FBI report, that "no matter how much you investigate, you'll never learn nothing, as he had nothing to do with nothing." (2012)

(1247) Patrick denied having anything to do with running Rubenstein out of Chicago after World War II and said Ruby "just found something better elsewhere." (2013) The FBI report states that:

Patrick said if Rubenstein had any racket he would never have left Chicago, and said further if Rubenstein had been run out of town he would never have returned periodically as Patrick said he heard Rubenstein did. (2014)

(1248) Patrick said he last saw Ruby about 10 or 12 years prior to the assassination, but had heard that Ruby had returned to Chicago since that time to visit his relatives. (2015) Patrick stated "their friendship was not such that they would visit each other, but if they met on the street, they would visit." (2016)

(1249) When questioned by the FBI, Earl Ruby stated that Jack Ruby went to grammar school with Patrick. (2017) The FBI report states:

Earl has no knowledge of Jack's association with Patrick, except on one occasion, date unknown, that Jack mentioned he had gone to grammar school with Patrick. Patrick was not generally known to the Ruby family. He recalls that Lenny Patrick was the black sheep of the family. Patrick's father was a Chicago policeman. Jack Patrick, brother of Lenny, who is allegedly respectable, married a distant cousin (about four times removed) of the Ruby's. Her name is Weinbert. Earl has no knowledge of this family. (2018)

(1250) The FBI interview of Ruby's sister, Marion Carroll, states:

Specifically, Mrs. Carroll stated she had heard the name Leonard Patrick, who is considered to be a Chicago area hoodlum, and stated perhaps he [Ruby] grew up in the area with Jack but is quite sure they would have no more than a speaking acquaintance. (2019)

(1251) Eva Grant testified before the Warren Commission that the family knew of Patrick's existence, but "we never associated with him in our home or in our business or anything." (2020) When Grant was asked if she knew of any telephone contacts Ruby had had in the last 10 years, the following exchange occurred:

GRANT. Here—I'm going to tell you—in the last year he has had so much aggravation in the club, that he called Lenny Patrick. That was the last resort. He figured he might know somebody—this guy is not a holy man by far.

ATTORNEY. Lenny Patrick is not a holy man?

GRANT. No, he's not by far. He's a gambler.

ATTORNEY. Jack called him for what purpose?

GRANT. He called him for the purpose to see if he could fix him up with the union, so he could have amateur nights same as the other two fellows here.

ATTORNEY. It's something to do with the union?

GRANT. That's right.

ATTORNEY. So that the only contacts that you do know about were through AGVA, or what you have already told us?

GRANT. There was nothing—I know when Lenny—he said something about maybe he know somebody in the AGVA.

ATTORNEY. Who could help them in the trouble he was having.

GRANT. That's right. * * *(2021)

(1252) Later in her testimony Grant stated that Ruby called Patrick in Chicago "one time, and he was not there, and until he got his number—he called 15 different people from what I understand." (2022) She stated that Patrick contacted Ruby:

Last summer and he also told me, you know, he told me during one of those months he said, "I tried to call Lenny Patrick," and he said, "I got his number," he got it from somebody and I don't know who, what and I didn't give a darn. (2023)

(1253) At one point in Grant's Warren Commission testimony, she stated that she knew who Patrick was, but had not seen him for 35 years. (2024) She stated, "We are very well acquainted." (2025)

(1254) When Patrick was asked if he was aware of Ruby's labor dispute with AGVA, he stated he was not and "had nothing to do with it." (2026) He said, however, that his "partner might have." (2027) When asked if Ruby telephoned him in 1963, Patrick stated:

He had no reason to telephone me, not me. He might have talked to my partner, I don't know, I couldn't tell you. (2028)

Later Patrick stated, "I don't believe he ever telephoned me." (2029)

(1255) Hyman Rubenstein also testified before the Warren Commission about Ruby's connection with Patrick. (2030) Hyman stated that Ruby called him in the fall of 1963 and wanted him to contact some people in Chicago who had connections with AGVA in New York. Hyman called everyone he knew in Chicago and did not succeed. (2031) Hyman stated:

It was just one of those things that didn't work out, and if I am not mistaken I think Jack tried to call some of the other boys in Chicago, one bail bondsman, I can't think of his name, and then he tried to call Lenny Patrick, I believe, Lenny Patrick, and then I think he tried to call somebody else. (2032)

(1256) When Hyman was asked how Ruby knew Patrick, he stated:

Everybody knows Lenny Patrick, when you go to school you know everybody in a school or even high school, and if you lived on the west side you know Lenny Patrick because Lenny Patrick, you walk into a delicatessen or into a pool-room, "Hi, Lenny," "Hi, Jack," that is how you know him. (2033)

(1257) Hyman originally stated he did not know what Patrick did for a living, but when asked if Patrick made an honest living, he replied, "I think gambling is his biggest racket. I think so." (2034)

(1258) On November 24, 1963, an FBI informant stated that in the mid-1940's a close friend of Ruby's, Abe Zuckerman, was shot because Zuckerman did not cut Leonard Patrick in for part of the proceeds of a gambling operation.(2035) The informant stated that shortly after the shooting, Patrick told Ruby to leave town because he was operating a book without Patrick's sanction. Patrick allegedly told Ruby that if he didn't leave town, he would get what Zuckerman got.(2036) As stated previously, Patrick denied having anything to do with Ruby's leaving Chicago.(2037)

(1259) In his deposition, Patrick stated that he did know of "Zookie" Zuckerman, but did not know anything about his murder.(2038) When asked if Ruby knew Zuckerman, he stated that Ruby might have.(2039) He also stated that Ruby was not involved in bookmaking.(2040) When asked if Patrick ever told Ruby to leave Chicago, Patrick stated, "No, not me." When asked if someone else told Ruby to leave, "No, I really don't, to tell you the truth. I don't recall. . . ."

(2041)

(1260) During an FBI interview of Jack Patrick on December 9, 1963, he said that though he and Ruby had resided in the same neighborhood in Chicago, he could not recall Ruby.(2042)

(1261) In a telephone contact with the committee, Leonard Patrick said he and Ruby were brought up together in Chicago, but he "hasn't seen him for years." (2043) Patrick also stated that "Ruby was a nice guy with kids. He wasn't connected with anybody. I mean I don't know cause I haven't seen him in years but he was not a 'wise guy', if you know what I mean." (2044)

(1262) In his deposition, Patrick told the committee that he knew Ruby in Chicago and stated:

I never was what you could call running around with him or anything like that. I knew of him. I knew him when he was a kid. He lived in the next block from me.(2045)

(1263) Patrick also stated he knew "one or two" of Ruby's brothers but could not recall their names.(2046) He said he never "associated with" Ruby and would only see him when he "would run into him in a restaurant or somewhere . . ." (2047) Patrick also stated he never visited Ruby in Dallas and never did any business with Ruby.(2048) When asked if he ever saw Ruby when Ruby visited his family in Chicago, Patrick stated:

I don't recall. I haven't seen much of him. I told you this. If I did, I would tell you. There is nothing there. No, I never had nothing to do with him in any kind of business. If I seen him, hello, how are you, that's all. I never had nothing to do with him.(2049)

(1264) When asked when he last saw Ruby, Patrick indicated that he had told the FBI he had not seen Ruby "in maybe 10, 15 years" prior to the assassination.(2050) When Patrick was asked again to state when he last met Ruby, Patrick stated, "I never had no meeting with him." (2051)

(1265) Regarding any knowledge Patrick may have connecting Ruby to organized crime activities during the 1940's, Patrick stated:

I will tell you the way it is. I don't think he ever was. I know he had something to do with it from what I hear. I don't know if he had it then. It was some kind of a union or something, iron or junk, something. I don't know if he was with anybody who was. I don't know. I think he was with a fellow by the name of Dorfman or somebody, the old man or something. Then, I think, from when I reflect, I think he wasn't there long. That is when he left, as far as I know, you know, go away. I never seen much of him. (2052)

(1266) Patrick did not believe Ruby's move to Dallas was related to any organized crime activity, but stated "you never know for sure." (2053)

(1267) Dave Yaras, one of Patrick's closest associates, was also associated with Jack Ruby. (2054) Yaras claimed he knew Ruby as "Sparky," a "young hustler and fight fan from Division and Damen Street area, 30 years ago." (2055) Yaras also stated that his brother, Sam Yaras, who resided in Dallas, was acquainted with Jack Ruby. (2056) Patrick stated in his deposition that his "partner," Dave Yaras, knew Ruby "as a friend, too, more than I did." (2057) Patrick did not know how Ruby got to know Yaras. (2058)

(1268) Both Ruby and Patrick had contact with Irwin Weiner, a major organized crime and Teamsters figure who Ruby had contacted in October 1963. (2059) Weiner also admitted having had prior contacts with Ruby. On February 21, 1958, it was reported to the FBI that a meeting was held at the Trade Winds Restaurant in Chicago at which both Patrick and Weiner were present. The purpose of this meeting was not known. (2060) On March 11, 1965, an FBI informant advised that a week earlier Patrick, Obbie Frabotta and Phil Alderisio had met with a bondsman named "Stuck" who was working for Irwin Weiner. (2061) Again the reason for this meeting was not known. (2062) In his deposition, Patrick stated he knew Weiner because he also grew up on the West Side of Chicago, but he never did any business with him. He also stated that Ruby probably knew Weiner. (2063)

(1269) Deposition taken by the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

BEFORE THE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

In the Matter of:

Investigation of the assassination
of President John F. Kennedy,
Attorney General Robert Kennedy,
Lee Harvey Oswald, et al.

DEPOSITION OF LEONARD PATRICK, a witness, produced,
sworn, and examined on Friday, the 21st day of July, in the
year of our Lord 1978, between the hours of 10:20 in the fore-
noon and 11:40 in the forenoon of that day, in Room 1610,
Everett McKinley Dirksen Building, 219 South Dearborn Street,
Chicago, Illinois.

APPEARANCES:

JAMES E. MC DONALD
Senior Staff Counsel,
Select Committee on Assassinations,
United States House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

LEONARD PATRICK

of lawful age, being produced, sworn, and examined on the part of the Committee, depose and saith:

MR. MC DONALD: This is the deposition of Leonard Patrick being taken in the U.S. Courthouse, Chicago, Illinois, on Friday, July 21, 1978.

My name is James McDonald, senior attorney with the Select Committee on Assassinations, House of Representatives, United States House of Representatives.

DIRECT EXAMINATION

BY MR. MC DONALD:

Q. For the record, would you please state your name.

A. Leonard Patrick.

Q. And your address?

A. 2820 Jaralath.

Q. Is that where you are residing?

A. No. That is 7425 Belmont.

Q. Belmont in Chicago?

A. I use that for my mailing address. Anyone you want is all right, but that is where they come and I am around there.

Q. Both of these addresses are in Chicago, Illinois?

A. Yes.

Q. Mr. Patrick, as you know, this proceeding is being transcribed by a court reporter. Pursuant to House Resolution

1 222 and Committee Rule 4, I have been designated as an attorney
2 empowered to take statements under oath. You have just pre-
3 viously been sworn by United States Magistrate Carl Sussman.

4 Mr. Patrick, is the statement that you are about to
5 give the Committee being given voluntarily?

6 A. Yes, it is.

7 Q. Are you under subpoena to be here today?

8 A. No, I don't think so.

9 Q. You do have the right to have an attorney present
10 this morning if you so desire. Do you wish to have an attorney
11 with you this morning?

12 A. No, I don't see why I should have an attorney.

13 Q. As I indicated, this proceeding is being transcribed
14 and you will be given a copy of the record when it is in
15 printed fashion. We will provide it to you so you can check
16 it for grammatical and typographical errors. Prior to the
17 commencement of this proceeding, I handed you a copy of the
18 House Resolutions pertaining to the Select Committee on
19 Assassinations, namely, House Resolutions 222, 433 and 760. I
20 also provided you with a copy of the rules of the Committee and
21 I pointed out to you Committee Rule 4, which pertains to state-
22 ments under oath by designated counsel. Mr. Patrick, did you
23 have an opportunity to review the materials that I have just
24 mentioned?

25 A. I looked through it, yes.

1 Q. Did you understand what you read?

2 A. Yes, I did.

3 Q. O.K., thank you.

4 Mr. Patrick, you mentioned or stated that you cur-
5 rently reside in Chicago. How long have you been living in
6 Chicago?

7 A. All my life.

8 Q. For purposes of identification, are you the same
9 Leonard Patrick who was incarcerated at the Lexington Federal
10 Correctional Institute?

11 A. I am.

12 Q. And you were just released when?

13 A. July 3rd.

14 Q. 1978?

15 A. I am still under the supervision of the Halfway
16 House, yes.

17 Q. Mr. Patrick, as you know, you have been asked to come
18 here this morning to talk to us, talk to the Committee, about
19 Jack Ruby. Do you know Jack Ruby?

20 A. I knew him, sure.

21 Q. Are we speaking of the Jack Ruby who was convicted of
22 shooting an individual by the name of Lee Harvey Oswald in
23 Dallas, Texas?

24 A. Yes.

25 Q. I am going to be asking you some questions that per-

1 tain to Jack Ruby and your knowledge and association with him.
2 Before we get into that, I would like to ask you some general
3 questions about the Chicago scene in the years 1946 and 1947,
4 specifically you were residing in Chicago during those years?

5 A. I was.

6 Q. Did you know Jack Ruby during that time?

7 A. I never was what you would call running around with
8 him or anything like that. I knew of him. I knew him when
9 he was a kid. He lived in the next block from me.

10 Q. I see. Let's just clear that up. How did you come
11 to know Jack Ruby?

12 A. Well, I knew him from being in the neighborhood and
13 everything. We used to hang around on the West Side.

14 Q. The West Side of Chicago?

15 A. Yes. I knew him, that's all. I just knew him.
16 I hadn't seen him after that for I don't know how many years.
17 I wasn't friendly with him. I knew him. I always thought he
18 was a nice fellow.

19 Q. Was he older or younger than you?

20 A. Maybe a year less or more than me, I imagine.

21 Q. O.K.

22 A. A year or two, something like that, I imagine.

23 Q. Did you know any of his other brothers or sisters?

24 A. I didn't know the sister, I knew the brother.

25 Q. Which one?

1 A. I think--

2 Q. (Interrupting) Earl?

3 A. Earl was it?

4 Q. Well, he had a brother named Earl, a brother named
5 Sam.

6 A. I knew one or two of them. I probably might have
7 known them all, but I was never that friendly. I just knew them
8 from around there. One of them had to do something with selling
9 pots, pans, some stuff like that. When I see him, I would say
10 hello like everyone else, you see.

11 Q. For clarification purposes, what is your birthday?

12 A. October 6, 1913.

13 Q. So it is your testimony, then, that you knew Jack
14 Ruby as a young man growing up in the same neighborhood?

15 A. Yes, that's right.

16 Q. Did you associate with him or did you know of him
17 during the war years, 1941 through 1945?

18 A. No, I never have associated with him. To tell you
19 the truth, I don't even remember when I last seen him because
20 it has been so long. I told them the same thing.

21 Q. You told who the same thing?

22 A. When they come over, the FBI, they asked the same
23 questions, you know, what I think of him, do you think he would
24 do this or that. I would say who am I to say, you know.

25 Q. Well, let me ask you this. Did you associate with

1 him in the years 1945, 1946, 1947?

2 A. I never associated with him, definitely.

3 Q. Did you ever hear of him during those years when he
4 would be in Chicago?

5 A. I don't think so. The only way I would see him was
6 I would run into him in a restaurant or somewhere and that is
7 how. I had nothing, no association with him whatever of any
8 kind or anything, as far as that goes.

9 Q. Mr. Patrick, you are regarded as a person who would
10 have knowledge of some of the, what we would describe as
11 having knowledge of the criminal element during those years,
12 1946, 1947, you were known to have some associates who could
13 be defined or categorized as being part of Chicago's "organized
14 crime" scene during those years. Is that true?

15 A. Well, I knew them like I knew people who weren't,
16 you know.

17 Q. I understand.

18 A. I can't tell you I didn't know them.

19 Q. O.K.

20 A. I knew everybody, when you come down to it. Not
21 everybody, but, you know, like here in town.

22 Q. Well, from your knowledge of the organized crime
23 scene in Chicago in 1946, 1947, did you know then that Jack
24 Ruby was in any way affiliated or associated with any indi-
25 viduals who we would say would be part of the criminal element?

1 A. Well, you see, I was away from 1933 to 1940, you
2 know.

3 Q. Yes. And where were you for those years?

4 A. I was in Michigan City, Indiana.

5 Q. That was for a bank robbery conviction?

6 A. Yes. I come out March 11, 1940.

7 Q. And that was a federal institution, federal
8 penitentiary?

9 A. No, a state.

10 Q. A state institution, O.K.

11 In 1946, 1947, did you have--was Jack Ruby a part
12 of the, what we would call organized crime that you know of?

13 A. I will tell you the way it is. I don't think he
14 ever was. I know he had something to do with it from what
15 I hear. I don't know if he had it then. It was some kind of
16 a union or something, iron or junk, something. I don't know
17 if he was with anybody who was. I don't know. I think he
18 was with a fellow by the name of Dorffman or somebody, the
19 old man or something. Then, I think, from when I reflect, I
20 think he wasn't there long. ~~That~~ is when he left, as far as
21 I know, you know, to go away. I never seen much of him.

22 Q. When you say he left, what do you mean?

23 A. I think that is when he went to Texas, I don't know.

24 Q. To Dallas?

25 A. Yes, that is all I know.

1 Q. Do you know if he went to Dallas as a part of any
2 organized activity? In other words, that he was part of an
3 organization that sent him to Dallas?

4 A. The way I see it, and you never know for sure, but
5 I would say no. From what I could see, I would say no. I
6 don't think so. You know you don't really know anything.
7 I would say no. He just went there and opened a nightclub,
8 I think.

9 Q. Did you ever visit Ruby in Dallas?

10 A. No. I have never been to Dallas.

11 Q. When did you--would you describe for us the extent
12 of your contacts with Jack Ruby as an adult? In other words,
13 you said you knew him as a young man.

14 A. I never had no kind of a business or anything with
15 him or any talk about anything. My partner knew him. He
16 died about four or five years ago.

17 Q. And who was your partner?

18 A. Davey Yaris. He talked to him, too, you know.
19 He knew him as a friend, too, more than I did. Do you under-
20 stand?

21 Q. Yaris, did he grow up in the same neighborhood with
22 you?

23 A. Yaris was from the Northwest side, like Highland,
24 1200 North. That gives you an idea.

25 Q. You are saying that Yaris knew Ruby?

1 A. Well, he knew him. He knew him better. He used to
2 go to fights years back before I come out. I really never
3 seen much of him. Whenever I seen him, how are you, hello,
4 you know, but I never had any kind of business or dealings with
5 him, nothing.

6 Q. Is it your testimony, then, that you never went to
7 Dallas?

8 A. No, definitely not.

9 Q. Did you ever see Ruby when he visited his family in
10 Chicago?

11 A. I don't recall. I haven't seen much of him. I told
12 you this. If I did, I would tell you. There is nothing there.
13 No, I never had nothing to do with him in any kind of business.
14 If I seen him, hello, how are you, that's all. I never had
15 nothing to do with him.

16 Q. O.K. You said that you heard that Ruby was active
17 in an iron and junk union?

18 A. They have that. I don't know if it was in the 1940's
19 or in the 1930's. In the 30's, I didn't pay no attention to
20 it. It might have been part of the 40's too.

21 Q. In the 30's you were in the state penitentiary?

22 A. Yes, so I say. I was there seven years.

23 Q. So you have no direct firsthand knowledge of Ruby's
24 activities during those years?

25 A. No. The only thing I know is what I seen in the

1 paper. I never paid attention to this junk or whatever he was
2 doing. It wasn't no concern of mine either way if he was making
3 a living or what he was doing.

4 Q. O.K. Did you ever hear of an individual by the name
5 of Leon Cooke? He was killed, he was murdered.

6 A. I heard the name. I don't know if I knew him or not.
7 I don't think so. I might have met him somewheres, but I don't
8 recall. I heard the name.

9 Q. He was killed. Let's not classify it as murder, but
10 I know he was killed.

11 A. I recall seeing something, I am not sure, in the
12 paper.

13 Q. O.K. You mentioned that Jack Ruby was friendly with
14 Dave Yaris or knew him?

15 A. Yes, he knew him.

16 Q. And he knew him during the 1930's?

17 A. Well, I don't know if he knew him during the 1930's.
18 I was away and I didn't meet Davey until 1944.

19 Q. I'm sorry,

20 A. I am just saying.

21 Q. I mispoke.

22 A. I ain't got nothing to tie him to him.

23 Q. Do you know how Ruby got to know Yaris?

24 A. I don't really know. Maybe the fights. I don't even
25 know, to tell you the truth. He just knew him, you know. I

1 knew him. He went to the same school I did.

2 Q. Who did?

3 A. Ruby did. I think I did.

4 Q. What would be the last time you can remember that you
5 ever had contact with Ruby?

6 A. What I can recollect, I could be wrong, but like I
7 told them 12, 15 years ago--

8 Q. (Interrupting) That is when you were interviewed by
9 the FBI?

10 A. Yes. I told them then that I hadn't seen the man,
11 I could be wrong, but in maybe 10, 15 years. I never had nothing
12 with him, I never had nothing at all.

13 Q. Did you ever hear of an individual by the name of
14 "Zookie the bookie," Zookie Zuckerman?

15 A. He was on the West Side.

16 Q. He apparently was murdered?

17 A. Yes.

18 Q. Do you know anything about that?

19 A. No, I don't know. He was around there for years.
20 I was a kid, maybe 10 years old, maybe a little more. He had
21 a place on--he's run it for years.

22 Q. Did you know, getting back to Jack Ruby, his family,
23 did you really know Jack Ruby other than when you were in
24 grammar school with him?

25 A. I didn't go to school with him. I think he was, like

1 I say, a little older than me. I know we went to the same
2 school.

3 Q. Was that Sheppard Grammer School?

4 A. Yes, a few blocks from where he lived and I lived.
5 It was on San Francisco. He lived on Sacramento. I lived on
6 Whimple, the next block from him.

7 Q. When did you first learn that Jack Ruby shot Oswald?
8 When and how?

9 A. I think I was in Florida then. I had a motel on the
10 golf course and I had the television on.

11 Q. Whereabouts in Florida?

12 A. I don't know if that is when Kennedy got shot or
13 he done it. I am not sure now. When did this happen, 1963?

14 Q. Yes.

15 A. It was either one, either Kennedy getting shot or
16 him doing it, I am not sure now when it was. I was over at
17 the golf course there. I was eating in the restaurant right
18 there and they had a news flash and I was watching. I am not
19 sure if that is when Kennedy got assassinated or when he shot
20 Oswald.

21 Q. Did you know in the middle 1940's whether--the
22 allegations were or are that during that time that you played
23 a prominent role in the bookmaking operation in Chicago in a
24 certain area of Chicago, the West Side.

25 A. No, I don't know.

1 Q. Let me say this. It is safe to say that you knew
2 a lot about what was going on in the bookmaking area during
3 those years?

4 A. Yes, I knew. It's old. You know. I don't want no
5 lawyers, you understand. I have got nothing to hide. I don't
6 want to look observed in this.

7 Q. Sure. Let me ask you this. Going on your knowledge
8 of that activity during those years, was Jack Ruby involved?

9 A. No, no, not in the bookmaking.

10 Q. You can say that with some authority?

11 A. Definitely. He had nothing to do with it. He had
12 nothing to do around there, that I know.

13 Q. Did he ever attempt to get in on bookmaking activi-
14 ties?

15 A. Not that I know. Not around there, anyhow.

16 Q. O.K. Did it ever come that Ruby was attempting to
17 get in on some bookmaking activity and he was told by you and
18 others that he could not get in on it and that he ought to
19 leave town?

20 A. No, not me.

21 Q. How about someone else, do you have any idea?

22 A. No, I really don't, to tell you the truth. I don't
23 recall. I know around there he didn't. If he did somewhere
24 else, I don't know.

25 Q. You say "around there," what area are we talking about?

1 A. That is the West Side, 12th and Kenzie and
2 Roosevelt, Independence, all around there. It is a little
3 strip maybe 10, 12 blocks. You have got Roosevelt, 16th
4 Street. It was a whole big ward, you know.

5 Q. Do you know if Ruby knew Abe Zuckerman?

6 A. He might have known him just to say hello or something
7 just from around there, everyone knew him.

8 Q. Did Zuckerman grow up in the same area as you?

9 A. Zookie was from the West Side, yes. They probably
10 all played some time or other there.

11 Q. Do you know an individual by the name of Irwin
12 Weiner?

13 A. I know Irwin Weiner, yes.

14 Q. How do you know him?

15 A. From the West Side, he is from there.

16 Q. He grew up there?

17 A. Yes, he grew up on the West Side.

18 Q. Did you maintain contact with him when you became an
19 adult?

20 A. No, I never had nothing to do with him as far as any
21 business or anything. I knew him. I run into him now, hello,
22 how are you, glad to see you, all that, that's all. I never
23 had no business with him, definitely not.

24 Q. Do you know if Ruby, Jack Ruby knew Irwin?

25 A. Chances are he did. I would say so. They were all

1 neighbors. Everyone knew everyone.

2 Q. During the last four months leading up to the time
3 when President Kennedy was assassinated, Jack Ruby was having
4 some problems, he was having a dispute with a labor union known
5 as the American Guild of Variety Artists, AGVA. Were you aware
6 of that dispute?

7 A. No. I had nothing to do with it. My partner might
8 have. I don't know if he talked with him or what he done. I
9 didn't know nothing about it.

10 Q. Do you recall whether Jack Ruby ever telephoned you
11 during 1963?

12 A. He had no reason to telephone me, not me. He might
13 have talked to my partner, I don't know, I couldn't tell you.

14 Q. What kind of business were you and he in at that
15 time?

16 A. Well, it was--1963, I don't remember then. It might
17 have been a little action with the gambling on my part. It
18 probably was then. That is about it. I can't think of nothing
19 else. That is about all.

20 Q. Do you recall Jack Ruby telephoning you in those
21 years?

22 A. I don't believe he ever telephoned me. He might
23 have telephoned him. That is possible. He was closer to him
24 than me. He used to be a little friendly with him. The only
25 thing, whenever I would say hello, how are you, that's it. I

1 had never had no business with him.

2 Q. Have you ever been to Cuba?

3 A. I was there once.

4 Q. When was that?

5 A. 1952, 1953, something like that. I was there one day.

6 Q. Where did you fly to, Havana?

7 A. I think so.

8 Q. From Miami?

9 A. Yes.

10 Q. When was the last time you were in Miami?

11 A. Miami? The last time I was in Miami was three, four
12 years ago, maybe about four.

13 Q. Do you know whether Jack Ruby ever went to Cuba?

14 A. I don't really know. He might have been there, but
15 I don't really know. I had nothing with him. That is
16 definitely.

17 Q. I asked you before, but let me do it again just to
18 make sure we have it down on the record, when was the last
19 time and under what circumstances did you meet with Jack Ruby?

20 A. I never had no meeting with him.

21 Q. You met him, had any business dealings.

22 A. I would say definitely not, never had no business
23 with him at all. I just knew him when I would run into him,
24 hello, how are you. I was never that friendly with him. Hello,
25 how are you, how is everybody. I don't think I would recognize

1 his brother now. I haven't seen him in so many years. I
2 definitely had no business with him at no time.

3 Q. Mr. Patrick, I am finished with your questions. I
4 think it is safe to assume this is probably going to be the
5 last time that anyone is ever going to ask you a question about
6 Jack Ruby. So at this time I am giving you the opportunity
7 to add anything.

8 A. The only thing I can say, when I seen him do that, I
9 was surprised as hell. My own way of thinking, I would say
10 that he had nothing to do with anything, as far as I knew the
11 guy, and everybody would tell you the same thing that knew
12 him, I think he just done that there on the spur of the moment
13 and wanted to be a hero or something. I don't know what he
14 wanted to be, but I think he had no business doing what he
15 done, we know that. I was shocked to see him do it. I said
16 what the hell is this business. There is always a doubt why
17 he done it, what was he doing there, we know there is always a
18 doubt. As far as me, I would say definitely, as far as I know,
19 I would say I don't think he had anything to do with anything.
20 That is my way of thinking. Knowing him, he never was a man
21 that was vicious anyhow as far as a muscle man, whatever you
22 call it.

23 Q. How do you know that?

24 A. Well, you really don't know. He liked to fight and
25 everything, but I don't think that he was ever, as far as I

1 know, well, you never really know anything as far as that
2 goes, I've never been around him that much.

3 Q. When did you observe him fighting? I assume you
4 mean prize fighting.

5 A. He used to go to fights. We used to have fights
6 there.

7 Q. When was this?

8 A. Well, in the '40's there were fights at the Miracle
9 Gardens, I am pretty sure. When I came out, I used to go on
10 Monday night. He probably was there. I think he was there.
11 Everybody used to go there. That had that open air or whatever
12 it was on Broadway and some street there in Chicago.

13 Q. When you first learned that Jack Ruby had shot Lee
14 Harvey Oswald, did you know, did you recognize, did you know
15 who the Jack Ruby was?

16 A. Yes, yes. Everyone knew that, everybody. He knew
17 everybody around, as far as that goes. He was well liked by
18 everybody. He never was, as far as I could see, he never was
19 a fellow to go around and be a bully or want to be a tough guy,
20 as far as I know. Like I say, I haven't seen much of him over
21 the years.

22 Q. Other than to say hello, your testimony is that you
23 knew him as a kid, you spent seven years in a Michigan jail,
24 you came out and saw him during the early 1940's.

25 A. I might have, I am not even sure of that.

1 Q. We know he moved to Dallas in 1946, 1947, did you
2 have any conversation with him other than to say hello?

3 A. I might have run into him a time or two in the
4 restaurant or somewhere but I never had no meeting with him to
5 go eat or anything like that. Nothing personal with him, noth-
6 ing at all. I can say that definitely, never had no business
7 with him. What my partner had, he was friendly with him, maybe
8 he talked to him on the phone. I don't know. I myself never
9 had nothing with him.

10 Q. You do know, then, that your partner, Dave Yaris,
11 knew him?

12 A. Oh, he knew him. He was more friendly than I was
13 with him, as far as that goes.

14 Q. When you say your partner, how were you and Dave
15 Yaris partners?

16 A. Well, we were in businesses way back and way back
17 we had a tavern or something.

18 Q. Would it be accurate to say you were partners both
19 in, as you say, a tavern, a legitimate business, and illegitimate
20 at the same time?

21 A. Yes, something like that.

22 Q. You say Dave knew Jack better than you?

23 A. He was more friendly with him, as far as that goes,
24 sure. I knew him, but I never had nothing personal with him.

25 Q. Do you know whether Dave Yaris saw him during the years

1 leading up to 1963 when Jack was living and working in Dallas?

2 A. I couldn't really tell you, to tell you the truth.
3 I don't know if he seen him or ever went down there or not.
4 I don't really know. I couldn't say for sure, but as far as
5 I can recall. You know, he lived his life, I lived mine. He
6 went here and there. When I went away, I went to Florida,
7 California, Arizona a few times. I never run around the
8 country. I had no reason to. I didn't care about it. He used
9 to go here and there. Everyone is different.

10 MR. MC DONALD: Well, I have no further questions.

11 THE WITNESS: What I told you is the way it was.
12 You are not going to catch me in nothing because there is
13 nothing to hide. I never was in Dallas. I never was personal
14 with any kind of business. As far as I know, I am positive
15 that he never called me. That is all I can say.

16 MR. MC DONALD: One last question.

17 BY MR. MC DONALD:

18 Q. Through your contacts and knowledge of different
19 people, have you ever heard any scuttlebut, gossip, over the
20 years that somehow Jack Ruby, that the Oswald killing was what
21 we would call a mob hit?

22 You are shaking your head no?

23 A. I would say no. They wouldn't have nothing to do
24 with nothing like that there. Definitely not.

25 Q. And why do you say that?

1 A. I don't know. They wouldn't stick their nose out
2 like that. What are they going to get?

3 Q. What about the assassination of President Kennedy?
4 Was the mob ever, in your opinion--

5 A. (Interrupting) In my opinion, I don't think they are
6 crazy. I know I wouldn't. I wouldn't have nothing to do with
7 nothing like that or any public official or anybody. It is
8 silly. They know that. They wouldn't do that. They would have
9 no reason to do that there, as far as I know. You know, you
10 never know anything. If they were, they weren't going to tell
11 me nothing. I would say definitely not.

12 Q. Say, using a hypothetical, if they did, do you think
13 that, using the term loosely, the mob could keep that kind of
14 hit a secret all these years without someone talking, without
15 someone bragging about it?

16 A. I would say they definitely had nothing to do with
17 that.

18 Q. I understand that, but if they did, assuming that
19 they did, do you think they could keep it a secret this long
20 without somebody talking, without someone bragging to somebody,
21 some girlfriend?

22 A. You never know. I would say definitely they would
23 not do nothing like that. Him, knowing him the way he is, which
24 you never really know, I would say there was nothing with him
25 and Oswald or anybody. There will always be a doubt because he

1 killed the guy that could have really told you something. You-
2 know that. That's the whole thing. Knowing him, when I seen
3 that, I said this guy was crazy or something, unless someone
4 edged him on up there, I don't know.

5 MR. MC DONALD: O.K., Mr. Patrick.

6 THE WITNESS: Thank you. I didn't need no lawyer
7 because I was going to tell you the way it was. I have nothing
8 to hide.

9 MR. MC DONALD: Well, you have done that.

10 THE WITNESS: I don't need no lawyer. I don't want
11 to see no more lawyers.

12 MR. MC DONALD: I can understand that.

13 With that, this deposition is concluded.

14 Thank you very much.
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1 United States of America, }
 2 City of Chicago, } ss.
 3 State of Illinois. }

4 I, Carl B. Sussman, Magistrate Judge, United States
 5 District Court, do certify that, pursuant to notice, there
 6 came before me, in Room 1610, Everett McKinley Dirksen Building,
 7 219 South Dearborn Street, Chicago, Illinois, Leonard Patrick,
 8 who was by me duly sworn to testify the whole truth of his
 9 knowledge touching the matter in investigation aforesaid, that
 10 he was examined and his examination at the time reduced to
 11 direct recording by Patrick Deveney and that such examination
 12 has been correctly transcribed and is fully and accurately
 13 set forth in the 23 preceding pages; that the deposition is a
 14 true record of the testimony given by the witness; that said
 15 deposition was taken on the day, between the hours and at the
 16 place in that behalf aforesaid.

17 I do further certify that I am not counsel, attorney,
 18 or relative of either party, or clerk or stenographer of either
 19 party or of the attorney of either party, or otherwise in-
 20 terested in the event of this matter.

21 IN WITNESS WHEREOF I have hereunto set my hand this
 22 _____ day of _____ 1978.

23
 24 _____
 25 Magistrate Judge

C E R T I F I C A T E

I, Patrick Deveney, do hereby certify that the proceedings set forth in the deposition of Leonard Patrick in the 23 preceding pages took place on the date as first hereinbefore set forth, in Chicago, Illinois, and that this is a full and correct transcript of my recorded notes taken of said deposition.

xii. Ralph Paul

(1270) During the intensive examination of Jack Ruby's background following the shooting of Lee Harvey Oswald, the name of one individual arose more often than any other: Ralph Paul. Paul was consistently recognized as Ruby's associate or business partner, and Paul stated that he was Ruby's closest friend. (2064) Ruby once wrote, "Ralph Paul knows more about me than anyone." (2065)

Biographical Summary

(1271) It is known that Paul was an immigrant from Russia, having come to New York in 1901 or 1902 with his father. He had been born in Kiev on December 17, 1899. Paul's mother came to the United States in 1907 or 1908. Paul had two brothers and one sister who had always resided in New York. (2066)

(1272) Paul was married in 1920 and fathered two daughters. This marriage ended in a divorce in 1932, (2067) and Paul never remarried (although he was a close companion of Tammi True in the 1960's and allegedly lived with her at times). (2068) His former wife was interviewed by the FBI and described Paul as hard working and a good provider. (2069)

(1273) Paul worked with his father at a fruit market and owned his own market (Ralph's Fruit Exchange) for 20 years at a site in the Bronx. His father died in 1945, and at the end of 1947 Paul moved to the Dallas area. (2070)

(1274) For many years, including 1963, Paul lived in a lower level room in the home of his one-time partner, Bert Bowman. (2071) Paul stated in 1964 that he was living with friends on Copeland Road in Arlington at that time, while waiting for a new house to be built at 1602 Browning Drive. (2072)

Association With Ruby

(1275) Ruby and Paul spoke to each other every day, either by telephone at Paul's commercial enterprise (The Bull-Pen Drive-In), or when Paul visited the Carousel, which he did at least every Tuesday and Friday. (2073) On a business level, Ruby was constantly indebted to Paul for loans to operate his nightclubs, and Paul held a half interest in the Carousel until early 1964. (2074)

(1276) Their relationship began in 1948 when Ruby came up and introduced himself to Paul, (2075) who was operating a bar called the Sky Club at the time. Several years later, this friendship took on new dimensions when Paul loaned Ruby and another individual (Martin Gimpel) \$2,000, which was supposedly only needed as front money and was to be repaid the next day. (2076) This did not turn out to be the case, and shortly thereafter this loan was increased to \$3,700, with Paul accepting a note on the Silver Spur as partial collateral for the indebtedness. (2077) This was the first of a number of loans from Paul to Ruby, loans which were never fully repaid and which eventually may have totaled \$15,000. (2078)

(1277) Paul reportedly loaned Ruby \$2,500 to start the Vegas Club, again accepting a note on the club. (2079) There was another \$2,200 loan to help the Sovereign Club through hard times, which led Paul to force Ruby to change the Sovereign from a private club to a

burlesque house, which became the Carousel.(2080) Eva Grant once said that "Paul must have put in a fortune (in the Carousel), but he ain't telling."(2081)

(1278) There is also an indication that Paul loaned Ruby a larger sum of money (allegedly \$15,000 to \$17,000) to assist Ruby when he was having problems with the Internal Revenue Service.(2082) There is no indication that any of these loans were made for reasons other than friendship.(2083)

(1279) As stated earlier, Ruby was never able to reduce fully his outstanding debt to Paul. Paul told the FBI that Ruby had never repaid any money he loaned Ruby or the Carousel.(2084) Andrew Armstrong, Ruby's assistant at the Carousel, told the committee that Paul was supposed to get the cash (approximately \$3,000) which Ruby had on his person and in his car when he was arrested following the Oswald shooting. Since the money was impounded, Armstrong gave Paul the cash that he had been given by Ruby several days earlier (from the club receipts) to pay the Carousel's bill.(2085)

(1280) Ruby did give Paul 500 shares in the Carousel or, more specifically, in the S & R Corporation. This corporation was formed in February 1960, with Paul as its registered agent.(2086) The corporation issued 1,000 shares of stock, so Paul had a half interest in it when he received his 500 shares. (Paul was never able to ascertain who held the remaining 500 shares.)

(1281) After the Oswald shooting, Paul immediately assumed the day-to-day management of the Carousel, since Ruby was incarcerated and Paul wished to protect his "investment."(2087) Paul changed the club's name to the "Big D Copa"(2088) to lessen unfavorable publicity and attention, and attempted to keep it economically viable, but it was a losing battle. Business was very poor, the club lost its beer license,(2089) and Paul stated that he was too old to run two businesses. (2090) After 2½ months, he relinquished management and turned his 500 shares over to Eva Grant, without asking for return consideration.(2091)

(1282) The other business Paul was referring to was The Bull-Pen, a drive-in eating establishment located in Arlington, Texas.(2092) It was an apparently successful venture(2093) which Paul bought in 1960 with Bert Bowman. In January 1963, Paul bought out Bowman and became the sole owner.(2094)

(1283) Before The Bull-Pen, Paul was involved in a number of less successful commercial endeavors. In 1947, shortly after arriving in the Dallas area from New York, Paul bought the Sky Club with Joe Bonds and Dale Belmont.(2095) Paul got out of the Sky Club 1 year later and opened the Blue Bonnet Hotel, which lasted until 1953.(2096) This was followed by the Miramar Restaurant, with Chris T. Semos as co-owner.(2097) In 1957, Semos bought Paul out, after a dispute concerning Paul's allegedly rude treatment of patrons.(2098) Paul then operated an ice cream parlor with Sam Ruby, but this only lasted 3 or 4 months.(2099) For the next 9 months, Paul helped Jack Ruby at the Vegas Club.(2100) The Bull-Pen came next.

(1284) The last personal contact between Ruby and Paul before the Oswald shooting occurred on Thursday night, November 21, 1963, when Paul went to the Carousel, and Ruby and he then went to the

Egyptian Lounge for dinner, then back to the Carousel.(2101) On Friday and Saturday, Ruby made a number of telephone calls to Paul, although the exact number is in doubt.

(1285) Paul's Warren Commission and other testimony are somewhat confusing and occasionally contradictory concerning these calls. The first came shortly after the assassination, when Ruby wanted to know if Paul heard the tragic news.(2102) Several hours later, Ruby called Paul to state that he was closing the Carousel for the weekend and Paul should do the same with The Bull-Pen. Paul declined, saying that he had an eating place rather than a burlesque club.(2103) At approximately 6 p.m., Paul stated that Ruby called to let Paul know he would be attending synagogue services that evening. Paul was not interested in accompanying Ruby.(2104) Paul also mentioned another call at about 8:40 p.m. that evening.(2105)

(1286) On Saturday, November 23, there was an afternoon call (2106) and another in the early evening.(2107) There were several calls Saturday evening, including a controversial call to The Bull-Pen, which was partially overheard by one Bull-Pen employee, Wanda Helmick. She told the FBI that Paul had said he had a date with Tammi True (Nancy Powell), one of the Carousel dancers, that evening.(2108) Then she heard Paul ask Ruby if he was "crazy" or perhaps "have you lost your mind?"(2109) Helmick also recalled something being said about a gun.(2110) She stated Paul spoke of this on Sunday, November 24, and mentioned something about a gun at that time.(2111)

(1287) Obviously, if it were true, this information would be crucial in determining Ruby's intent that weekend. All other Bull-Pen employees on duty that evening were interviewed; none could corroborate Helmick's statements.(2112) When questioned by the Warren Commission, Paul never mentioned a call from Ruby to The Bull-Pen on Saturday night, although he admitted receiving a call on Saturday.(2113) In a November 24, 1963, FBI interview, Paul stated that his last contact with Ruby was a call at 3 p.m. on Saturday.(2114)

(1288) Telephone records, however, indicate a 9-minute call from Ruby to The Bull-Pen at 10:44 p.m.(2115) In a September 1, 1964, FBI interview, Paul admitted the "crazy" remark (thereby implicitly admitting a Saturday night call to The Bull-Pen), and explained it by stating that it referred to the closing of Ruby's club rather than to Ruby himself or any plans he may have had.(2116) Paul remained certain that he had never made a statement about Ruby's gun to anybody.(2117)

(1289) Shortly after receiving this call at The Bull-Pen, Paul said he went home, leaving word that he felt ill.(2118) This information was given to Ruby when he again called The Bull-Pen, and Ruby's next call was to Paul's home; Paul said it was at 10 or 10:30 p.m.(2119) Apparently Ruby wanted Paul to go somewhere with him, but Paul refused.(2120) Another call came at approximately 11:30 p.m., with Paul saying that Ruby was at Eva Grant's apartment. By this time, Paul was annoyed, telling Ruby that he was not feeling well and not to call again.(2121) The telephone records differ in some respects from Paul's memory and show a 1-minute call from the Carousel to The Bull-

Pen at 11:18 p.m., an identical 2-minute call at 11:36 p.m., and a 1-minute call from the Carousel to Paul's home at 11:47 p.m. (2122)

(1290) On Sunday, November 24, Paul was at The Bull-Pen when he received the news of Oswald's shooting; (2123) it made him visibly upset and shaken. (2124) He called Ruby's apartment, getting no answer, (2125) and then called Tom Howard, an attorney who had represented both men in the past. Howard said that he would see what he could do. (2126) Paul then drove with John Jackson, the manager of The Bull-Pen, and Tammi True, into Dallas, first stopping at the police station, where Paul tried unsuccessfully to see Ruby. (2127) The trio then went to Tom Howard's office nearby and watched television until 3 p.m. (2128)

(1291) Paul, Jackson, and True then returned to Arlington and split up. By this time, Paul was somewhat frightened, having heard that Ruby's roommate, George Senator, had been arrested and that the police and the FBI were looking for him (Paul). He took shelter in a motion picture theater for 90 minutes to avoid the press and the police, (2129) then went to Jackson's home, and then to the home of Jackson's sister. (2130) Finally, Jackson persuaded Paul to allow FBI agents to interview him. Paul stated that he knew nothing about Ruby's plans for the Oswald shooting. (2131)

(1292) Paul continued to take an active role in Ruby's legal defense, attending defense meetings and giving at least one check for the payment of defense investigators, (2132) although Paul denied making any payment for Ruby's defense. (2133) Paul also visited Ruby several times in prison. (2134)

(1293) These visits were probably Paul's only trips to a prison. There is no evidence that he had a criminal record, nor is there evidence that he had any connections to organized crime, or any political or law-enforcement connections.

xiii. George Senator

Biographical Summary

(1294) George Senator was born to Abraham and Anna Senator on September 4, 1913, at Gloversville, N.Y. He had two brothers—Jake, living in Gloversville, and Sam, living in Rochester—and three married sisters, Frieda, Pearl, and Lena, all in New York City. His formal education ended with his graduation from grammar school at Gloversville in June 1929. He went to New York City and worked in a hat factory, for Western Union and in the wholesale silk industry, and was unemployed at times.

(1295) Senator developed lung trouble around 1932 and returned to Gloversville for about 1 year, part of which time he worked for his brother Jake, who operated a small restaurant. He returned to New York City and again worked in the silk industry. About 1934, Senator left New York with Ike Heilberum and the Sebring family for Florida. He worked in Miami at various resorts as a kitchen worker. Between 1934 and 1941 he lived and worked in both New York City and Miami. (2135)

(1296) On August 21, 1941, he entered the Army Air Force and was assigned serial number 12,006,042. He served mainly as an aerial

armorers with the 5th Bomber Command, 33d Group, in Australia and in the Pacific theater during World War II. (2136) He was honorably discharged from the Army at Fort Dix, N.J., on September 9, 1945, with the rank of sergeant. (2137)

(1297) In January 1946, Senator married Shirley Baren of the Bronx. A son, Robert, was born October 6, 1947. He was divorced in 1956 in Dallas. His former wife later married Milton Wechsler. (2138)

(1298) Senator is described as 5'7½", 192 lbs, with brown eyes, brown-grey hair, dark complexion, mole on the left cheek, and an appendectomy scar. (2139)

Statements by Senator

(1299) Senator was interviewed on several occasions by the FBI and Secret Service regarding his association with Ruby and certain aspects of Ruby's life. He was the first defense witness called at Ruby's habeas corpus and bail hearing on December 23, 1963, and testified as a defense witness at Ruby's trial. On April 21, 1963, Senator testified before the Warren Commission.

(1300) In their interviews of Senator, the FBI and Secret Service focused on the sequence of events from the time Kennedy was assassinated to when Ruby killed Lee Harvey Oswald. The first statements by Senator were vague and disjointed. When asked about this by the Warren Commission, Senator replied that he had been under a great deal of stress and was not thinking clearly.*

(1301) The only omission by the agencies and the Warren Commission concerns Ruby associates. This area was not addressed at all, except with respect to organized crime associates in Chicago.

(1302) From the various interviews, et cetera, it was learned that Senator had worked from the time he was in his early teens at various factory and restaurant jobs. Among his employers were a silk wholesaler, the Times Square Cafeteria and the Admiral Hotel, all in New York, and the Astor Hotel in Miami. (2140)

(1303) After the war, Senator and his friend, Heilberum, bought a luncheonette, Denise Foods, at 254 West 35th Street, New York City. In 1947, after about a year and a half, they went bankrupt. (2141) He returned to Miami and worked as a lunch counter man for 2 years. He then became a dress salesman for the Rhea Manufacturing Co. of Milwaukee for about 9 months. (2142) For the next 10 years, he sold dresses for Smoler Brothers of Chicago, moving to Dallas for that company about May 1954. He traveled considerably out of Dallas as a clothing salesman until about 1959-60. He then worked at odd jobs and in sales of various lines, including novelties for the Volume Sales Co. of Dallas. He worked for Jack Ruby at the Carousel Club from March through August 1962, and at various other short periods since. In 1964, Senator was a salesman of color postcards for Dexter Press, West Nyack, N.Y. (2143)

(1304) Social Security records indicate that Senator did not report income from July 1958 through December 1961. In 1962, they indicate that he was employed by the Volume Sales Co. and the Merchandise Mart of Dallas. (2144) Senator, in testimony before the Warren Com-

*The chronology of events, as stated in the different interviews, is discussed in detail under the Ruby section of this profile.

mission, had described his activities during the 1958-61 period as: working again for Rhea Manufacturing, traveling with a friend, George Hamrik, doing odd jobs and cooking, et cetera, for Ronnie Unger and Kenny (last name unknown) while living with them. (2145) (1305) Senator had no criminal record, although he was arrested once about 1960 or 1961 by the Dallas police for drunkenness; he was held for 4 hours, fined \$15, and released. (2146) There were no files on Senator at the Federal agencies, other than those associated with Jack Ruby. There was no indication of Senator being associated with criminals or persons associated with criminal activities. Senator appeared to be a law-abiding citizen with a rather lengthy string of bad luck.

(1306) Senator claimed that he had not met, known, or made friends with any professional gamblers. He did not gamble himself, other than at infrequent at-home poker games or when he was in the service. (2147)

(1307) There was no indication that Senator had any associations with organized crime, either business or social. A committee consultant who reviewed FBI files on telephone recordings of Senator said there was no indication of a relationship between Senator and any criminal element.

(1308) Senator had moved to Dallas about May 15, 1954. He told the FBI he had first met Jack Ruby about 1955. He believed this was at the time Ruby was assisting in the operation of the Vegas Club. Ruby was only a casual acquaintance until about March or April 1962. He would see him only infrequently when he happened to meet him in the business area of Dallas or at a restaurant or nightclub. On those occasions, he would talk to him for only a short period of time.

(1309) About March or April 1962, Senator was out of work and about out of funds. Ruby invited him to stay at his apartment, which was located on South Marsalis. Senator resided with Ruby for approximately 5 or 6 months. In return for his room and board, Senator assisted Ruby in the operation of the Carousel Club by acting as cashier or taking tickets at the door. About August or September 1962, Senator began operating the Texas Post Card Co. and moved to the Grandbury Apartments, located on Maple Street. Senator continued to help out at the Carousel Club on weekends and special occasions. (2148)

(1310) This statement to the FBI contradicted a prior statement. During an interview on November 24, 1963, Senator claimed he had not lived with Ruby until November 1, 1963, although he stated that he occasionally was low on funds and would be asked by Ruby to come and stay a day or two until he got back on his feet. (2149) The FBI report of December 20 was consistent with testimony given by Senator during Ruby's trial and the Warren Commission.

(1311) During November 1962, Senator moved into apartment 206, at 223 South Ewing, with Stanton Corbat, a buyer for Thitake's Department Store. He told Ruby about the new apartment, and Ruby moved into apartment 207 at the end of November. (2150)

(1312) About August 1963, Corbat got married and left Senator with all the rent to pay. He was unable to handle it by himself. At the invitation of Ruby, he moved into apartment 207 about the first week in November 1963. (2151)

(1313) Senator stated that Ruby was a big-hearted man who helped many people who were down on their luck. He said Ruby was very emotional and that, although he did not appear to be very religious, took his faith very seriously, observing all the Orthodox Jewish holidays, and particularly the memorial services for the dead. Ruby was a clean-living man who did not smoke and rarely drank; he had been concerned that Senator drank too much. Senator said Ruby regarded himself as a Democrat, (2152) with no firm political convictions. He read the daily newspapers without fail, but did not seem to be interested in international affairs. He never discussed the Cuban missile crisis or the President. (2153)

(1314) Ruby liked people and had a strong desire to be liked; while he sometimes talked rough, he actually was gentle. Senator discounted reports that Ruby was a "street brawler" but said he could "handle himself" when necessary in his frequent role as bouncer at his club. (2154) During his testimony before the Warren Commission Senator described Ruby as a "man of temperament" and said he had a tendency to "fly off" the handle, but he would calm down just as quickly. In their arguments, Ruby always had to be right, Senator wrong.

(1315) Senator was witness to one actual fight Ruby had. It occurred in the Burgundy Room of the Adolphus Hotel with a man named Don Saber R. Tabin. (2155) Senator was asked during Ruby's trial whether it was true that Ruby only picked on small men and women who were drunk and beat them up. Senator responded that Ruby had no fear of a person's size. (2156) He contended that Ruby would probably not fight brutally. (2157)

(1316) Senator had heard rumors since "the trouble" that Ruby was a homosexual and believed such ideas cast a reflection on him since he had lived with Ruby. Senator said he could assure anyone that Ruby was not a homosexual and had a normal man's interest in women. (2158)

(1317) During the period of his acquaintance with Ruby, Senator had no indication of Ruby's violating the law in any way, such as handling narcotics, allowing employees to practice prostitution, or fencing stolen articles. Ruby operated a very strict business and would allow no disturbances. Senator claimed Ruby's place of business was checked very closely by the Dallas police department every night. (2159)

(1318) Ruby always carried at least \$2,000 or \$3,000 in cash with him to and from his place of business. He had this money in a sack. On each trip he would take a revolver and place it in the bag on top of the money. (2160) When questioned by the Warren Commission about Ruby's banking habits Senator replied that "Ruby's bank was his pockets." (2161)

(1319) Senator advised that during the period he lived next door to and with Ruby, he recalled only one out-of-town trip Ruby made, when he flew to New York City to talk to officials of the American Guild of Variety Artists (AGVA). Ruby was having trouble with his competitors over AGVA requirements and did not believe his competitors were following the rules. He said he felt strongly this was hurting his business. Senator believed that on this trip, Ruby

took a dog to Candy Barr in Houston, prior to flying on to New York. To the best of Senator's knowledge, Ruby made the trip alone and was gone for 3 or 4 days. (2162)

(1320) Senator had no information to indicate that Ruby had connections with the hoodlum element in Chicago, Ill. Ruby confided to Senator that he grew up in a very tough neighborhood, but Senator saw no evidence of associations between Ruby and Chicago hoodlums. (2163)

(1321) In addition to running his clubs, Ruby became involved in the promotion of a twist board. Prior to November 22, 1963, he would get up about 8 or 9 a.m. each day and visit various department stores in an effort to promote this article. (2164)

(1322) The primary area of questioning of Senator by the FBI, Secret Service, Warren Commission and counsel during Ruby's trial concerned the sequence of events between November 22, 1963 and November 24, 1963. Senator was not consistent in his answers. In his first statements, made on November 24, Senator was extremely vague regarding the events of the 2 previous days. Figure 1, which follows, shows his various statements and discrepancies.

(1323) Figure 1: Chart of statements and their inconsistencies.

AFFIDAVIT	F. B. I. REPORT: 11/24/63	SECRET SERVICE REPORT: 12/3/63	TESTIMONY BEFORE
11/24/63	INTERVIEW OF GEORGE SENATOR	INTERVIEW OF GEORGE SENATOR	THE WARREN COMMISSION
11/22/63:	11/22/63:	11/22/63:	11/22/63:
No information given	<p>Morning: Ruby still at the apt when Senator left for work. 9:00 or 10:00 P.M.</p> <p>-Senator returned to the apt; Ruby not there.</p> <p>-Senator went to bed.</p>	<p>8:30 A.M.</p> <p>-Senator left the apt; Ruby still asleep.</p> <p>-Senator made business calls and had lunch at Jacques (believed to be at Carol St. and the Expressway)</p> <p>-There he learned of the shooting of Kennedy.</p> <p>10:30 P.M.</p> <p>-Senator went to bed.</p>	<p>-Left the apt. while Ruby was still asleep.</p> <p>-Senator first heard that the President was shot while having a few beers in an uptown bar.</p> <p>-Did not see Ruby all day.</p> <p>-Senator read Ruby had closed Carousel.</p>
11/23/63:	11/23/63:	11/23/63:	11/23/63:
<p>3:00 A.M.</p> <p>-Ruby woke Senator up; discussed the assassination of President Kennedy.</p> <p>-Ruby told Senator Carousel would be closed, Fri., Sat., & Sunday.</p> <p>-Ruby was too sad to go to bed.</p> <p>-Ruby and Senator went to the Southland Hotel for coffee.</p> <p>-Ruby acted stunned & shocked; they went home.</p> <p>10:00 or 10:30 A.M.</p> <p>-Senator got up & woke Ruby up.</p> <p>-Watched T.V.</p> <p>About 12:00 noon</p> <p>-Senator left the apt.</p>	<p>3:00 or 4:00 A.M.</p> <p>-Ruby returned to apt; woke Senator up.</p> <p>4:00 or 5:00 A.M.</p> <p>-After Senator and Ruby talked for a while they went to the Southland Coffee Shop.</p> <p>-10 or 15 min. at coffee shop; returned to apt. and went to bed.</p> <p>11:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M.</p> <p>-Senator left the apt., Ruby still there.</p> <p>Evening</p> <p>-Senator returned to the apt.; Ruby there.</p> <p>-Ruby condition-"brooding".</p> <p>-Ruby went downtown to check on Club.</p> <p>-Senator went to bed.</p>	<p>3:00 A.M.</p> <p>-Ruby woke Senator.</p> <p>-Ruby phoned "Larry" at the Carousel Club; told to get polaroid camera and meet in front of Club.</p> <p>-Ruby and Senator drove to Carousel Club; picked up Larry.</p> <p>-Drove to Hall St. & Expressway.</p> <p>-Took 3 pictures of "Impeach Earl Warren" sign.</p> <p>-Went to Southland Hotel for coffee.</p> <p>-Went to the Main Dallas Post Office on Eway.</p> <p>-Took Larry back to the Carousel.</p> <p>Approx. 6:00 A.M.</p> <p>-Ruby and Senator returned to apt.</p>	<p>3:00 A.M.</p> <p>-Ruby woke Senator up.</p> <p>-makes Senator dress and accompany him downtown.</p> <p>-Ruby calls "Larry" at Carousel and tells him to get Polaroid and flashbulbs.</p> <p>-Drive to corner of Hall and Expressway; Ruby and Larry take 3 photos of "Impeach Earl Warren Sign".</p> <p>-Proceed to Post Office.</p> <p>-Went to Coffee Shop (Southland Hotel).</p> <p>-Dropped Larry off at the Carousel.</p> <p>Between 5:00 and 6:00 A.M.</p> <p>-Ruby and Senator watched TV for 10-15 min.</p> <p>10:00 A.M.</p> <p>-Senator woke up.</p> <p>11:30 - 12:30 A.M.</p> <p>-Ruby still home when Senator left.</p> <p>-Senator went to Eat Well</p>

AFFIDAVIT (cont'd.)	F.B.I. REPORT: 11/24/63 (cont'd.)	SECRET SERVICE REPORT (cont'd.)	THE WARREN COMMISSION (cont'd.)
<p>7:30 P.M. -Senator returned to apartment, Ruby wasn't there.</p> <p>10:30 P.M. -Senator returned to apt; Ruby home. -Ruby went to Carousel to check on things. -Senator went to bed.</p>	<p>11/24/63:</p> <p>9:00 A.M. -Senator got up; Ruby sleeping. -Ruby got up still brooding. -Ruby watched T.V. Around 10:30 A.M. -Ruby left to take Sheba to the Club.</p>	<p>10:30 A.M. -Senator awoke; shortly after Ruby awoke. -Fixed breakfast and watched TV -Ruby very emotional. -Ruby remarked both killings were in cold blood. 12:00 noon -Senator left apt. and spent the afternoon shopping for food and drinking beer. 7:30 P.M. -Senator went home and prepared dinner. -Ruby not home. 8:30 P.M. -Senator visited Bill Downey and Mike Barkley 10:30 P.M. -Senator returned to apt. -Ruby at the apt, crying and brooding. -Ruby went out. -Senator went to bed.</p> <p>11/24/63:</p> <p>9:00 A.M. -Senator awoke and spent the morning doing laundry. About 9:30 A.M. -Ruby awoke. -They had breakfast; Ruby was "worse in his grief". -Little Lynn phoned Ruby; Ruby to send money by Western Union. -Ruby left to take Sheba to Club.</p>	<p>Coffee Shop and grocery store. 7:00 - 7:30 P.M. -Senator returned home; Ruby not there. -Senator may have visited J'm Martin in the afternoon. 8:00 - 8:30 P.M. -Senator went to see Bill Downey and Mike Barclay at the Adolphus Hotel. 10:30 P.M. -Senator returned home. -Ruby there; he went back out (within 5 min. of Senator's return). 11:00 P.M. -Senator in bed.</p> <p>11/24/63:</p> <p>8:00 - 9:00 A.M. -Senator awoke; read in bed. 9:00 - 9:30 A.M. -Ruby got up; fixed breakfast and watched T.V. 9:00 - 10:00 A.M. -Ruby got a call from Little Lynn. -Senator heard Ruby mention</p>

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AFFIDAVIT (cont'd.)	F.B.I. REPORT: 11/24/63 (cont'd.)	SECRET SERVICE REPORT (cont'd.)	THE WARREN COMMISSION (cont'd.)
			<p>Lynn, Western Union, money, sending \$25.00 to Ft. Worth, -Ruby told Senator it was for rent. -Senator didnot hear Ruby speak on phone with Elnora Pitts. -Ruby left to take Sheba to Carousel. -3/4 of an hour after Ruby left Senator went to Eatwell's -Senator heard Ruby shot Oswald. -Senator called Martin; not home. -Senator went to Martin's home (20 minute ride) -Senator & Martin went to police station. -Martin did not stay with Senator at police station.</p>

xiv. James Robert Todd

Biographical Summary

(1324) Todd was born on December 10, 1919, in Groesbeck, Tex. (2165) He held a variety of occupations. He worked approximately 2 years at Sue's Used Car Lot in Dallas as a salesman. (2166) During World War II he was employed by North American Aviation. (2167) In 1978, he was president of Todd Oil Co. and J. R. Todd Oil and Investment Co. (2168) He was residing in Dallas, Tex.

Illegal activities

(1325) Todd had an extensive arrest record, but nothing since 1954. (2169) He had been arrested and convicted for a variety of offenses including burglary, transporting explosives, and murder. (2170)

(1326) It has been alleged that Todd was a well-known Dallas safe-cracker (2171) and known thief and associate of Dallas bookmakers. (2172) In his deposition, Todd did admit knowing two Dallas bookmakers, John Eli Stone and Albert Meadows. (2173) He has also been associated with Dallas criminal figures such as Lois Green, Jettie Bass, Nick Cascio and R. D. Matthews. (2174)

(1327) Todd told the committee that deLois Green was a "personal friend" whom he had known since approximately 1939. (2175) When asked about the deLois Green gang, Todd stated that "gang" was not the proper word to describe Green and his associates. (2176) Todd described them as "just a bunch of fellows that were friends." (2177) Later in his deposition, when questioned by his attorney, Todd indicated he was not aware of any association or organization known as the deLois Green gang. (2178)

Association With Organized Crime

(1328) Todd admitted in his deposition to the committee that he was usually acquainted with Sam and Joe Campisi, Joseph C. Vello and Joe Ianni, alleged organized crime members in Dallas. (2179) He also stated that he only knew the Campisis and the Ianni family through their restaurant businesses. (2180)

Treatment by the Warren Commission

(1329) After the notation "Jack, DA8-2635" was discovered in Jack Ruby's automobile, the FBI conducted a brief interview of Todd. (2181) A few miscellaneous references to Todd have been found in other FBI reports in Jack Ruby's FBI file.

(1330) Todd did not testify before the Warren Commission, and he was not interviewed by its staff.

Relationship With Ruby

(1331) When Todd was interviewed by the FBI, he stated he was first introduced to Ruby in the Vegas Club 10 or 12 years earlier. (2182) He explained that the Vegas Club was next door to the B & B Restaurant which he visited frequently. (2183) Todd stated he had only been in the Vegas Club two or three times and had visited the Carousel Club one or two times. (2184)

(1332) Todd had often seen Ruby in the B and B Restaurant. (2185) Describing his relationship to Ruby as "very limited," Todd stated he has never had any social connections with Ruby and he has no

idea of Ruby's activities, who his associates are, or any of his business dealings." (2186) He could not recall when he had last seen Ruby. (2817) He did admit, however, that the phone number found in Ruby's car, DA 8-2635, was his home telephone number. (2188)

(1333) Two FBI reports also linked Ruby to Todd. An FBI report describing an incident in 1953 when Ruby was in the AGVA offices arguing with Vincent Lee, the AGVA representative, states that Lee said Ruby, Joe Bonds and Todd, "together with other hoodlums and safecrackers," usually "hung around" Sue's Used Car Lot, 3400 Live Oak, Dallas, Tex. (2189) FBI Agent Charles Flynn, after a contact with Ruby on March 11, 1959, listed Todd as an associate of Ruby. (2190)

(1334) When Todd was deposed by the committee, he could not recall being interviewed by the FBI, even after being read the FBI report of the interview. (2191) He stated, "To my knowledge, this is the first time I have ever been asked anything about it . . . I don't recall anybody ever asking me about Jack Ruby." (2192) Todd also claimed his phone number was not DA 8-2635, but was DA 8-2634. (2193) Later, however, Todd stated he had no idea why his phone number appeared in Jack's car, and he could not recall Ruby ever calling him. (2194)

(1335) When asked when he first met Ruby, Todd stated it was when Ruby operated the Silver Spur. (2195) Todd said that "in all probability" he knew Ruby in 1946 and 1947. (2196)

(1336) Todd was also questioned about Sue's Used Car Lot. He informed the committee that he had been employed as a salesman at the car lot for approximately 2 years. (2197) He indicated that as far as he knew, Sue's Used Car Lot was nothing more than a used-car lot. (2198) He did not recall seeing Ruby there. (2199)

(1337) When asked to describe his relationship to Ruby, Todd stated:

To straighten the record out, I never said that I knew Ruby other than just by if he walked down the street, I would recognize him or Jack Ruby, if he walked in that door, I would recognize him as Jack Ruby, and that's it. (2200)

(1338) Later, when questioned by his attorney, Todd stated that he was never a guest at Ruby's home or Ruby a guest at his home. (2201) He had no business association with Ruby and did not know of any of Ruby's activities other than that of being a club manager. (2202)

(1339) Todd did have some common associates with Ruby—he admitted knowing James Dolan, R. D. Matthews, and Lewis J. McWillie. (2203)

(1340) Deposition before the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

1 UNITED STATES HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
2 HOUSE SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS

3 ooo0ooo

4
5 Federal Building
6 1100 Commerce Street
7 Room 4B40
8 Dallas, Texas

9
10 Tuesday, July 11, 1978
11 10:45 a.m.

12 APPEARANCES:

13 JAMES E. McDONALD, Senior Counsel
14 Select Committee on Assassinations
15 Washington, D.C. 20515

16 JERRY W. BIESEL
17 161 North Exchange Park
18 Dallas, Texas

19 ALBERT MAXWELL, Committee Investigator
20 Select Committee on Assassinations
21 Washington, D.C. 20515

22 Oath Administered by

23 BOBBIE GASKILL, Courtroom Deputy for
24 U.S. District Judge
25 W.M. Taylor, Jr.

SWORN TESTIMONY OF

J.R. TODD

P R O C E E D I N G S

Whereupon,

J. R. TODD

was duly sworn and testified as follows:

MR. McDONALD: Good morning. My name is James McDonald.

MR. BIESEL: Mr. McDonald, I am Jerry Biesel. On the record, I would like to say that it is now---

MR. McDONALD: Excuse me, Mr. Biesel, just let me get through some preliminaries.

MR. BIESEL: Okay. Then I want to put all this on the record.

MR. McDONALD: All right. My name is James McDonald. We are present in the Federal Courthouse in Dallas, Texas, to take the Deposition of James Robert Todd. Present this morning are Mr. Todd and his attorney Jerry Biesel.

I have been designated pursuant to House Resolution 222 and Committee Rule Four as a designated counsel and power to take statements under oath, and the witness has been previously sworn by Bobbie Gaskill, the Courtroom Deputy for U.S. District Court Judge William Inglor, Jr.

MR. BIESEL: I think you have got that wrong, there is no such Judge. William Taylor.

1 MR. McDONALD: Taylor.

2 MR. BIESEL: William Taylor, Jr.

3 MR. McDONALD: Thank you.

4 MR. BIESEL: I am Jerry Biesel. I am Mr.
5 Todd's attorney, and I would like the record to reflect
6 that it is now 11:40, I mean, 10:48, that this Deposition
7 was set at approximately 9:30, and at approximately twenty
8 minutes to ten, Mr. Todd appeared on the scene with his
9 attorney, and that we have spent the better part of the
10 last hour and ten minutes attempting to get Mr. Todd
1 sworn.

2 Mr. Todd and myself, along with the
3 Court Reporter, went to the Federal Court's own fifteen,
4 trying to find a Court Reporter, none were available,
5 and then we went to the U.S. Magistrate, Judge Malloy,
6 to his office, to ask him to swear this witness. Judge
7 Malloy -- We talked to the clerk for Judge Malloy, who
8 then went into Judge Malloy's office and several minutes
9 later, Judge Malloy came to the clerk's desk and told
0 us that he would refuse to swear the witness or any
1 subsequent witnesses, and that they had decided without
2 saying who they are that they would not get involved in
3 this situation.

4 MR. McDONALD: Mr. Biesel, we appreciate
5 your comment, and this committee regrets the attitude
6 demonstrated by the U.S. Magistrates here in this District,

1 and we regret the inconvenience to you and your client
2 as well as to this Court Reporter and myself, because we
3 also have things to do. And we don't like running around
4 courthouses to get witnesses sworn. And we wish the
5 Magistrate in this District would show a little more
6 courtesy to the Congress of the United States. And it's
7 a situation that we regret as much as you do.

EXAMINATION

8
9 BY MR. McDONALD:

10 Q Mr. Todd, would you please state for the record your full
11 name?

12 A J.R. Todd.

13 Q And your current address?

14 A 6116 North Central Expressway, Dallas, Texas.

15 Q And is that your home or business?

16 A That's my business.

17 Q Okay. Would you please give us your home address?

18 A I don't care about giving my home address.

19 Q I'm sorry.

20 A Why do I have to give my home address?

21 Q Just for the complete record.

22 A The 6116 will reach me anytime.

23 Q All right. And what is the name of the business that
24 you occupy at that address?

25 A Todd Oil Company.

Q Okay. And the phone number there is?

A 369-6585.

Q Area code 214?

A Correct.

Q Mr. Todd, the statement that you are about to give to us this morning is being given to us voluntarily; is that correct?

A As far as I am concerned it is voluntary, yeah.

Q In other words, you're not under subpoena at this time?

A That's correct.

Q Okay. As you know, you do have the right to have your attorney present, which he is sitting to your right?

A Correct.

Q And you and your counsel have been given a copy of Committee Rules and House Resolution 222, 433 and 760, and you have both had a chance to peruse them; is that correct?

A We looked at Rule Four, but I don't know about 760.

Q Well, this is the blue packet that I passed out. And I directed your attention to Rule Four; is that correct?

A Correct.

Q And which your counsel read aloud to you a few minutes ago?

A Correct.

Q Okay. Thank you. Mr. Todd, as you note, the entire

1 Deposition is being recorded, and when we have a transcript
2 we will forward a copy to you and -- Well, to you and
3 your attorney to check it for typographical and grammatical
4 errors.

5 A All right.

6 Q That will be done in the near future.

7 Okay. Mr. Todd, what is the nature of your business.
8 Todd Oil Company?

9 A I drill wells and operate wells.

10 Q Uh-huh. And how many employees do you have?

11 A I only have one employee.

12 Q Okay. Is it also known as Todd Investment Company?

13 A J.R. Todd Oil and Investment Company. is another separate
14 entity.

15 Q Okay. And would you please describe that for us?

16 A Well, I drill wells and operate wells under that name.

17 Q Okay. And how many employees do you have under that
18 company?

19 A Just one.

20 Q Okay. Do you contract out?

21 A Contract everything out.

22 Q I see. Okay. And how long have you had this business?

23 A Since back in the 40's.

24 Q And has it been at the same address?

25 A No, at one time I was at 1022 National Bankers Life

Building.

Q Here in Dallas?

A Yes, sir.

Q Okay. Do you have any partners in this -- Do you have partners in these businesses?

A No, sir.

Q You are the sole proprietor?

A My children and myself are, yes.

Q And who are your children?

A What does that got to do with this?

Q Well, we're trying to get just a background and identifying information just for our complete understanding of---

A My oil company doesn't have anything to do with what we are talking about.

Q Well, it would just be helpful for us to know---

MR. BIESEL: Counsel, I think this goes outside the purview of this investigation, and Mr. Todd doesn't feel like, you know, getting into his private life. He's volunteered to give any information he might have that would be relevant to this investigation, but as to his private life he doesn't feel like any investigation of his private life is warranted.

MR. McDONALD: All right. Well, we are not investigating his private life, but I will respect

1 his wishes at this point.

2 Q (Mr. McDonald) Your answer then to the question was that
3 your children occupy some place of responsibility in your
company, either partners or---

5 A Ownership.

6 Q Ownership. Okay. And just a couple of more personal
7 questions, if I might. What's your date of birth?

8 A December the tenth.

9 Q Yes, what year?

10 A 1919.

11 Q Okay. And where were you born?

12 A Groesbeck, Texas.

13 Q And you are presently married?

14 A Yes.

15 Q And what is your wife's name?

16 A Ann.

17 Q Ann. Okay. Mr. Todd, as you know, you have voluntarily
18 come here this morning to assist this committee in its
19 investigation of the assassination of John F. Kennedy.
20 And in that regard, we are going to be asking you some
21 questions that pertain to an individual by the name of
Jack Ruby.

22 One further identifying bit of information. Are you
23 the same Jack Todd, James Robert Todd, that was interviewed
24 by the F.B.I. in 1963 shortly after the assassination of
25

1 John F. Kennedy?

2 A No, sir.

3 Q You are not the same one?

4 A No, sir.

5 Q Were you ever interviewed by the F.B.I. after the
6 assassination?

7 A Not to my knowledge.

8 Q Not to your knowledge or not -- Did you ever live at
9 2438 Oats Drive?

10 A I sure did.

11 Q Okay. And you don't recall being interviewed?

A No, sir.

Q How good is your memory?

A Fairly good.

Q All right. You don't recall being interviewed on
approximately December sixteenth, 1963, by Agent Tom E.
Chapoton, C-H-A-P-O-T-O-N?

A In regards to what?

Q In regards to Jack Ruby and the assassination of John F.
Kennedy?

A I don't remember, no.

Q I will say this, we have a record that you were interviewed
on that day.

A I have---

Q You don't recall?

1 A No, sir.

2 Q Okay.

3 MR. BIESEL: Now, as Mr. Todd's attorney,
4 if you have a copy of that record here, I would like to
5 see it in order to have my client refresh his memory,
6 because that's fifteen years ago, you know.

7 MR. McDONALD: I understand. I am not at
8 liberty to give you a copy of it because it's part of the
9 under documents that are not subject to disclosure
10 pursuant to the Freedom of Information Act. It's still
11 under an exception in the National Archives, but
12 according to the document that I am reading, it's an
13 F.B.I. 302. I don't know if you are familiar with that
14 term, it's an interview form of the F.B.I. You were
15 interviewed on December sixteenth, 1963, in Dallas, and
16 the person interviewed was James Robert Todd at 2438
17 Oats Drive, Dallas, regarding a notation that was found
18 in Jack Ruby's car that said, "Jack," and then a phone
19 number, "DA8-2635," which was your phone number at the
20 time, that's how they came to you?

21 A No, that wasn't my number.

22 Q (Mr. McDonald) Let me just say this: This was the
23 phone number and they at that time, fifteen years ago,
24 traced it to you, and that's how the F.B.I. came to
25 interview you?

1 A Well, if he came to interview me, I don't remember it.
2 And that telephone number is almost it, but that wasn't
3 the right number.

4 Q What was your number at that time?

5 A Davis 8-2634. As best I recall it, it was Davis 8-2634.

6 Q Okay. Well---

7 A 35 could have been something to Jack, I have no idea.

8 Q Mr. Todd, at that time, fifteen years ago, this is the
9 number they found and they traced it to you, and you were
0 interviewed?

1 A I don't remember.

2 MR. McDONALD: You can make a note also
3 present during this Deposition is Committee Investigator
4 Albert Maxwell.

5 Mr. Maxwell, we are in the process of trying to
6 refresh Mr. Todd's memory. I am looking at an F.B.I.
7 302, you may help us, you have interviewed Mr. Todd
8 before; is that correct?

9 MR. MAXWELL: Yes, uh-huh.

0 MR. McDONALD: According to the F.B.I.
1 interview, Mr. Todd was interviewed back in December of
2 1963, and he was located because a number was found in
3 Jack Ruby's car with the notation, "Jack, DA8-2635," and
4 that's how the F.B.I. ultimately ended up talking to Mr.
5 Todd. You're aware of those facts?

1 MR. MAXWELL: Yes.

2 MR. McDONALD: Okay. Mr. Todd is having
3 a problem remembering it.

4 THE WITNESS: I don't----

5 MR. BIESEL: Let me ask you a question,
6 Counselor, let me interrupt you.

7 You talk about these facts as if they're, you know,
8 true. It's my understanding, though, that the only thing
9 you have is no personal knowledge, you are looking at
10 some report that purports to say that these facts are
11 true, so let the record reflect that these statements
12 that these are facts, that's just a supposition on your
13 part, and you keep referring to these facts, those are
14 just some facts that are reported on an instrument that
15 you have that someone else quoted.

16 MR. McDONALD: Let me say this: I started
17 this whole line of questioning out merely as an
18 identifying bit of information which Mr. Todd now has
19 forgotten.

20 THE WITNESS: I don't recall.

21 Q (Mr. McDonald) You don't recall ever being talked to by
22 the F.B.I. after the assassination of President Kennedy?

23 A To my knowledge, this is the first time I have ever been
asked anything about it.

1 Q Have you ever been talked to before, excluding Mr. Maxwell,
2 regarding Jack Ruby by any official of the Federal
3 Government?

4 A I don't recall it, no.

5 Q You don't recall. So, what you are saying is then after
6 the -- You don't recall, or you were or you weren't, yes
7 or no?

8 A I don't recall.

9 MR. BIESEL: He says he doesn't recall it.
10 His memory says that he was not, but, you know, it's
11 fifteen years ago again, and, you know, it didn't have
12 any significance if he was, I assume, is that true, Mr.
13 Todd?

14 THE WITNESS: I don't recall anybody ever
15 asking me about Jack Ruby.

16 Q (Mr. McDonald) I am just saying that we deal with a lot
17 of people involved with this case---

18 A Yes.

19 Q ---and I would say that I find it hard to believe that
20 you don't remember that within two weeks after the
21 assassination that an F.B.I. Agent -- I can believe you
22 might not remember the substance, but that an F.B.I.
23 Agent came either to your business or home and interviewed
24 you regarding Jack Ruby, the assassin of the assassin of
25 the President?

1 MR. BIESEL: You see, Counsel, that's
2 because you're assuming that that report is accurate.

3 MR. McDONALD: Yes, I am assuming that it's
4 accurate.

5 MR. BIESEL: Okay. Then let's assume
6 this witness is under oath and just testified that he
7 does not recall that, and does not believe that occurred,
8 and let's assume that---

9 MR. McDONALD: I am assuming he's being
10 evasive.

11 MR. BIESEL: Yes, you are assuming he's
12 being evasive, and he's not being evasive. He's being as
13 candid with you as he could possibly be, because it has
14 no significance. What possible significance---

15 MR. McDONALD: That's for us to determine
16 and not for Mr. Todd to determine. I wanted to just
17 identify him as the same Mr. Todd, and we have reason to
18 believe that we know that he is the same Mr. Todd that
19 was interviewed by---

20 MR. BIESEL: You do not know that.

21 MR. McDONALD: Yes, we do, Mr. Biesel.

22 MR. BIESEL: You don't know that at all. You
23 have got a report that you're referring to there. He is
24 Mr. Todd, and he lived on Oats Drive, he will admit
25 that, but he does not recall a meeting with an F.B.I.

1 Agent concerning the Ruby assassination of Oswald.

2 MR. McDONALD: Okay. You made your point.

3 MR. BIESEL: Okay.

4 Q (Mr. McDonald) Okay. Mr. Todd, have you ever heard of
5 the Lois Green gang?

6 A Yes, sir.

7 Q Could you give us -- How do you know about the Lois Green
8 gang?

9 A The terminology, "gang", is just something that was
10 dreamed up by a bunch of folks.

11 Q Okay.

12 A Lois Green was my personal friend.

13 Q Uh-huh. When did you first meet Mr. Green?

14 A About '39.

15 Q 1939?

16 A Yes.

17 Q And you're saying the term, "gang", doesn't fit?

18 A (shakes head)

19 Q How would you describe Lois Green? Am I pronouncing it
20 correct?

21 A Right, correct.

22 Q And we will call them associates or whatever. How would
23 you describe the group?

24 A Just a bunch of guys.

15 Q A bunch of guys? A bunch of guys doing what?

1 A Just like us sitting right here, a bunch of guys.

2 Q Uh-huh. Who were they? Do you recall any of the people
3 that were members of this group?

4 A You have reference to a gang, but see, no gang . . . it
5 has never been established in my mind as a gang. There's
6 a bunch of fellows that were friends, and what relation
7 one of them made to the other, I have no knowledge of
8 that.

9 Q I think they're called a gang and they're considered by,
10 I would say, law enforcement as a gang, as a group of
11 individuals that were operating either in or on the
12 fringes of the criminal element in Dallas in 1939 or
13 whenever during the years in question. Do you recall
14 who were part of this group? What people were involved?

15 A If you tell me their names, I might know them, but I
16 don't know who they were.

17 Q Well---

18 A I might know a lot of individuals, but whether they were
19 a member of the gang, I never did see their badge.

20 Q Did you know an individual by the name of Benny Binion,
21 B-I-N-I-O-N?

22 A I know the name, yes, sir.

23 Q How do you know the name?

24 A You can pick up the newspaper and see that, but I know
25 him as a person casually.

1 Q Uh-huh. When did you first meet him?

2 A Probably back in the '40's.

3 Q And what did you read about him in the newspapers?

4 A Occasionally, you pick up the newspaper and read something,
5 I don't recall what you read.

6 Q Uh-huh. Well, generally speaking, what kind of news
7 reports were being written about him?

8 A That he was going to Vegas.

9 Q They would print that in the newspaper, someone travelling
10 to Vegas?

11 A I don't recall. You would have to look at the print to
12 see what was in there. I don't recall what was printed
13 in 1940.

14 Q So, in other words, he was known as a gambler?

15 A Yes.

16 Q And he was written up in various newspaper articles?

17 A I don't know that to be a fact, but I would think that
18 would be the assumption.

19 Q Okay. Do you know an individual by the name of Joe
20 Campisi?

21 A I know Joe Campisi.

22 Q When did you first meet him?

23 A Probably in the '40's.

24 Q Okay. How about his brother Sam?

25 A I knew his brother, Sam.

- 1 Q Okay. And how did you come to meet them?
- 2 A Their daddy had a restaurant, and it later turned into a
3 club, and it was a place where everybody went.
- 4 Q Uh-huh. And what was the nature of your relationship
5 with the Campisi's?
- 6 A Just go there and eat.
- 7 Q With them?
- 8 A Not necessarily. I would go in there, you know, like any
9 other restaurant. He was the owner, and I would go in
10 there and sit down and eat.
- 11 Q What was the name of the restaurant?
- 12 A I don't recall. They had one over on Central years ago,
13 and they had one over on Knox Street, and then they have
14 got the one they have got now.
- 15 Q Which is the one they have now?
- 16 A I believe, it's called The Egyptian.
- 17 Q And do you recall -- And which street is the Egyptian on?
- 18 A I believe, it's on Mockingbird.
- 19 Q How about Joe Civello, Joseph Civello?
- 20 A I met Joe Civello, yes, very casually.
- 21 Q And where?
- 22 A I don't have any idea.
- 23 Q When did you meet him?
- 24 A Probably in the '40's.
- 25 Q And you're saying that your relationship with him was

casual?

A Very casual.

Q What do you mean by, "very casual"?

A Like I met Mr. Maxwell here, I would know him again if I saw him again. I would know he's Mr. Maxwell, that would be casual.

Q Okay. How about Johnny Grizzaffi, G-R-I-Z-Z-A-F-F-I?

A Yeah, I know Johnny.

Q How do you know him?

A Very casual.

Q What do you mean by, "very casual"?

A I'd know him if he walked in this room.

Q Okay. When is the last time you saw him?

A Probably ten, twelve, fifteen years ago.

Q Is he alive today?

A I have no idea.

Q Did you have any business relationship with him?

A No.

Q Joe Ianni?

A Yeah, I knew Joe.

Q I-A-N-N-I?

A Yeah, I know Joe.

Q And what's your relationship with him?

A He had a restaurant and I would go in there and eat.

Q What was the name of his restaurant?

1 A Iann's.

2 Q Isn't he related to you by marriage?

3 A Pardon?

4 Q Is he related to you by marriage?

5 A No, my son is married to his daughter.

6 Q Okay. That's correct. Are these individuals that we
7 have just named, are they considered -- have they been
8 termed in the press and by law enforcement circles as
9 "Organized Crime", in the Dallas area?

10 A I wouldn't have any idea.

11 Q You have never seen that? When you spoke of reading
12 about Benny Binion in the newspaper, have you seen it in
13 that context?

14 MR. BIESEL: Counsel, I think that's too
15 vague a question for my client to be supposing about how
16 these people have been characterized by newspaper accounts

17 MR. McDONALD: Well, I'm asking if he's
18 aware.

19 MR. BIESEL: I don't think that's a proper
20 question because, you know, he might read it, he might
21 give it some credence, might be a New York City nut, I
22 don't think that's a proper question, and I will instruct
23 him not to answer that question.

24 Q (Mr. McDonald) Okay. Mr. Todd, in this committee's
25 inquiry into Jack Ruby, and as you know, the reason why

1 you have been asked to come here this morning is because
2 we feel you can help us and give us some insight into
3 Jack Ruby, the person.

4 In part of our overall investigation, not
5 only this committee, but other people who have been
6 looking at the Kennedy assassination have looked at Jack
7 Ruby, one of the areas that they have focused on, was
8 what is called or has been termed, "The Organized Crime"
9 move into Dallas in '47 and '48, in the various writings of
10 the people that have reviewed the Kennedy assassination and
11 have written in books that you can buy in a bookstore,
12 this is an area that they talk about, "The Organized
13 Crime" move into Dallas, Texas, in '46 and '47. So, we're
14 hoping that perhaps you can give us some information in that
15 area.

16 Namely, do you know a person by the name of
17 Paul Roland Jones?

8 A I did at one time.

9 Q Okay. When did you meet him?

0 A Back in the '40's.

1 Q Uh-huh. Do you know specifically when in the '40's?

2 A I have no idea.

3 Q Well, would it have been in '46, '47 area?

4 A It could have been. I am not for sure.

5 Q And what was the nature of your relationship with him?

MR. BIESEL: Let me interrupt you a minute,

1 Counsel. We are going back in some fifteen years prior
2 to Kennedy's assassination, at the time Kennedy was a
3 teenager, a long time prior to Ruby ever being in Dallas,
4 as far as I know.

5 MR. McDONALD: Ruby was in Dallas at that
6 time in '46-'47.

7 MR. BIESEL: Well, I appreciate it, and I
8 want you to ask any questions that you feel is relevant,
9 but if we could tie it a little closer to Mr. Ruby, you
10 know, I want this tied down to Mr. Ruby.

11 MR. McDONALD: I understand.

12 MR. BIESEL: This is getting far afield
13 talking about '46 and '47, because we haven't even
14 indicated at that time that Mr. Todd was acquainted with
15 Mr. Ruby.

16 MR. McDONALD: I appreciate your comments,
17 and we will be tying it into Ruby. This is a background
18 area that we have to cover regarding Mr. Ruby. He was
19 present in Dallas, Ruby was, at this time, and as I tried
20 to give you in my preface remarks that this is the reason
21 for these questions dealing in a time span fifteen years
22 prior to the assassination.

23 Q (Mr. McDonald) So, Mr. Todd, I ask you, what was the
24 nature of your relationship with Paul Roland Jones?

25 A No relationship with him at all.

1 Q You knew him?

2 A Yeah.

3 Q How did you know him?

4 A Somebody introduced me to him.

5 Q And how often did you have an occasion to socially or
6 whatever meet with him?

7 A It was so vague, I wouldn't remember, probably three
8 times or four times forever.

9 Q Do you know whether Jack Ruby knew Paul Roland Jones?

10 A I have no idea.

11 Q Okay. How about an individual by the name of Paul
12 Labriola, also known as -- He had a nickname of Needle
13 Nose, do you know him?

14 A Not to my knowledge.

15 Q Well, have you ever heard of the person?

16 A I think he asked me one time if I knew him, but I don't
17 know him.

18 Q You don't?

19 A I wouldn't know him if he walked in the door.

20 Q You would not? Okay. Danny Lardino?

1 A No, sir.

2 Q You don't know him?

3 A No, sir.

4 Q Have you ever heard of the name?

5 A No, sir.

1 Q Marcus Lipsky?

2 A No.

3 Q L-I-P-S-K-Y. James Weinberg?

4 A No.

5 Q You're saying no, you never heard of them? You do not

6 know them or you have never heard of them?

7 A I have never heard of them.

8 Q Never heard of them, which means you don't know them?

9 A That's right.

10 Q Okay. Pat Manning or Pat Manno, M-A-N-N-O?

11 A Not to my knowledge.

12 Q Well, in other words---

13 A That name doesn't do nothing for me.

14 Q Jack Knapp, also known as Romeo Natti?

15 A That name seems familiar, but I don't know. I have no

16 idea.

17 Q How about George Butler?

18 A I know George.

19 Q How do you know George?

20 A He's a policeman here.

21 Q A policeman here in Dallas? And how did you come to

22 know him?

23 A I don't know.

24 Q Pardon?

25 A I have no idea how I come to know him.

1 Q You don't remember the first time you met him?

2 A No, sir.

3 Q How many times did you have contact with him?

4 A I wouldn't have any idea.

5 Q Uh-huh. What was the nature of your contact with him?

6 A I have no idea what that would be. He was a policeman,
7 he was probably doing his job.

8 Q Is it possible that Butler was one of the -- You have a
9 number of arrests during that time period, '41 through
0 '54, could it -- Is it possible that Butler was one of
1 the arresting officers on any one of the arrests that you
2 had during that time span?

3 A In probability, it could be. I have no idea. If they
4 arrest you, they arrest you, I don't take their numbers
5 and badges.

6 Q Do you know whether -- To your knowledge, do you know if
7 Jack Ruby knew George Butler or had any dealings with
8 him?

9 A I wouldn't have any way of knowing it.

0 Q Okay. How about Steve Guthrie?

A Steve Guthrie was a Sheriff here.

Q Did you know him?

A Yes.

Q Did you know him personally as opposed to knowing who he
was because he was the Sheriff? In other words, did you

1 have personal contacts with him?

2 A Just when he arrested me, that's all the contacts I ever
3 had.

4 Q Did he personally arrest you?

5 A Yes.

6 Q And what did he arrest you for?

7 A Probably vagrancy.

8 Q Can you recall what year?

9 A Whenever he was elected Sheriff, I don't know what year
10 he was elected.

11 Q Okay. Do you know if Ruby, Jack Ruby, had any involvement
12 with Steve Guthrie?

13 A I have no idea.

14 Q Okay. Mr. Todd, do you know an individual by the name
15 of James Henry Dolan?

16 A I met Jim Dolan, yes.

17 Q When did you first meet Jim Dolan?

18 A Probably in the '50's.

19 Q Okay. And what was the nature of your meeting with him?

20 A No nature, somebody introduced me.

21 Q At a restaurant?

22 A I have no idea of whether it was at a restaurant.

23 Q Could we say -- To your knowledge, was Dolan associated
24 with Lois Green?

25 A I wouldn't have any way of knowing.

1 Q Why wouldn't you have any way of knowing?

2 A I never asked Lois if he knew him.

3 Q Well, do you know if he was in fact, whether Lois told
4 you or not, did you know that or did you have any inkling
5 that Dolan was part of that group?

6 A I wouldn't have any way of knowing.

7 Q Well, so your answer then is you did not know or he was?

8 A I don't know.

9 Q How well did you know Dolan ?

10 A Very very casual.

11 Q And what do you mean by, "very very casual"?

12 A I probably in my lifetime have ever seen him over four
13 times or five.

14 Q And what would be the circumstances when you saw him
15 four or five times? Would it be---

16 A Pass him on the street.

17 Q Did you ever have any lengthy conversations with him?

18 A It's according to how you classify lengthy. "How are you?"
19 "How have you been?" "How's everything?" "Good to see
20 you."

21 Q Uh-huh. And that's it?

22 A (nods head)

23 Q Did you know what Dolan did when he lived in Dallas?

24 A I never asked him.

25 Q Are you familiar with a place called Sue's Car Lot?

- 1 A Sue's?
- 2 Q Yes.
- 3 A Yes.
- 4 Q Okay. What is Sue's Car Lot? What is it and where is it?
- 5 A Sue's Car Lot doesn't exist any more.
- 6 Q Okay. When did it exist?
- 7 A Oh, back in the '40's, I guess.
- 8 Q And was Sue's Used Car Lot as the name would suggest, a
9 used car lot?
- 10 A Pardon me?
- 11 Q In other words, what was Sue's Car Lot?
- 12 A Sue's Car Lot was a car lot.
- 13 Q That's what I asked, but it didn't come out that way.
14 And where was that located?
- 15 A Over on Live Oak Street.
- 16 Q In Dallas?
- 17 A Yes.
- 18 Q How often did you go to Sue's Used Car Lot?
- 19 A I worked there.
- 20 Q You worked there? As what?
- 21 A As a salesman.
- 22 Q How long did you work there?
- 23 A I don't know. Probably two years. A year and a half.
- 24 Q Do you recall what years?
- 25 A No.

1 Q Well, was it early '40's, during the war, after the war?

2 A I don't remember.

3 Q Well, did it do a pretty good business?

4 A Yeah, I would say they did a fair business, yes.

5 Q Okay. Let's see if we can pin the time down. During
6 World War II, were you in the Service?

7 A No.

8 Q Do you recall whether you worked there in the early '40's
9 during World War II?

10 A I don't recall.

11 Q Well, do you remember what you did during the early '40's?
12 Do you remember what you did during the war?

13 A I worked at North American.

14 Q North American?

15 A Aviation.

16 Q During the entire war years?

17 A I was working there in '41 when the war broke out.

18 Q And how long did you work there?

19 A Quite awhile.

20 Q Two, three years?

21 A Could have been.

22 Q Okay.

23 MR. BIESEL: Let me interrupt you just a
24 minute, Counsel, in order to make this a little more
25 definitive, if I might. Mr. Todd, while you were at

1 Sue's Used Car Lot, were you working under the name J.R.
2 Todd?

3 THE WITNESS: Yes.

4 MR. BIESEL: And did you have Social
5 Security and withholding taxes?

6 THE WITNESS: Yes, I did.

7 MR. BIESEL: Are those still available to
8 the government, if they wanted?

9 MR. McDONALD: Well, I can answer that
10 question, no, they are not. Social Security doesn't keep
11 those kind of records, and I am just trying to pin it
12 down as far as years. I'm not trying to get the exact
13 dates, but I think, it's reasonable to think that we can
14 perhaps just work our way to figure whether it was during
15 -- if it was not during World War II, we know it's between
16 '45 and '50. Would that be a reasonable time frame to
17 be talking about?

18 A (The Witness) It could have been, but I am not stating.
19 I don't recall. You know, my guess would be as good as
20 yours.

21 Q (Mr. McDonald) Okay. During the time you worked at
22 Sue's Car Lot, did Jack Ruby ever come there?

23 A If he did, I never saw him.

24 Q Well, did you know him? Did you know Jack Ruby in 1946,
25 1947?

1 A In all probability, I did, yes.

2 Q Do you recall him coming to Sue's Car Lot?

3 A I don't ever recall him coming to Sue's Car Lot.

4 Q Did any other individuals come to the car lot?

5 A We was in business, there was a lot of people coming.

6 Q Do you recall whether Ruby used to come there on a regular
7 basis, not just once or twice?

8 A I just told you I never saw him there in my life.

9 Q Uh-huh. Okay. Mr. Todd, do you know an individual by
10 the name of John Eli Stone?

11 A Yes, sir.

12 Q Okay. How do you know him?

13 A Like you know Maxwell.

14 Q Uh-huh. In other words, you know him casually?

15 A Yes.

16 Q That's not like I know Maxwell, but like you know Maxwell?

17 A Yeah.

18 Q And how long have you known him?

19 A Since in the '40's.

20 Q Okay. Do you still know him?

21 A I'd know if he walked in the door.

22 Q When's the last time you saw him?

23 A Probably a year or so ago.

24 Q Okay. Is he still engaged in bookmaking, do you know?

25 A I have no idea.

1 Q Okay. How about James Woodrow Stone, Jim Stone?

2 A Who?

3 Q Stone, Jim Stone?

4 A You've lost me there.

5 Q Okay. Albert Meadows?

6 A Al Meadows?

7 Q Yeah.

8 A Yeah, I know him.

9 Q How long have you known him?

10 A Since in the '40's.

11 Q Do you still know him?

12 A Yes, sir.

13 Q He is still alive?

14 A As far as I know.

15 Q When's the last time you saw him?

16 A Probably four, five months ago, six.

17 Q Pardon?

18 A About four, five, six months ago.

19 Q Okay. What business is he in? Is he a bookmaker?

20 A I don't think so, but I never asked him.

21 Q Okay. How about the fellow I mentioned first, Stone?

22 Stone is known as a bookmaker?

23 MR. BIESEL: I don't think it's proper for

24 Mr. Todd to characterize these people as bookmakers or

25 whatever, that's for the newspaper reporters and writers

1 to characterize. I don't think it's proper for Mr. Todd
2 to characterize anybody as a bookmaker or---

3 MR. McDONALD: Well, okay. That's true.

4 Q (Mr. McDonald) But do you know them as -- these
5 individuals as making book or involved in---

6 A I don't know them like that either.

7 Q Okay. Did Jack Ruby have any association with these
8 individuals that we just mentioned?

9 A I wouldn't have any idea.

10 Q In other words, you were never present with any of these
11 individuals?

12 A Not to my knowledge.

13 Q Well, I understand what you're saying when you say not
14 to your knowledge, but---

15 A I want you to understand that because, you know, if I
16 saw Jack Ruby, I don't pay no attention if somebody's
17 standing there next to him. Everybody on the street
18 would know him from one end of Commerce Street to the
19 other, but, I mean---

20 Q When did you first meet Jack Ruby?

21 A Best I remember it was over on Ervey Street, whenever he
22 had the Silver Spur or whatever that place is called.

23 Q When did you meet him?

24 A Whenever the record will show that he had the Silver
25 Spur, I don't know.

1 Q That would be early 1950?

2 A I don't know.

3 Q Well, would it be safe to assume that you first met Ruby
4 sometime during, we'll say, the early '50's, late '40's?
5 Have you known him that long?

6 A Whenever they had 3.2 beer here, that's all I know.

7 Q When was that?

8 A I don't know. If I knew that, I would know what year it
9 was.

10 Q Do you recall where you first met him?

11 A I believe, the first time I ever met him was when he had
12 the Silver Spur.

13 Q Did he own a place called the Vegas Club?

14 A I heard rumors that he did, but I don't know that to be
15 a fact.

16 Q Okay. How did you come to meet him at the Silver Spur?

17 A I would go in there like everybody else would.

18 Q Uh-huh. Did you get to know him well?

19 A No, sir.

20 Q How often would you have contact with him?

21 A If I went in the Silver Spur, I would see him and speak
22 to him, if you call that contact.

23 Q Did you ever back in the, we'll say, the early 50's, do
24 you recall a restaurant called the B & B on Oaklawn
25 Street?

1 A Yes, sir.

2 Q Did you used to frequent that?

3 A On occasions, yes, sir.

4 Q Do you remember whether the Vegas Club was in the vicinity
5 of the B & B restaurant?

6 A About three doors down.

7 Q Do you recall ever meeting Ruby in the Vegas Club?

8 A Meeting him in the Vegas Club?

9 Q Uh-huh.

10 A If I went in the Vegas Club, and he was there, he would
11 say, "Hello," that's about it. I never went there
12 specifically to meet him, no.

13 Q Did you ever go to the Carousal Club when Ruby owned the
14 Carousal Club?

15 A Where was the Carousal Club?

16 MR. McDONALD: Al, where was it?

17 MR. MAXWELL: On Commerce.

18 THE WITNESS: Here?

19 MR. MAXWELL: Across from the Adolphus
20 Hotel.

21 THE WITNESS: Yes, I have been in the
22 Carousal.

23 Q (Mr. McDonald) And did you see Ruby when you would
24 frequent the Carousal?

25 A I didn't ever say that I frequented it. I said I have

1 been in the Carousal Club, and I have probably been in
2 there three times in my life.

3 Q Uh-huh. How about the Singapore Club?

4 A Where was that?

5 MR. MAXWELL: I don't know.

6 Q (Mr. McDonald) Somewhere in downtown Dallas?

7 A I don't recall it.

8 Q Okay. Well, during the years that you knew Ruby, prior
9 to 1963, how would you describe your relationship with him?

10 A To straighten the record out, I never said that I knew
11 Ruby other than just by if he walked down the street, I
12 would recognize him as Jack Ruby, and if he walked in
13 that door, I would recognize him as Jack Ruby, and that's
14 it.

15 Q You're testifying that you never had any conversations
16 with him beyond a casual---

17 A Beyond a casual conversation, correct.

18 Q What we're trying to determine is why -- and I know we
19 have started out the Deposition with the discussion, but
20 the phone number of the name Jack that was found on a slip
21 of paper in Ruby's car, it was your number, and so, the
22 question is: Why would Jack Ruby have your name and
23 number on a piece of paper in his car?

24 A I have no idea.

25 Q Okay. You can think of no reason?

1 A No reason whatsoever.

2 Q Did he ever call you? Did Ruby ever telephone you?

3 A Not to my knowledge.

4 Q Well, do you remember that he did?

5 A No, sir.

6 Q Okay. But it's possible that he could have, you just
7 don't remember?

8 A It's possible.

9 MR. BIESEL: That question, Counselor,
10 "Is it possible, Mr. Ruby," anything is possible. Mr.
11 Todd would have no way of knowing. Mr. Todd would only
12 know whether or not he talked to Mr. Ruby.

13 Q (Mr. McDonald) Okay. And you don't recall talking to
14 Mr. Ruby over the telephone?

15 A No, sir.

16 Q And you can give us no reason why that slip of paper was
17 found in Ruby's car?

18 A No, sir.

19 Q And your testimony is that your relationship with Ruby
20 was merely a casual hello?

21 A That's right.

22 Q Okay. Did you know any of Ruby's relatives, his brother,
23 Sam, Sam Ruby?

24 A Seemed like he was pointed out, but I don't think I ever
25 met him.

1 Q How about Earl Ruby?

2 A Who?

3 Q Earl, his brother, Earl Ruby?

4 A I don't know.

5 Q Eva Grant?

6 A Eva Grant, if it's the one I am thinking of, used to take
7 tickets at the club, but I don't know.

8 Q At what club?

9 A The one out there on Oaklawn.

10 Q The Vegas Club?

11 A Yeah.

12 Q Eva Grant would---

13 A I think that's true, yeah.

14 Q I'm going to ask you these questions. Did you have any
15 knowledge during 1959 that Jack Ruby took a trip to Cuba?

16 A Not to my knowledge.

17 Q In other words, what you're saying is, you don't know?

18 A I wouldn't have any way of knowing.

19 Q Do you know whether Jack Ruby was involved in the numbers?

20 A I wouldn't have any way of knowing.

21 Q Is there anyone that you think would know the answers to
22 some of the questions I am asking you?

23 A No.

24 Q In other words, any of your friends? Did you have at
25 that time any friends who knew Ruby better than you did?

1 A Well, if they knew him at all, they would know him better
2 than me.

3 Q Did you know an individual by the name of Ralph Paul?

4 A Not to my knowledge.

5 Q In other words, you don't remember him, if you did know
6 him?

7 A That's right.

8 Q How about George Senator?

9 A I know George Senator.

10 Q How do you know him?

11 A I bought some clothes from him.

12 Q Uh-huh. When is the last time you bought some clothes
13 from him?

14 A A year or two.

15 Q Uh-huh. How did George Senator come to sell you some
16 clothes? I understand he sells clothes out of the back
17 of his car?

18 A Correct.

19 Q And how did you come to be in contact with him?

20 A Just probably sitting down and he came in with some
21 clothes, and I bought them.

22 Q I see. Can you recall where you were?

23 A Not right offhand, no.

24 Q When is the last time you saw him?

25 A Oh, probably four to six months ago.

1 Q Can you recall where you saw him?

2 A Greenville Avenue.

3 Q Greenville Avenue here in Dallas?

4 A Uh-huh.

5 Q At a specific spot, a restaurant or a bar or what?

6 A At a parking lot.

7 Q Was he setting up shop, so to speak?

8 A He was getting in his car.

9 Q Getting in his car. How about R⁺D. Mathews⁺?

10 A I know R⁺D.

11 Q How do you know him?

12 A Casual.

13 Q When was the first time you met R⁺D. Mathews?

14 A Seems like it was right after the war.

15 Q What kind of business was Mathews in?

16 A I never asked him.

17 Q When you say, "casual", what do you mean by that?

18 A Just casual, how would you describe casual?

19 Q Well, I'm asking you.

20 A I'm trying to get you to give me a little assistance
21 here in describing it.

22 Q How about ^{Lewis}~~Louis~~ McWillie?

23 A ^{Lewis}~~Louis~~ McWillie?

24 Q Yes.

25 A I know ^{Lewis}~~Louis~~ McWillie.

1 Q What's the nature of your relationship with him?

2 A Very casual.

3 Q Okay. And when's the last time you saw Mr. McWillie?

4 A Probably fifteen years ago, eighteen.

5 Q How about Joe Bons?

6 A Yeah, I know Joe.

7 Q Casual relationship?

8 A Very very casual.

9 Q When's the last time you saw him?

10 A Probably '49.

11 Q Uh-huh. How about Linnie Patrick?

12 A I don't believe so.

13 Q Does the name sound familiar?

14 A No.

15 Q Dave Yaras, Sam Yaras, Y-A-R-A-S?

16 A No.

17 Q How about Johnny Patrono?

18 A Yeah, I know Johnny.

19 Q How did you know him?

20 A Just kind of casual.

21 Q Uh-huh. Where would you see him?

22 A See him at the Iann's restaurant or Joe's restaurant.

23 Q Would you ever sit down and speak with him?

24 A Lots of times.

25 Q What kind of conversation? What would you talk about?

1 A Whether he was losing weight or gaining weight, or how
2 he was feeling.

3 Q To your knowledge, during the '60's and '50's, do you
4 know whether it be by hearsay or direct personal knowledge,
5 or whatever, rumor, scuttlebutt, whether Jack Ruby was
6 an informant for the Dallas Police Department?

7 A I wouldn't have any way of knowing.

8 Q Well, I think you might have had, you know, just general
9 talk among the bar talk and stuff like that, just loose
10 conversation, but had that ever come up to your knowledge?

11 A Not to my knowledge, no.

12 Q I mean, I think, you would have had a lot of casual
13 relationships that that might have come out in conversatio

14 A Not necessarily so.

15 Q Okay. In an interview with Mr. Maxwell, you mentioned
16 that you had met Morgan Brown, I assume, you know Mr.
17 Brown, Mr. Morgan Brown?

18 A They asked me if I knew Morgan Brown, I told them I had
19 met one casually, that's what I told you, it was in the
20 oil business, and they said that was the one in the same.

21 Q Uh-huh. And when was this? When did you meet him?

22 A Oh, back some time ago. I don't recall exactly. I mean--

23 Q Well, how much is "some time"? Six months?

24 A Probably six months, a year.

25 Q Uh-huh. And where did you meet him?

1 A I don't recall.

2 Q Well, was it here in Dallas?

3 A Yeah.

4 Q And what kind of meeting did you have with him?

5 A "Jack, this is Morgan Brown. Hello." That's it.

6 Q Who introduced you?

7 A He asked me the same question, I couldn't remember who it
8 was.

9 Q Was it in a bar, restaurant or office?

10 MR. BIESEL: Counsel, again, now, we're
11 talking about what happened here six months ago. And
12 again, we have been talking about things that have been
13 fifteen years before the assassination. Now, we're talking
14 about things that happened fifteen years after. I see
15 very little relevance to the investigation.

16 MR. McDONALD: Well, Counsel, it is
17 relevant. I'm not trying to take up your time or Mr.
18 Todd's time.

19 MR. BIESEL: Well, we don't have the
20 information, of course, that you have available to you,
21 and so, therefore, things that appear not to be relevant
22 to us---

23 MR. McDONALD: Let me assure you, I wouldn't
24 be sitting here asking a question, if I didn't think it
25 was relevant to our inquiry. And we are almost completed.

1 MR. BIESEL: All right.

2 MR. McDONALD: So, if you will bear with
3 me.

4 Q (Mr. McDonald) We're getting back to Mr. Brown, Morgan
5 Brown.

6 A It was so casual I don't recall if I told him.

7 Q And did you have -- What kind of conversation did you have
8 with him?

9 A What do you normally say when you meet somebody?

10 Q You didn't talk about oil business or anything?

11 A Well, he was informed about the oil business, and I was
12 informed he was in the oil business, so---

13 Q One final question, which I asked you before, but it's
14 something that we're trying to get an understanding that
15 is again: Why, to your knowledge, would Jack Ruby have
16 your name and phone number on a piece of paper in his
17 car?

18 A I would have no way of knowing.

19 Q In 1963?

20 MR. McDONALD: Okay. I have no further
21 questions.

22 MR. BIESEL: I have some questions I want
23 to put on the record.

24 MR. McDONALD: Okay.

25 CROSS-EXAMINATION

1 BY MR. BIESEL:

2 Q Mr. Todd, we have been questioning this morning, we have
3 gone from 1940's to the 1970's in regard to who you know
4 in Dallas County, Texas. Let me ask you, during the
5 period of time that you knew Mr. Ruby, was he ever a
6 guest in your home or you a guest in his?

7 A No, sir.

8 Q Did you ever know Mr. Ruby to have any activities other
9 than just a club owner, an operator?

10 A That's all I ever heard of him do.

11 Q Did you have any business association with him at all?

12 A No, sir.

13 Q Other than just a casual greeting on the street or seeing
14 him in his clubs, did you have any contact with him at
15 all?

16 A No, sir.

17 Q All right. They characterize what they call the Lois
18 Green gang, were you aware that there was any organization
19 or association actual of that in nature?

20 A No, sir.

21 Q Now, did Sue's Used Cars that they talk about, was this
22 any kind of notorious hangout or anything like that?
23 Was this a little car lot run by a woman on Live Oak
24 Street?

25 A As far as I know, that's what it was.

1 Q Well, you do know, don't you?

2 A I do.

3 Q You sold cars there?

4 A That's right.

5 Q All right. They have gone through and asked you a bunch
6 of names of people who you know, I guess, would you say
7 you meet many people in your business?

8 A Quite a few.

9 Q Would it be possible for you to meet someone fifteen
10 years ago and not pay any attention to them when you met
11 them and, you know, maybe meet someone and not remember
12 that you met them?

13 A Very possible.

14 Q All right. Now, the Campisi's, there was some
15 conversation about the Campisi's. Do you know them
16 through their restaurant business?

17 A Yes.

18 Q All right. And other than the fact that before your son
19 married into the Ianni family, what was your connection
20 with Joe Ianni?

21 A I just knew him. He was in the restaurant business. I
22 would go in there and eat.

23 Q In fact, when I was a little boy, you carried me in his
24 restaurant to eat on occasion?

25 A Probably.

1 MR. BIESEL: That concludes this
2 Deposition. Thank you very much.
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4

5 (Whereupon, at 12:00 p.m., the proceedings
6 in the above-entitled matter were closed.)
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CERTIFICATE OF SHORTHAND REPORTER

I, CODY C. BLAKESLEE, a Certified Shorthand Reporter,
do hereby certify that the testimony of the witness which
appears in the foregoing deposition was taken by me in
shorthand and thereafter reduced to typewriting by me or under
my direction; that said deposition is a true record of the
testimony given by said witness; that I am neither counsel for,
related to, nor employed by any of the parties to the action
in which this deposition was taken, and further that I am not
a relative or employee of any attorney or counsel employed
by the parties thereto, or financially or otherwise interested
in the outcome of the action.

CODY C. BLAKESLEE
Certified Shorthand Reporter

1 I have read the foregoing pages,
2 1 through 47, inclusive, and they
3 are a true and accurate record of my
4 testimony therein recorded.
5
6

7 _____
8 J.R. TODD
9

10 Subscribed and sworn to before me

11 this _____ day of _____, 1978.
12

13 _____
14 Notary Public
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16 My Commission Expires: _____
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xv. Irwin Signey Weiner

Biographical Summary

(1341) Irwin Signey Weiner was born on March 6, 1916, in Chicago, Ill., the son of Leon Weiner, a bookmaker who was shot to death in a murder-suicide incident in Chicago. Weiner has been described as 5 feet 5½ inches, 160 pounds, stocky with blue eyes and brown hair. In 1970, he was residing in Niles, Ill. He had never served in the military and had no felony record. (2204)

(1342) Weiner's connections to organized crime were a dominant, if not pervasive, element in his life, and they included both direct links to the highest levels of organized crime nationally and in Chicago, and less definitive relationships with seemingly legitimate activities. In a Washington Post article, he was characterized as follows: "... Irwin Weiner is thought to be the underworld's major financial figure in the Midwest." (2205) Almost all documentation concerning Weiner contains references to known organized crime members, and a comprehensive list of his associates would include a significant number of the major organized crime figures in the United States. (2206)

Treatment by the Warren Commission

(1343) The only reference to Irwin Weiner by the Warren Commission occurs in the Commission's examination of Jack Ruby's telephone records, which indicated a call from Ruby to Weiner (Chicago number SH 3-6865) on October 26, 1963. (2207) Ruby was never questioned about this call; Weiner was never questioned at all. This omission is consistent with the Commission's overall failure to investigate possible organized crime connections.

(1344) It was difficult, if not impossible, to determine if Irwin Weiner had any legitimate source(s) of income, since many of his business positions were primarily fronts or conduits for illegal activities. A February 1969 newspaper clipping characterized Weiner as the mob's foremost front man. (2208) Weiner was ostensibly in the bail bonding and insurance businesses, acting both as a broker for other companies and on his own behalf. (2209)

(1345) While Weiner's social position within organized crime circles was undoubtedly high, his status in the general community was unknown, as was his overall financial position. An indication of Weiner's wealth may be found in a 1963 FBI report, which states that Weiner and his associate, Sol Schwartz, may have received up to \$1 million in broker fees for negotiating Teamsters bonds. (2210) Weiner stated that he received several hundred thousand dollars for writing a Teamsters bond in the late 1950's, (2211) following the passage of the Landrum-Griffin Act. A 1960 newspaper clipping stated that from November 1958 until November 1959, Weiner and two associates wrote over \$1 million in bail bonds, while 30 agents working under Weiner wrote another \$6 million. (2212)

(1346) Weiner necessarily needed political and law enforcement connections, and FBI files indicate several instances of bribery and related pressures by Weiner. A 1972 report notes an alleged payoff to the police in Niles, Ill., for their cooperation. (2213) A 1974 FBI Airtel reports an alleged bribe by Weiner to an assistant U.S. Attorney in

Chicago to have organized crime figure Sam Battaglia released from prison. (2214)

(1347) Weiner had a very close relationship with Felix "Milwaukee Phil" Alderisio, whom Weiner had known since he was 13. (2215) Alderisio was a Midwestern organized crime figure. FBI files note that Weiner became the "caretaker" of Alderisio's interests after his death in 1971 (2216) and that Weiner had access to some stolen jewelry believed to be in Alderisio's possession at his death. (2217) Weiner stated that he and Alderisio were partners in a food shortening corporation and a real estate business. (2218) The shortening company was closed by a Chicago judge in August 1961, (2219) amid allegations that it was employing illegal force to sell its products. (2220) Weiner and Alderisio had many meetings with other notorious organized crime figures, and Alderisio physically threatened at least one individual on Weiner's behalf. (2221)

(1348) The most lucrative relationship between Weiner and organized crime seemed to be with the Teamsters Union, particularly with James R. Hoffa and Allen Dorfman. They and Weiner are consistently grouped together by the FBI in their files, with Weiner's background and abilities as an insurance broker and bail bondsman apparently useful in manipulating the Teamsters Union Pension Funds to the advantage of the three as well as many others.

(1349) The most well known of these endeavors involved a large (\$900,000) loan by the Central States, Southeast, and Southwest Areas Pension Fund (2222) to Gaylur Products, Inc., a New Mexico company with several subsidiaries. (2223) It allegedly manufactured children's toys and other plastic products such as pails. Weiner was listed as the president of this company, with Roland deAngeles as vice president. The loan was negotiated by Weiner through Allen Dorfman. Reportedly, this company was fraudulent and merely a "front to permit business and plane trips to South America for Teamsters officials and 'hoodlum elements'." (2224) In February 1974, Weiner was indicted, with six other individuals including DeAngeles and Dorfman, for the fraudulent use of over \$1.4 million of Teamsters funds in connection with Gaylur Products, Inc. (2225) The prosecution's seemingly strong case crumbled when its key witness, Daniel Siefert, was brutally murdered on September 27, 1974, just before the trial was scheduled to begin. (2226) Weiner was subsequently acquitted. (2227) The FBI conducted an extensive investigation into Siefert's death. Weiner was considered a prime suspect, but the case was never satisfactorily solved. (2228)

(1350) The Teamsters also used Weiner's talents by involving him and his many corporate entities in the bonding of individual union chapters across the nation. (2229) Weiner's abilities are also evident in the bonding of Teamsters-financed projects such as hotels, motels, and other businesses. (2230) These activities have linked Weiner with projects in many cities, including Miami and Las Vegas. The financing and bonding of the Dallas Cabana was apparently handled by one of Weiner's bonding associates in Chicago, Sol Schwartz. (2231) There is no indication that Weiner has had any direct business links to Dallas. (1351) Weiner has allegedly also been involved in various other illegal activities in the Chicago area. One example was defrauding

the national welfare and medicare systems located in Chicago through the manipulation of funds and pharmacists and the deliberate burning of medicare clinics for sham insurance claims.(2232) Weiner had been linked to the arson of restaurants and nightclubs, resulting in insurance fraud.(2233) A 1962 FBI memorandum refers to Weiner as being in control of concessions in the Park District of Chicago, thereby receiving kickbacks and payoffs.(2234) A 1973 report states that Weiner was handling all the skimmed money from Las Vegas for Chicago's organized crime community.(2235)

(1352) Weiner's organized crime links extended to Cuba and to Santos Trafficante. Weiner admitted knowing Trafficante and meeting him in both Cuba and Florida.(2236) He had spoken to him as recently as 1977.(2237) A 1962 FBI memorandum from Herbert J. Miller, Jr., also reflects this tie:

For example, Weiner has boasted, and those who were in the know in Cuba have confirmed, that for his services to Phil Alderisio-Santos Trafficante, etc., he was given a substantial interest in the Deauville Gambling Casino and the Capri Gambling Casino in Havana. When Weiner last talked about this he was crying about the loss of a vast fortune occasioned by Castro.(2238)

Weiner denied ever holding any interest in Cuban gambling casinos(2239) or losing any money as a result of Castro's takeover.(2240)

(1353) In April or May 1960, Weiner reportedly made a trip to Havana with Allen Dorfman, Charles Bray, and Stewart Hopps(2241) to "set up various agency and company relationships." (2242) Weiner admitted making several trips to Cuba in 1958 or 1959, but stated they were pleasure trips.(2243) When asked about the

aforementioned trip, Weiner acknowledged that it was made in relation to an insurance company that these individuals had formed.(2244)

(1354) Weiner had been arrested only a few times for someone as involved as he was in criminal activities.(2245) A charge of automobile accessory theft in 1934 had been dismissed.(2246) A 1972

FBI report notes an arrest in Fort Worth, Tex., in 1936 for "investigation." (2247) A 1951 arrest for bookmaking resulted in a sentence of 2 years probation and a \$1,250 fine.(2248) In 1964, Weiner was ac-

quitted of a Federal extortion charge.(2249) More recently he was acquitted in the 1974-75 Teamsters fraud case.(2250)

(1355) *Relationship with Ruby.*—The only definite and documented contact between Weiner and Jack Ruby was the 12-minute telephone call from Ruby to Weiner on Saturday, October 26, 1963, at 12:07 p.m.

(2251) The Warren Commission inferred that this call was related to Ruby's 1963 labor problems concerning amateur nights at Dallas nightclubs,(2252) although it did not completely investigate the circumstances of the call.

(1356) On November 27, 1963, Weiner had refused to explain the call's details to the FBI.(2253) He told the committee that FBI agent had contacted his daughter in order to leave a message for him and had frightened her, thus causing Weiner's recalcitrant attitude when the agents spoke to him.(2254) The FBI made no further attempt to interview Weiner.(2255)

(1357) The Ruby FBI files contain information that Irwin Weiner told an organized crime associate that he knew Jack Ruby but had refused to discuss this matter with the FBI.(2256)

(1358) In 1974, a private investigator seeking these details was threatened by Weiner during a telephone conversation.(2257) A subsequent investigator was told in January 1978 that the call was more than that of a stranger who needed help with his nightclub, and that the call had nothing to do with labor problems, the American Guild of Variety Artists, or national security interests. This investigator was also told that Weiner and Ruby had been friends, had been acquainted for some time, and had spoken in person and by telephone on numerous occasions.(2258) During his May 1978 executive session testimony before the committee, Weiner stated that he might have told these individuals anything, as he was not under oath(2259) and always lied to reporters.(2260)

Testimony Before the Committee

(1359) In his committee testimony, Weiner offered the following explanation of the October 26 call:

Jack Ruby called me. Evidently he had a nightclub in Dallas, Tex. He had a striptease night; 1 night a week he had an amateur striptease. Some union that was affiliated with entertainers stopped him. They asked him to stop because the amateur entertainers were not members of the union. He stopped and another competitor of his opened up.

He called me and wanted to know if I would write a bond. He was looking to get an injunction. The lawyer told him if he got an injunction he would have to put up a bond. He asked me if I would do that and I told him no. Then he told me he was going to file a lawsuit.

That was the extent of our conversation. It was just in relation to that. I never heard from him since and I have never heard from him prior to that.(2261)

Weiner stated that this was the extent of their conversation,(2262) although the telephone records list the call as being 12 minutes in length. The committee did not find any other evidence that Ruby was contemplating litigation to resolve the labor problems with his competitors.

(1360) Weiner guessed that Jack Ruby called him because of Weiner's acquaintance with Jack's brother, Earl Ruby.(2263) Earl Ruby told the FBI on November 26, 1963, that he had gone to high school in Chicago with Irwin Weiner, and that he "had no knowledge that Weiner knew his brother Jack, but may have had a speaking acquaintance."(2264) When questioned by the committee, Earl Ruby did not mention that he had advised his brother to call Weiner in 1963.(2265)

(1361) In his committee testimony, Weiner acknowledged going to school with Earl Ruby and said that he might have met Jack Ruby four or five times in his entire life,(2266) but he was not sure when their last contact had occurred.

(1362) Mike Shore, a Californian involved in the entertainment field,(2267) also attended school with Weiner and Earl Ruby,(2268) and he and Weiner had been involved in a number of business transactions.(2269) Jack Ruby also called Shore numerous times in 1963 to seek help with his labor problems,(2270) including calls in the days before and after the October 26 call to Weiner. Weiner stated that Shore never mentioned to him the calls from Ruby.(2271) Shore may have prompted Ruby's call to Weiner, however, by mentioning the latter's name in one of his 1963 telephone conversations with Ruby. "Ruby asked if he should call Weiner about the trouble he was having with AGVA but Shore replied, 'What can he do?' Shore did not know if Ruby did call Weiner."(2272) (Earl Ruby worked with Shore following the Oswald shooting to raise defense funds and to secure an attorney.) (2273)

(1363) Since Weiner and Ruby both had associations with organized crime and labor figures, it is possible that they had common associates, although no instances have arisen wherein Ruby and Weiner actually were found to be in contact as a result of any common associates.

(1364) One possible link involves Jack Ruby's association and acquaintance with Paul Dorfman, a key figure in the organization and solidification of the coalition between organized crime members, the Teamsters Union, and Hoffa. In 1940, Dorfman became head of the Waste Material Handlers Union in Chicago; Ruby had briefly served as a union organizer under Dorfman (for approximately 2 months), having held that position before Dorfman took over.(2274) Dorfman clearly remembered Ruby when interviewed by the FBI in 1963, although he said that since 1940 he had not seen Ruby except for a few chance meetings in the street.(2275) Paul Dorfman died in 1971, leaving his stepson, Allen Dorfman, to control and influence much of the Teamsters' illegal activities in conjunction with Hoffa, thereby closely alining him with Weiner. There is no documentation of any Ruby-Weiner contact through either of the Dorfman's.

(1365) Executive session testimony before the House Select Committee on Assassinations.

[EXECUTIVE SESSION]

JFK SUBCOMMITTEE HEARING

TUESDAY, MAY 16, 1978

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
SELECT COMMITTEE ON ASSASSINATIONS,
JOHN F. KENNEDY SUBCOMMITTEE,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met at 9:25 a.m., pursuant to notice, in room 1310, Longworth House Office Building, Hon. Richardson J. Preyer (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Representatives Preyer (presiding), Dodd, Fithian, and Sawyer.

Also present: G. Cornwell, J. Hornbeck, J. McDonald, A. Purdy, J. Wolf, H. Shapiro, E. Berning, T. Hutton, M. Ewing, A. Taylor, R. Morrison, L. Svendsen, D. Billings, and W. H. Cross.

Mr. PREYER. The committee will come to order.

The Chair will ask Ms. Berning, the clerk of the committee, to read for the record those members officially designated to be on the subcommittee today.

Ms. BERNING. Mr. Chairman, you, Mr. Thone, Mrs. Burke, Mr. Sawyer, and Mr. Dodd are regular members of the Kennedy Subcommittee. There will not be any substitutions today.

Mr. PREYER. Thank you.

On the basis of information obtained by the committee, the committee believes that the evidence or testimony may tend to defame, degrade, or incriminate people. Since our rules of the House and the committee require such hearings to be in executive session, the Chair will entertain a motion at this time that today's hearing and 1 subsequent day of hearings be held in executive session.

Mr. SAWYER. I so move.

Mr. PREYER. The clerk will call the roll.

Ms. BERNING. Mr. Preyer.

Mr. PREYER. Aye.

Ms. BERNING. Mr. Thone.

Mr. THONE. [No response.]

Ms. BERNING. Mrs. Burke.

Mrs. BURKE. [No response.]

Ms. BERNING. Mr. Sawyer.

Mr. SAWYER. Aye.

Ms. BERNING. Mr. Dodd.

Mr. DODD. Aye.

Ms. BERNING. Three ayes, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PREYER. Very well, the meeting is closed and all unauthorized personnel will leave the room. Our witness today is Irwin Weiner. Mr. Weiner, I will ask if you will come forward and be sworn.

Do you solemnly swear the evidence you are about to give before this subcommittee will be the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth, so help you God?

Mr. WEINER. I do.

TESTIMONY OF IRWIN WEINER

Mr. PREYER. Thank you.

I understand, Mr. Weiner, that you have been given a copy of the rules of the committee.

Mr. WEINER. Yes; I have.

Mr. PREYER. At this time I will give a brief statement concerning the subject of the investigation. It is something we do for each witness.

H. Res. 222 mandates the committee to conduct a full and complete investigation and study of the circumstances surrounding the assassination and death of President John F. Kennedy, including determining whether the existing laws of the United States concerning the protection of the President and the investigatory jurisdiction and capability of agencies and departments are adequate in their provisions and enforcement and whether there was full disclosure of evidence and among agencies and departments of the U.S. Government and whether any evidence or information not in the possession of an agency or department would have been of assistance in investigating the assassination; and why such information was not provided or collected by that agency or department; and to make recommendations to the House, if the select committee deems it appropriate, for the amendment of existing legislation or enactment of new legislation.

The Chair recognizes Mr. Wolf to begin the questioning.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Weiner, you have been given a copy of the committee rules. The committee rules provide that you are entitled to representation by an attorney. Are you aware of that fact?

Mr. WEINER. Yes; I am.

Mr. WOLF. You do not have an attorney today. Do you waive your right to an attorney?

Mr. WEINER. I waive my right to an attorney now.

Mr. WOLF. What is your current residence?

Mr. WEINER. My residence?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. 7163 Carol Court, Niles, Ill.

Mr. WOLF. That is your residence address?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. What is your current business address?

Mr. WEINER. 1010 South State Street, Chicago, Ill.

Mr. WOLF. Are you affiliated with a firm?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. What is the name?

Mr. WEINER. American Bonding Agency.

Mr. WOLF. In what capacity are you affiliated with that firm?

Mr. WEINER. I am president.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Weiner, the first area of questions will concern your relationship with Jack Ruby.

For the committee members this is listed on tab 2 of the briefing book.

When was the first time you met Jack Ruby, Mr. Weiner?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. I don't remember. I went to school with his brother, Earl. Jack was a little older than I was. I might have met Jack Ruby four or five times in my life.

Mr. WOLF. What is the first time you recall?

Mr. WEINER. I can't recall.

Mr. WOLF. Did you know him in high school?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. Did you meet him prior to 1960 which was the election of President Kennedy?

Mr. WEINER. Oh, yes.

Mr. WOLF. Did you meet him prior to 1950?

Mr. WEINER. It could have been.

Mr. WOLF. Do you recall—

Mr. WEINER. I would say I met him probably in the 1930's.

Mr. WOLF. What were the circumstances of your first meeting?

Mr. WEINER. It was an older brother of a friend of mine, not even good friend. Somebody I knew.

Mr. WOLF. You are speaking of Earl?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. You met Earl in high school?

Mr. WEINER. Right.

Mr. WOLF. Were you friendly with Earl?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Did you meet other members of the Ruby family?

Mr. WEINER. I don't think I did.

Mr. WOLF. Were you ever to the Ruby house?

Mr. WEINER. I don't believe I was.

Mr. WOLF. How much older than yourself was Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. I don't have any idea. I know he was a few years older.

Mr. WOLF. You testified that you believe you met him four or five times in total, is that correct?

Mr. WEINER. Probably.

Mr. WOLF. What meetings with Jack Ruby do you remember?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember any of them.

Mr. WOLF. How do you know you met him four or five times?

Mr. WEINER. I am assuming I met him four or five times. I saw him with his brother, spoke to him a few times. I am only going back—you are talking about 30-some years or 40 years.

Mr. WOLF. All your contacts with Jack Ruby were during the 1930's?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. When were your other contacts with Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. He called me up one time.

Mr. WOLF. When was that?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember. It was in the sixties, prior to the assassination of the President.

Mr. WOLF. How much prior to the assassination?

Mr. WEINER. I don't have any idea.

Mr. WOLF. You do recollect that call?

Mr. WEINER. Yes. I recollect that call because I have had a lot of problems because of that call.

Mr. WOLF. Was that call on October 26, 1963?

Mr. WEINER. It could have been.

Mr. WOLF. One month prior to the assassination?

Mr. WEINER. It could have been.

Mr. WOLF. At what time previous to that call do you recollect seeing Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. Maybe 10 or 15 years prior to that.

Mr. WOLF. Ten or fifteen years prior to the call?

Mr. WEINER. Correct.

Mr. WOLF. Why do you characterize yourself as having a lot of trouble concerning that call?

Mr. WEINER. I tell you what problem I have and the reason for my attitude. Evidently as a result of this call an agent called my house.

Mr. WOLF. FBI agent?

Mr. WEINER. Yes. An FBI agent called my house and spoke to my daughter. It was right after Oswald was killed. He spoke to my daughter and asked where I was. I was in Florida at the time. She didn't know where I was. She had just come in from school. She told the agent she didn't know where I was but expected to hear from me. I called the next day. She was shaking with fright because the agent had told her he wanted to talk to me about the assassination of the President. As a result of that, anytime anybody came and talked to me I dismissed them.

Mr. WOLF. The FBI did contact you regarding that call?

Mr. WEINER. Yes. I never spoke to them about it.

Mr. WOLF. The reason you are not speaking——

Mr. WEINER. Is because of the way they mistreated my daughter.

Mr. WOLF. Did they mistreat your daughter?

Mr. WEINER. That is the extent of it. They scared her to death.

Mr. WOLF. You felt you should not speak to the FBI about the assassination of President Kennedy?

Mr. WEINER. You are 100 percent right.

Mr. WOLF. Did anybody else ever contact you regarding that call?

Mr. WEINER. Newspaper people. I refused to speak to them. A couple of your investigators.

Mr. WOLF. You refused to speak to our investigators; is that correct?

Mr. WEINER. Right.

Mr. WOLF. What was discussed during that phone call?

Mr. WEINER. Jack Ruby called me. Evidently he had a nightclub in Dallas, Tex. He had a striptease night, one night a week he had an amateur striptease. Some union that was affiliated with entertainers had stopped him. They asked him to stop because the amateur entertainers were not members of the union. He stopped and another competitor of his opened up.

He called me and wanted to know if I would write a bond. He was looking to get an injunction. The lawyer told him if he got an injunction he would have to put up a bond. He asked me if I would do that and I told him no. Then he told me he was going to file a lawsuit.

That was the extent of our conversation. It was just in relation to that. I never heard from him since and I have never heard from him prior to that.

Mr. WOLF. You had no contact with him prior to that time?

Mr. WEINER. Absolutely no.

Mr. WOLF. How did Jack Ruby come to call you?

Mr. WEINER. Through his brother. That was my business, writing bonds. I don't have any idea.

Mr. WOLF. Why did you refuse to write the bond that he requested?

Mr. WEINER. I didn't have the authority to write it.

Mr. WOLF. Did you direct him to somebody who did?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Your testimony was that was the business you were in at that time?

Mr. WEINER. I still am.

Mr. WOLF. Why do you say you had no authority to write a bond?

Mr. WEINER. If I remember correctly I don't think the company was authorized to do business in Texas. I just didn't want to get involved in it. There was no way I could do it.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever refer him to somebody in Texas? Could you have referred him to somebody in Texas?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know anybody in Texas who would write a bond.

Mr. WOLF. You don't do business with any firm in Texas?

Mr. WEINER. Not that I know of.

Mr. WOLF. What else was discussed during that conversation?

Mr. WEINER. That is all that was discussed.

Mr. WOLF. And that conversation, do you recollect how long it lasted?

Mr. WEINER. I don't have any idea.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ask Jack Ruby about other people he may have contacted regarding that bond?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Is your knowledge of Jack Ruby's problems concerning the labor dispute solely from that conversation?

Mr. WEINER. That is the only conversation I had with him.

Mr. WOLF. Have you read in the public domain since that time about Jack Ruby's labor problems?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. You were not aware from any other source of the difficulties Jack Ruby has had concerning——

Mr. WEINER. I read about his problems, you know, after that. Other than that, no.

Mr. WOLF. What was the amount of the bond that Jack Ruby was seeking?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember that. When he started talking to me all I did was look to get rid of him. I didn't want to have anything to do with it. I was just being courteous.

Mr. WOLF. You had no contacts for 15 years previous to that call with Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. I never had contact with Jack Ruby, never socially. Never went with him anywhere, never broke bread with him, never had anything to do with Jack Ruby at any time in my life.

Mr. WOLF. What was the contact 15 years prior to that phone call with Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. How the hell do I know.

Mr. WOLF. You testified——

Mr. WEINER. I am just guessing. It could have been 30 years before. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. What other contact with Jack Ruby do you remember?

Mr. WEINER. I didn't have any contacts with him.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever meet with him?

Mr. WEINER. I told you I never met with him, never had coffee with him, never went to his house, never had lengthy conversation with him that I remember.

Mr. WOLF. Except that one phone call?

Mr. WEINER. Except that one phone call.

Mr. WOLF. As far as you know Jack Ruby called you because of the relationship that you had with his brother, Earl?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know if that was it. I am just guessing.

Mr. WOLF. Were any other individuals discussed during that phone call? Did Jack Ruby mention the name of any other people?

Mr. WEINER. No, he did not. He might have mentioned a lawyer. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. His lawyer?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. Did Jack Ruby ask you for any further help after you told him you could not write the bond?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember if he did or not.

Mr. WOLF. Did you refer Jack Ruby to any other people?

Mr. WEINER. No, I did not.

Mr. WOLF. The termination of your conversation was that you could not help Jack Ruby and you knew of no individuals who could?

Mr. WEINER. Right.

Mr. WOLF. Did Jack Ruby reveal any of his further plans to you?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever call Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. No. I might have called, I might have returned a phone call. Maybe I wasn't at home. I don't remember the relationship of the call. It might have been I received the call and when I came I answered the call. I never called him.

Mr. WOLF. You don't recall if you had been referred to Jack Ruby by anybody that Jack Ruby mentioned?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Michael Shore?

Mr. WEINER. I sure do.

Mr. WOLF. How do you know Mr. Shore?

Mr. WEINER. I know Mr. Shore all my life, a boyhood friend of mine. Still is.

Mr. WOLF. Do you have business with Mr. Shore?

Mr. WEINER. Right now I have.

Mr. WOLF. During the period of time 1960-63 did you have business with Mr. Shore?

Mr. WEINER. I don't think so.

Mr. WOLF. What is your business with Mr. Shore?

Mr. WEINER. Bringing products in from Japan.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Shore is a close friend of yours?

Mr. WEINER. Very close friend of mine.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever discussed with Mr. Shore the Jack Ruby phone call to yourself?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Has Mr. Shore ever discussed with you Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. What has he told you?

Mr. WEINER. He said that he arranged with Earl to try to get him some legal help in—there was an attorney in San Francisco that I think Michael Shore knew and Earl wanted to hire him, I forget his name.

Mr. WOLF. Did Mr. Shore indicate anything else to you about Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. That is about it.

Mr. WOLF. Did Mr. Shore ever discuss with you Jack Ruby calling him concerning the American Guild of Variety Artists?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. He never discussed that with you?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever told anybody that Jack Ruby's phone call to you did not involve a labor dispute?

Mr. WEINER. No; I don't think so.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever told anybody that the phone call to you was not involving national security?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Who did you tell that to?

Mr. WEINER. To the FBI.

Mr. WOLF. When did you tell that to the FBI?

Mr. WEINER. A fellow called me, wanted to see me and I refused to see him.

Mr. WOLF. At any time this year did you ever speak to a reporter who inquired about that phone call?

Mr. WEINER. I might have.

Mr. WOLF. Do you recall telling that reporter that the phone call did not involve a labor dispute with Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. I might have. I might have told him anything. I might have just—a reporter I remember called me from Washington twice. I might have told him anything.

Mr. WOLF. What you told that reporter would be inaccurate?

Mr. WEINER. I would say it was inaccurate. It was not under oath.

Mr. WOLF. Correct. So if you told that reporter that the Jack Ruby phone call to you did not involve a labor dispute that would be incorrect?

Mr. WEINER. That is right.

Mr. WOLF. What was your personal reaction to the call when Jack Ruby called you? Were you surprised to hear from him?

Mr. WEINER. Very much so.

Mr. WOLF. Did you remember who he was?

Mr. WEINER. Oh, sure.

Mr. WOLF. He did not have to identify himself to you?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you actually do anything as a result of that phone call?

Mr. WEINER. Not a thing.

Mr. WOLF. Did you tell anybody else about that phone call?

Mr. WEINER. I told a lot of people about it.

Mr. WOLF. What did you tell them?

Mr. WEINER. I told them just what I am telling you.

Mr. WOLF. Who did you tell about that phone call?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. You told a lot of people, you testified.

Mr. WEINER. I told a lot to people, to make sure I tell you the truth. I am sure I spoke to somebody about it but I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. You don't remember any name?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember one name.

Mr. WOLF. Who was your business partner at that time?

Mr. WEINER. Louis Volin. I don't remember whether I told him or not.

Mr. WOLF. You testified that your daughter answered the phone call from the FBI?

Mr. WEINER. Right.

Mr. WOLF. Did you explain to her why the FBI called you?

Mr. WEINER. I told her not to be concerned, that I didn't have anything to do with anything like that.

Mr. WOLF. Did you tell her Jack Ruby had called you about labor problems?

Mr. WEINER. No; I didn't discuss it with her.

Mr. WOLF. Why did you not tell your daughter that that was the explanation for the phone call?

Mr. WEINER. I probably didn't think she would understand it. I don't know whether I did or not.

Mr. WOLF. How old was your daughter at that time?

Mr. WEINER. Maybe 16.

Mr. WOLF. What is your daughter's name?

Mr. WEINER. Susan.

Mr. WOLF. Where does she live now?

Mr. WEINER. I am not going to tell you.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I would ask you to direct the witness to answer that question. It is important to be able corroborate part of this witness' testimony. It may be necessary for the committee to interview Mr. Weiner's daughter.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Weiner, the committee certainly has no intention of harassing your daughter.

Mr. WEINER. Submit a list of questions and I will submit it to my daughter and I will have her answer. I don't want anyone to bother her. My daughter is a very nervous girl under a doctor's care and I don't want anybody to harass her. She is under psychiatric care. Submit a list of questions. I will submit them to my daughter and my daughter will answer them.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I think it may be necessary for the committee staff investigators perhaps, not necessarily but perhaps, to interview Mr. Weiner's daughter, to have an assessment of the credibility of both Mr. Weiner and his daughter regarding the phone call.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Weiner, the committee is not interested in trying to scare your daughter or harass her in any way. It would be agreeable

with the committee, if we should find it necessary to contact her, if we could make the contact through you, first?

Mr. WEINER. Yes; you could, absolutely.

Mr. WOLF. If we attempt to make that contact you will in fact put us in touch with your daughter at that time?

Mr. WEINER. I will cooperate with you 100 percent.

Mr. WOLF. Concerning the phone call you received from Mike Shore regarding getting an attorney for Jack Ruby—

Mr. WEINER. I didn't receive the phone call. I spoke to him in person.

Mr. WOLF. Where was that?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember. It is a long time ago.

Mr. WOLF. When was that?

Mr. WEINER. When?

Mr. WOLF. Approximately how long after Ruby shot Oswald was it?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. The next time I saw him—in those years I would see him on trips in California or if he came to Chicago. I don't remember when or how it was. It was just conversation.

Mr. WOLF. Did he ask you for any suggestions regarding representation of Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I think at this point that it is appropriate for committee members to ask questions concerning Mr. Weiner's knowledge of Jack Ruby and the phone call that was placed on October 22.

Mr. PREYER. Are there any questions of the committee or do you prefer to wait until the staff has completed its questions?

Mr. DODD. I would just as soon wait.

Mr. PREYER. There will be no questions from the committee members at this time.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Weiner, have you ever been to Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. Have I been to Cuba?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. When were you in Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. In 1958 or 1959.

Mr. WOLF. Was that one trip you are referring to?

Mr. WEINER. I made a few trips there.

Mr. WOLF. What was the purpose of your trips to Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. One or two just for pleasure. Another trip I made was—I guess they were all pleasure.

Mr. WOLF. You have never been to Cuba on a business trip?

Mr. WEINER. Not that I remember.

Mr. WOLF. About how many times did you go to Cuba for pleasure?

Mr. WEINER. Maybe three or four.

Mr. WOLF. Were those all during the 1958, 1959 period?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Were you ever in Cuba after Fidel Castro took over, which was January 1, 1959?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. When you were in Cuba who did you visit?

Mr. WEINER. Whom did I visit? There was a friend of mine that worked in one of the casinos there, his name was Sarnoff. I visited him.

Mr. WOLF. Which casino did he work in?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. Did you visit anybody else on those trips?

Mr. WEINER. Not that I remember.

Mr. WOLF. Did you go by yourself or with other individuals?

Mr. WEINER. I went with somebody else.

Mr. WOLF. Who else did you go with?

Mr. WEINER. A fellow by the name of Felix Alderisio.

Mr. WOLF. Was he traveling for pleasure?

Mr. WEINER. Yes. As far as I know he was.

Mr. WOLF. On how many of your trips did you accompany Mr. Alderisio?

Mr. WEINER. I think all of them. I am not sure. It has been a long time ago.

Mr. WOLF. At what hotels did you stay at when you visited Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. The Nacionale. I don't remember the other names.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Mike McLaney?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever see Jack Ruby on any of your trips to Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever meet anybody in Cuba who said he had met Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Lewis McWillie?

Mr. WEINER. No; I don't.

Mr. WOLF. Do you recall traveling to Cuba with Allen Dorfman?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Was he on all of your trips?

Mr. WEINER. Yes; he was.

Mr. WOLF. He was on all of your trips?

Mr. WEINER. No; he was on one trip.

Mr. WOLF. Which trip was that?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember but there were four of us on that trip.

Mr. WOLF. Were the other individuals Stewart Hopps and Charles Bray?

Mr. WEINER. Right.

Mr. WOLF. What was the purpose of that trip?

Mr. WEINER. It was an insurance trip. I think we had formed a company in Nassau, insurance company in Nassau, and I think Stewart Hopps was friendly with the ex-President of Cuba that was involved with him in an insurance deal. We went to deal with him. It was a relation with insurance at Stewart Hopps' suggestion.

Mr. WOLF. What was your relationship with Mr. Dorfman?

Mr. WEINER. My relationship at the time?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. We were involved in an insurance deal.

Mr. WOLF. Was the name of the insurance company the Intercontinental Insurance & Surety Co?

Mr. WEINER. I think it was.

Mr. WOLF. Where was that company incorporated at the time of your trip to Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. I think it was a Panamanian company or Mexican company.

Mr. WOLF. Was it ever a Cuban company?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. The charter from that other company was transferred from Panama to Nassau?

Mr. WEINER. I think that the company was officed in Nassau and it was a Panamanian company.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Dominick Bartone?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Was one of the individuals you met with on that trip to Cuba, Mr. Louis Botifoll?

Mr. WEINER. On the trip to Cuba?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. You met with him on that trip to Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. I met a Cuban attorney. I don't remember his name but that could be. If he was president of the Latin American bar that was the attorney.

Mr. WOLF. What did you discuss with him?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever had any dealings with him?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did he ever discuss any officials of the Cuban Government with you?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember if he did or not.

Mr. WOLF. Did you know any of any political or law enforcement individuals in Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. No; I didn't.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Santos Trafficante?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Have you met Mr. Trafficante?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. When were your meetings with Mr. Trafficante?

Mr. WEINER. I met him at a club in Cuba.

Mr. WOLF. What club was that?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember the name of the club. It was an outdoor casino and nightclub.

Mr. WOLF. Do you remember what trip to Cuba this was on that you met Mr. Trafficante?

Mr. WEINER. No; I don't.

Mr. WOLF. What other meetings did you have with Mr. Trafficante?

Mr. WEINER. I met him in Florida.

Mr. WOLF. When was that?

Mr. WEINER. About 1963.

Mr. WOLF. Was that prior to or subsequent to the assassination of President Kennedy?

Mr. WEINER. Prior.

Mr. WOLF. How much prior was it?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know.

Mr. WOLF. How do you recollect it was prior to the assassination?

Mr. WEINER. Well, I am just guessing. When was the assassination?
Mr. WOLF. November 1963.

Mr. WEINER. It could have been before or after, I don't know.

Mr. WOLF. Where did you meet Mr. Trafficante?

Mr. WEINER. At the Fountainebleau Hotel.

Mr. WOLF. Were you staying there?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. How long were you in Miami on that trip?

Mr. WEINER. I had a legal matter in Miami.

Mr. WOLF. What was the legal matter?

Mr. WEINER. I was indicted in Miami, Fla.

Mr. WOLF. What was the indictment for?

Mr. WEINER. The indictment was for extortion.

Mr. WOLF. Why did you meet with Mr. Trafficante at that time?

Mr. WEINER. He was friendly with my associate who also was indicted.

Mr. WOLF. Who was your associate?

Mr. WEINER. Felix Alderisio.

Mr. WOLF. What was discussed in the meeting with Mr. Trafficante?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. Just trivialities.

Mr. WOLF. What other meetings did you have with Mr. Trafficante?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. It was just about that time the only meeting I remember.

Mr. WOLF. Was there more than one meeting at that time?

Mr. WEINER. He would come to see my friend.

Mr. WOLF. How long were you in Miami during that trip?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. I think we had a 10-day trial before a jury. I was in Washington, too. The attorneys came from Washington.

Mr. WOLF. Who else was present at your meetings with Mr. Trafficante besides yourself and Mr. Alderisio?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. When you met Mr. Trafficante in Cuba who else was present at that meeting?

Mr. WEINER. Nightclub full of people.

Mr. WOLF. Did you speak to Mr. Trafficante at that time?

Mr. WEINER. Did I?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. Apparently I did.

Mr. WOLF. Was anybody else in on the conversation?

Mr. WEINER. I never had anything to really discuss with Mr. Trafficante.

Mr. WOLF. How were you first introduced to Mr. Trafficante?

Mr. WEINER. By Felix Alderisio.

Mr. WOLF. When was that?

Mr. WEINER. At this time in Cuba.

Mr. WOLF. In 1959?

Mr. WEINER. 1959, 1960, yes.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever have any interest in Cuban gambling casinos?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever stated that for your services to Mr. Trafficante you were given an interest in a Cuban gambling casino? Did you ever state that?

Mr. WEINER. I might have.

Mr. WOLF. If you stated that, is it your testimony that that is incorrect?

Mr. WEINER. That is right.

Mr. WOLF. You never had any interest in any Cuban gambling casino?

Mr. WEINER. Absolutely none.

Mr. WOLF. Did you state you lost a fortune in Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. I might have.

Mr. WOLF. If you stated that, was that correct?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you lose any money as a consequence of Fidel Castro's takeover?

Mr. WEINER. Not one penny.

Mr. WOLF. Have you had any other meetings with Mr. Trafficante aside from the two you have told us?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember if I did or not.

Mr. WOLF. Have you spoken to Mr. Trafficante over the telephone?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. When was your most recent contact with Mr. Trafficante?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. In the last year.

Mr. WOLF. What prompted that conversation?

Mr. WEINER. Some kind of bail bond.

Mr. WOLF. He talked to you concerning a bail bond?

Mr. WEINER. Yes. He thought he would need it and that was the end of it.

Mr. WOLF. Did Mr. Trafficante discuss with you his holdings in Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. No; I never discussed anything personal with Mr. Trafficante.

Mr. WOLF. Did Mr. Trafficante during your meetings in 1963 ever discuss the political situation in the United States?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. John Roselli?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. You never heard of Roselli?

Mr. WEINER. Sure, I have seen him too.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever spoken to him over the telephone?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you know Mr. Sam Giancana?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever met with Mr. Giancana?

Mr. WEINER. Sure.

Mr. WOLF. When did you first meet Mr. Giancana?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. Approximately when? 1940's, 1950's?

Mr. WEINER. It could have been 1940's.

Mr. WOLF. What were the circumstances of your first meeting that you recall?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember ever meeting him for any particular—I just knew who he was.

Mr. WOLF. Who introduced you to Mr. Giancana?

Mr. WEINER. It could have been Mr. Alderisio.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever have business dealings with Mr. Alderisio?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. What were they?

Mr. WEINER. We were partners in some real estate at one time. We were partners involved in a shortening corporation.

Mr. WOLF. What period of time were you involved with Mr. Alderisio?

Mr. WEINER. I have known Mr. Alderisio since I was 13 years old.

Mr. WOLF. What period of time were you partners with Mr. Alderisio in business?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. You mean the years in question?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. I was partners with him in 1956 to 1960.

Mr. WOLF. What corporation were you partners in?

Mr. WEINER. A corporation called Twin Food Products.

Mr. WOLF. Are there any other corporations you were partners in with Mr. Alderisio?

Mr. WEINER. I am trying to think. We were involved in a real estate transaction. I don't remember any other companies being involved.

Mr. WOLF. When were you involved in a real estate transaction?

Mr. WEINER. Around the 1960's.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever have any business dealings with Mr. Giancana?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did Mr. Giancana ever ask you to obtain bonds for any of his associates?

Mr. WEINER. I don't think so. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. James Fratianno?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever met with him?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. When did you meet with him?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember. The last time? I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. What meetings with him do you recall?

Mr. WEINER. I am just trying to think. I met him in California.

Mr. WOLF. When was that?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. Approximately when?

Mr. WEINER. Ten years, fifteen years ago. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. What was your most recent meeting with him?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember that either. I don't remember when I met him.

Mr. WOLF. The only meeting with him you recall was in California?

Mr. WEINER. I know I met him a few times. I met him in Las Vegas.

Mr. WOLF. How were you introduced to him?

Mr. WEINER. Through Felix Alderisio who was a friend of his.

Mr. WOLF. Did you know him socially?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever have any business dealings with him?

Mr. WEINER. Never.

Mr. WOLF. Did he ever discuss Giancana and Mr. Roselli with you?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Norman Rothman?

Mr. WEINER. I don't think so.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever been in Dallas, Tex.?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Were you ever in Dallas, Tex. in 1960 through 1963?

Mr. WEINER. I don't think so, no.

Mr. WOLF. What was the most recent time you were in Dallas, Tex.?

Mr. WEINER. In the 1970's, 1971 I think.

Mr. WOLF. What was the purpose of your trip to Dallas at that time?

Mr. WEINER. A friend of mine has a business there, a fellow by the name of Sol Aman.

Mr. WOLF. What business was he in?

Mr. WEINER. He manufactures cooking machines.

Mr. WOLF. What was the purpose of your visit?

Mr. WEINER. He owed me some money. He called me up and said he had it. I went and met him in Dallas and got it.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Joe Civello?

Mr. WEINER. I don't think so.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever heard that name before?

Mr. WEINER. Offhand, no.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Joseph Campisi?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever heard that name before?

Mr. WEINER. I don't think so.

Mr. WOLF. What other business dealings have you had in Dallas aside from the ones you have told us about so far?

Mr. WEINER. I am trying to think. I don't think I had any.

Mr. WOLF. Are you familiar with a club in Dallas called the Dallas Cabana?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. One of your business associates is Mr. Sol Schwartz, is that correct?

Mr. WEINER. Right. No—yes. At one time we were involved in an agency.

Mr. WOLF. What was the name of that agency?

Mr. WEINER. I don't even remember that.

Mr. WOLF. Was that Summit Fidelity and Surety Co.?

Mr. WEINER. We were involved in that agency, that is an insurance company. It was Summit Fidelity Insurance Agency of Illinois, I think was the name. It was an Illinois corporation.

Mr. WOLF. Are you aware if Mr. Schwartz had any financial involvement with Dallas Cabana?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know about that. I don't know what Dallas Cabana is.

Mr. WOLF. Apart from the Jack Ruby phone call to you concerning his labor problems, were you familiar with the Carousel Club at all?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did Jack Ruby mention during that phone call the labor union with which he was experiencing difficulties?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember that. He might have.

Mr. WOLF. Would it refresh your recollection if I said it was AGVA, American Guild of Variety Artists?

Mr. WEINER. It could have been.

Mr. WOLF. Have you heard that name before?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever had any dealings with that union?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Are you familiar at all with AGVA's general procedures in 1963?

Mr. WEINER. Who?

Mr. WOLF. AGVA.

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know any AGVA officers or representatives?

Mr. WEINER. Not at all.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Johnny Gattanas?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. G-a-t-t-a-n-a-s.

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. James Henry Dolan?

Mr. WEINER. Wait. James Henry Dolan?

Mr. WOLF. D-o-l-a-n.

Mr. WEINER. I know a fellow by the name of Dolan.

Mr. WOLF. Which Mr. Dolan do you know?

Mr. WEINER. A big fellow about 6 feet tall.

Mr. WOLF. How do you know him?

Mr. WEINER. I have taken him out on bond.

Mr. WOLF. When was that?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember. That was maybe 15, 20 years ago.

Mr. WOLF. Where was he from?

Mr. WEINER. From Chicago.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever have any subsequent dealings with Mr. Dolan?

Mr. WEINER. Not that I know of, other than take him out on bond whenever that was.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Ernest Fast?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Alfred Kapper?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Jimmy Allegretti?

Mr. WEINER. Mr. who?

Mr. WOLF. Jimmy Allegretti?

Mr. WEINER. Yes; I knew him.

Mr. WOLF. He is a friend of yours you grew up with?

Mr. WEINER. I think I knew him all my life.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever have any business dealings with him?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, I think at this time it is appropriate for committee members to ask any questions they desire concerning the areas we have questioned on so far.

Mr. PREYER. Do you have any questions?

Mr. DODD. No.

Mr. PREYER. I think we will wait until you have completed all your questions.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Weiner, during your discussions with Mr. Trafficante in Miami you testified that you discussed your pending indictment with Mr. Trafficante.

Mr. WEINER. Probably.

Mr. WOLF. Did you discuss the fact that Mr. Trafficante was also under investigation in conjunction with your indictment?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember discussing that. As a result of my—no; not that I know of.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Angelo Bruno?

Mr. WEINER. The name does not strike a responsive chord in me.

Mr. WOLF. Concerning your discussions with Mr. Shore and his obtaining legal representation for Jack Ruby was that discussion in Los Angeles or Chicago?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. Was that discussion within 1 month, 2 months, or 3 months after Ruby shot Oswald?

Mr. WEINER. The last discussion I had with Mr. Shore was prior to my coming here. I told him why I was coming here. He reiterated that he had helped Earl Ruby obtain legal counsel or he was instrumental in helping him, whatever it was, or he knew the attorney. I don't remember. This was just 2 days ago, 3 days ago.

Mr. WOLF. You have no recollection of how soon after Ruby shot Oswald that discussion was?

Mr. WEINER. No. It had to be after that happened. I met Mr. Shore and discussed it with him, keeping abreast of what had happened to him.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Phillip Bosco?

Mr. WEINER. Who?

Mr. WOLF. Phillip Bosco, B-o-s-c-o.

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. During 1970 did you ever meet Paul Roland Jones?

Mr. WEINER. Paul who?

Mr. WOLF. Roland Jones?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever heard that name before?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Paul Labriola?

Mr. WEINER. Yes; I have heard that name.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Labriola?

Mr. WEINER. I took him on bond.

Mr. WOLF. When was that?

Mr. WEINER. It had to be in the 1940's.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever had any dealing with him subsequent to that time?

Mr. WEINER. No; and I am not looking forward to having any dealings with him.

Mr. WOLF. But you have had no dealings with Mr. Labriola subsequent to the 1940's?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. What about Mr. James Weinberg?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. How do you know him?

Mr. WEINER. Just took him out on bond.

Mr. WOLF. Was that the same time as Mr. Labriola?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember. They were always in trouble.

Mr. WOLF. Did anybody specifically that you recall refer you to them?

Mr. WEINER. No. Somebody would have to refer them to me.

Mr. WOLF. When they first approached you——

Mr. WEINER. It could have been through an attorney.

Mr. WOLF. Are you familiar at all with a move in late 1940's from Chicago of individuals who were allegedly involved in organized crime?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Carlos Marcello?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever heard that name before?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever spoken with him?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever spoken with anybody who has stated he is a representative of Mr. Marcello?

Mr. WEINER. Not that I know of.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever met with Jimmy Hoffa?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. What were the circumstances of your first meeting?

Mr. WEINER. Writing a bond for the Teamsters International under the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Mr. WOLF. When was that?

Mr. WEINER. It would be around 1959.

Mr. WOLF. Who else was present at that meeting?

Mr. WEINER. Probably Allen Dorfman.

Mr. WOLF. Who introduced you to Mr. Hoffa?

Mr. WEINER. Allen Dorfman.

Mr. WOLF. What was discussed at that meeting?

Mr. WEINER. Getting a bond placed. He was having a problem.

Mr. WOLF. Was it one bond?

Mr. WEINER. It was a bond that covered the international. It covered each officer of each local that represented, that was a member of the Teamsters International.

Mr. WOLF. Was Mr. Bianca present at that meeting?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know if he was present at that meeting.

Mr. WOLF. Did you also have dealings with Mr. Bianca? Do you know him?

Mr. WEINER. Very well.

Mr. WOLF. How did you know him?

Mr. WEINER. Bianca was an attorney, president of the Summit Fidelity Insurance Co. that I did business with.

Mr. WOLF. Allen Dorfman introduced you to Jimmy Hoffa?

Mr. WEINER. Right.

Mr. WOLF. What was the outcome of that meeting? Did your company in fact write a bond?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. What corporation was that?

Mr. WEINER. What corporation did write the bond?

Mr. WOLF. Yes. What corporation were you affiliated with at that time?

Mr. WEINER. We started out with the Illinois. Then I took the business over, myself.

Mr. WOLF. You incorporated your own agency?

Mr. WEINER. I think I formed another agency called Titan Management Corp.

Mr. WOLF. Did that management corporation take over all the Teamster pension bonding at that time?

Mr. WEINER. I received the commissions as a result of writing that bond in that agency.

Mr. WOLF. Approximately how much did you receive in commissions?

Mr. WEINER. A couple hundred thousand dollars I guess.

Mr. WOLF. Was that for the year 1959?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember. It was for the placement of that bond, the period that I had anything to do with it.

Mr. WOLF. Did your corporation continue to write bonds for the Teamsters?

Mr. WEINER. The corporation was just formed for the purpose of handling that.

Mr. WOLF. Just for that one?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Did you have any other organization or agency which placed bonds for local Teamsters?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Subsequent to 1959 what was the next time you met with Jimmy Hoffa?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember. It was all as a result of these placements of the bonds. I think I wrote a bail bond for him at one time. I think I wrote a bail bond for him in Chicago.

Mr. WOLF. When was that?

Mr. WEINER. When he was indicted in Chicago. I think I wrote a bail bond for him.

Mr. WOLF. From the period 1959 through 1970 did you continue to write bonds for the Teamsters Pension Fund?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Was this the only bond they placed?

Mr. WEINER. This was a 3-year bond and I had something to do with it for about 18 months.

Mr. WOLF. What terminated your involvement?

Mr. WEINER. They just went elsewhere and the interpretation of the Labor Department had changed. Originally it was a faithful performance bond. Then it became an honesty bond. A faithful performance bond sort of guarantees judgment, also. When they changed their interpretation any company could write the bonds and they had no need for my services.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Paul Dorfman?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. How long have you known Paul Dorfman?

Mr. WEINER. Since I was a little boy.

Mr. WOLF. Did Paul Dorfman ever discuss his relationship with Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Subsequent to Ruby shooting Oswald, did Paul Dorfman ever discuss Jack Ruby with you?

Mr. WEINER. No, never.

Mr. WOLF. You never discussed your phone call with Jack Ruby with Paul Dorfman?

Mr. WEINER. Not that I remember.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever have business lunches with Paul Dorfman?

Mr. WEINER. I met his son Allen through Paul.

Mr. WOLF. Are you familiar with the Waste Handling Union in Chicago?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you know Paul Dorfman was president of that union in late 1940's?

Mr. WEINER. Could have been. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. Are you aware of how Mr. Dorfman came to be president of that union?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. What other meetings with Mr. Hoffa subsequent to the 1959 meeting did you have?

Mr. WEINER. I don't think I had any meetings with him after that.

Mr. WOLF. That was your only meeting?

Mr. WEINER. I had a few meetings in relationship to the placement of the bond. We might have met 10 or 15 times. We met in Detroit, Washington, and Chicago. After the placement of the bond I never and after writing the bail bond when he was incarcerated in the penitentiary.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever meet Irving Davidson?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. I might have.

Mr. WOLF. Is that name familiar with you?

Mr. WEINER. It doesn't ring a bell.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Hank Greenspun?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever meet with Mr. Hoffa, Mr. Davidson, and Mr. Greenspun?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember meeting, I don't believe I ever met Mr. Greenspun. I don't know if I met Mr. Davidson or not. Under no circumstances did I ever meet Mr. Hoffa other than arranging the bond or bonds for him.

Mr. WOLF. During what period of time were your organizations active in placing bonds for local Teamster pension funds?

Mr. WEINER. Probably from 1960 to 1963.

Mr. WOLF. 1960 to 1963?

Mr. WEINER. Right.

Mr. WOLF. During that period of time how often would you say you met with Jimmy Hoffa?

Mr. WEINER. Once I placed the bond I had no reason to meet with him.

Mr. WOLF. How often did you meet with Mr. Allen Dorfman during that period of time?

Mr. WEINER. Allen is a friend of mine. I can meet with him any time.

Mr. WOLF. Did you have business dealings with Mr. Dorfman apart from the placement of the Teamster Pension Fund bonds?

Mr. WEINER. Not really, no.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever discuss with Mr. Dorfman Jimmy Hoffa's relationship with Bobby Kennedy?

Mr. WEINER. I don't think so, no.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever discuss with Mr. Hoffa his attitude toward Bobby Kennedy?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever discuss with Mr. Dorfman his attitude toward the Kennedy administration?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know if I ever discussed it with him. No; I don't believe so.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever discuss with Mr. Hoffa his attitude toward the Kennedy administration?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Are you aware of what the attitude of Mr. Hoffa was toward Bobby Kennedy and the Kennedy administration?

Mr. WEINER. I don't think he approved of him. I don't think he was very happy with him.

Mr. WOLF. How were you made aware of that fact?

Mr. WEINER. Just by what I read, the fact that Kennedy had formed a Hoffa squad and Hoffa went to the penitentiary.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Dorfman was one of your closest friends and you never discussed this fact?

Mr. WEINER. I said he was a close friend.

Mr. WOLF. But you never discussed his attitude——

Mr. WEINER. I don't know if I did or not.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever hear discussions at all with any individual concerning the assassination of Bobby Kennedy?

Mr. WEINER. No; other than what I have read, just common knowledge.

Mr. WOLF. Common knowledge of what?

Mr. WEINER. After the assassination of Bobby Kennedy.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever hear discussions with any individual concerning the assassination of President Kennedy?

Mr. WEINER. Not really.

Mr. WOLF. Are you aware of any bonds that the Teamsters Union placed in Dallas, Tex., through your organizations?

Mr. WEINER. I wouldn't know about that. You mean if we wrote bonds for Texas locals?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. It is very possible at that particular time, very possible.

Mr. WOLF. What would you say the aggregate number of bonds you wrote for the Teamster pension locals was?

Mr. WEINER. There are a thousand locals approximately and I might have wrote the bonds for 60 or 70 percent of them.

Mr. WOLF. What would you say your total commission for writing those bonds was?

Mr. WEINER. The total I received?

Mr. WOLF. The total that your company received?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. There were two phases to the bonding of it. At one time we were accepting commissions from a group of companies and the commissions went into a bank account that guaranteed a loan to another insurance company and that insurance company defaulted and the bank took the commissions that were known as an earned basis.

They took those commissions to pay off the loan and after that—the last 18 months is when I arranged for another group of companies to write the bond and I got all of the commissions. I don't remember what was involved.

Mr. WOLF. This is your best estimate of—

Mr. WEINER. The \$200,000 that I received.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever tell Jimmy Hoffa that the Kennedy administration was pressuring you to not write bonds for Teamsters officers or unions?

Mr. WEINER. I might have said that.

Mr. WOLF. What was Mr. Hoffa's reaction?

Mr. WEINER. I am sure he wasn't too happy about it. I don't remember it. I might have said "you can expect it."

Mr. WOLF. Was the administration in fact pressuring you not to write bonds?

Mr. WEINER. I believe it was.

Mr. WOLF. Who in the administration was pressuring you?

Mr. WEINER. A man called me, I believe, a fellow by the name of Wally Sheridan at that particular time. I started to talk with him about the bonds over the telephone and I refused to talk to him.

Mr. WOLF. What kinds of pressure was it?

Mr. WEINER. With the companies, companies and newspaper pressure.

Mr. WOLF. When was that phone call from Mr. Sheridan?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember it.

Mr. WOLF. What type of pressure did he allegedly put on the companies if they continued to write bonds?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. They would get in touch with the companies and ask a lot of questions and the companies didn't want to be, didn't like to be questioned. That was a form of pressure. There was a lot of newspaper publicity about it. Some companies shied away.

Mr. WOLF. You discussed this with Mr. Hoffa?

Mr. WEINER. At the time, yes.

Mr. WOLF. Are you aware of what activities Jack Ruby engaged in while he was in Chicago?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you know why Jack Ruby moved from Chicago to Dallas?

Mr. WEINER. I have no idea.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know, in Chicago, Mr. Sol Polk?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Dave Yaras?

Mr. WEINER. I know him, yes.

Mr. WOLF. How do you know Mr. Yaras?

Mr. WEINER. I have known him all my life. I have known him since I was a boy.

Mr. WOLF. Is he a personal friend of yours?

Mr. WEINER. I was friendly with him. I knew him.

Mr. WOLF. Did you have anything to do with Mr. Yaras?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you see Mr. Yaras when you were in Miami during your indictment?

Mr. WEINER. I don't think so.

Mr. WOLF. Did you see Mr. Yaras in Miami at any other time?

Mr. WEINER. Probably.

Mr. WOLF. Who did you meet with in conjunction with Mr. Yaras in Miami?

Mr. WEINER. It was an attorney friend of mine who has since passed away, Mr. Brodtkin.

Mr. WOLF. What was the occasion of that meeting?

Mr. WEINER. My wife and he and his wife went to Florida. Mr. Yaras lived in Florida and we went out to dinner together.

Mr. WOLF. At what time in Florida?

Mr. WEINER. That would be in the early fifties, mid-fifties.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Lennie Patrick?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. How do you know Mr. Patrick?

Mr. WEINER. I know him the same way, in the same neighborhood, since I was a kid.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever have any business dealings with Mr. Patrick?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. How often did you meet with Mr. Patrick?

Mr. WEINER. I met with Mr. Patrick, it would be accidentally.

Mr. WOLF. Frequently? Not frequently? Once a year?

Mr. WEINER. I never met with him. I never had a planned meeting with him. It would be just like running into him at a restaurant.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know if Mr. Jack Ruby knew Mr. Patrick?

Mr. WEINER. I have no idea.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Barney Baker?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. How do you know Mr. Baker?

Mr. WEINER. I know him through working for Allen Dorfman.

Mr. WOLF. Did Mr. Dorfman introduce you to Mr. Baker?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember who introduced me to him. I think Paul Dorfman introduced me to Mr. Baker.

Mr. WOLF. What period of time was that?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know.

Mr. WOLF. How often have you met with Mr. Baker?

Mr. WEINER. I never met with Mr. Baker, a premeditated meeting. Never met with him.

Mr. WOLF. Were you ever at any meeting that anybody else arranged with Mr. Baker?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever have any business dealings with Mr. Baker?

Mr. WEINER. No; I haven't.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know if Jack Ruby knew Mr. Baker?

Mr. WEINER. I don't have any idea.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever heard that Jack Ruby called Mr. Baker?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know that either.

Mr. WOLF. No one has ever informed you that Jack Ruby telephoned Mr. Baker?

Mr. WEINER. No; nobody has. Wait a minute. That same newspaper man asked me about Barney Baker.

Mr. WOLF. What was your response?

Mr. WEINER. My response was the same as it is now.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Louis Kutner?

Mr. WEINER. No, Kutner?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. That attorney in Chicago?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. I don't think I know him. Years ago I might have done some business for him in relation to a bond.

Mr. WOLF. Do you remember what the bond was or who it was for?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Dusty Miller?

Mr. WEINER. I met Mr. Dusty Miller.

Mr. WOLF. How did you meet Mr. Miller?

Mr. WEINER. It was in relation to the Teamster bond.

Mr. WOLF. In 1959?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. Who introduced you to Mr. Miller?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. It could have been—I don't know. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. What business dealings have you had with Mr. Miller?

Mr. WEINER. None.

Mr. WOLF. Did you talk to Mr. Miller concerning the placement of a bond?

Mr. WEINER. Probably at the time.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever discuss with Mr. Miller the problems Jimmy Hoffa was having with the Kennedy administration?

Mr. WEINER. No; I just knew him superficially.

Mr. WOLF. Did Mr. Miller ever discuss with you Edward Grady Partin?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you ever meet Mr. Partin?

Mr. WEINER. If I am not mistaken, Mr. Partin was from Florida. I think I had written a bond where Mr. Partin was an officer and I think there was a money discrepancy, that they were accusing Mr. Partin of taking some money, but I never heard any more. I got some letters from some attorneys, if I remember correctly, either representing the union or the rank and file complaints about Mr. Partin.

Mr. WOLF. When was that?

Mr. WEINER. That would have to be when I had the Teamster bond.

Mr. WOLF. Have you ever met with Mr. Partin?

Mr. WEINER. I don't believe I did.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Russell Matthews?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. David Elatkin?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Harry Hall, also known as Harry Haller?

Mr. WEINER. I think I do.

Mr. WOLF. How do you know Mr. Haller?

Mr. WEINER. I think I met him, it was in relation—I think I met him through one of the members of the Pension board, Teamster pension board. I don't remember. The name sounds familiar.

Mr. WOLF. What were the circumstances of that meeting?

Mr. WEINER. Just a casual meeting.

Mr. WOLF. Did you say Teamster pension board?

Mr. WEINER. Pension fund.

Mr. WOLF. Who on the pension board introduced him?

Mr. WEINER. I think it was a member from Ohio. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. What conversations do you recall you have had with Mr. Haller?

Mr. WEINER. I never had any previous conversations other than general conversations, if that is the same fellow.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Lawrence Meyers?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Ms. Jean West.

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Known as Jean Aase?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. James Braden?

Mr. WEINER. Who?

Mr. WOLF. James Braden?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Where were you when President Kennedy was assassinated on November 22?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember whether I was in Chicago or Florida. I could have been in Florida at the time.

Mr. WOLF. What were you doing in Florida at that time?

Mr. WEINER. Probably preparing for my legal matter with the attorneys.

Mr. WOLF. Were you in Miami during the funeral of President Kennedy?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember if I was.

Mr. WOLF. When you were in Cuba and you saw Mr. Trafficante at the casino, did you see Mr. Trafficante at any other time while you were in Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. I saw him in Florida.

Mr. WOLF. Did you see Mr. Trafficante any other time in Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did you know Mr. Trafficante had been in prison while he was in Cuba?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did Mr. Trafficante ever discuss that fact with you?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Weiner, going back to your placement of the Teamster pension bonds—

Mr. WEINER. It was for every union employee or officer that had access to Teamster funds or property that belonged to the local union or international.

Mr. WOLF. That was an outgrowth of the Landrum-Griffin Act?

Mr. WEINER. That was the result of the Landrum-Griffin Act.

Mr. WOLF. It was September 14, 1959, that the act passed?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember that.

Mr. WOLF. You were in business with Mr. Allen Dorfman prior to the passage of that act?

Mr. WEINER. I was what?

Mr. WOLF. You were in business with Mr. Allen Dorfman prior to the passage of that act?

Mr. WEINER. As a matter of fact I wasn't in business with him at that time. It was Sol Schwartz.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Allen Dorfman personally introduced you to Mr. Jimmy Hoffa; is that correct?

Mr. WEINER. Correct. It could have been Paul Dorfman who introduced me to Jimmy Hoffa.

Mr. WOLF. How shortly after passage of that act did you first meet with Jimmy Hoffa?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember. When they needed the placement of the bonds.

Mr. WOLF. Could it have been September 17, which would be 3 days after passage of the act?

Mr. WEINER. I don't have any idea of the date.

Mr. WOLF. Is it possible it was September 17?

Mr. WEINER. It is possible. It could be any date in that area. I don't remember when.

Mr. WOLF. How did Mr. Dorfman choose you to place the bond that was necessary pursuant to that act?

Mr. WEINER. Because I was in the bond business and I knew him and he introduced me to his son, Sol Schwartz, and we got together to try to place a bond. Apparently Mr. Hoffa contacted him.

Mr. WOLF. You testified that your company wrote bonds for approximately 18 months.

Mr. WEINER. In a group of companies.

Mr. WOLF. That you were affiliated with.

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. WOLF. And would Central Casualty Co. be one of the companies?

Mr. WEINER. Yes; Central Casualty. United Benefit Fire, and the Oxford Agency.

Mr. WOLF. Oxford Agency?

Mr. WEINER. The Oxford Agency is the agency that eventually got the commissions.

Mr. WOLF. Was Cosmopolitan Insurance Co. one of them?

Mr. WEINER. I don't think so.

Mr. WOLF. What was Weiner-Volin Insurance Co.?

Mr. WEINER. That is an insurance agency.

Mr. WOLF. Was that one of the companies?

Mr. WEINER. Yes. That is my partner and myself.

Mr. WOLF. After 18 months what were the chances that your corporation would no longer be writing bonds?

Mr. WEINER. I forgot what happened at the end of the 18-month period. It seemed that one of the companies—in order to write that

bond you had to be qualified on the Federal list. It seemed one of the lead companies—for some reason or other, because of interpretation of the financial statement by the Treasury Department it had taken them off the list and they had to put another group of companies together.

I arranged for the second group of companies.

Mr. WOLF. Are you affiliated with the second group of companies?

Mr. WEINER. Just in the capacity of an agent placing the business.

Mr. WOLF. How much were you paid to arrange for the second group of companies to write business?

Mr. WEINER. A couple of hundred thousand dollars I think, if I remember correctly, in that area.

Mr. WOLF. Who were the primary officers of that second group of companies?

Mr. WEINER. The second group of companies was one company. It was called Resolute Insurance Co. out of Hartford, Conn. They just reinsured with Lloyds. That was the extent of it.

Mr. WOLF. Who were the individuals in Resolute Insurance Co.?

Mr. WEINER. A fellow by the name of Lou Morganstern who has since passed away. He was the president and owner.

Mr. WOLF. On the day of President Kennedy's assassination do you recall how you first heard the news?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. You don't remember whether or not you were in Chicago or Miami at that time?

Mr. WEINER. Where I was? I don't remember how I got the news.

Mr. WOLF. Who was the first person you spoke to when you heard President Kennedy was assassinated?

Mr. WEINER. I don't understand.

Mr. WOLF. It was shocking. Most people remember where they were.

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember where I was at that time. I could have been in Florida.

Mr. WOLF. What was your reaction upon hearing the news?

Mr. WEINER. Surprised, shocked, felt bad about it, the same as any other citizen would.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Ellis Graber?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Weiner, you have stated that your one business dealing you recall in Dallas was with Mr. Sol Aman; is that correct? What was the nature of business you had with Mr. Aman?

Mr. WEINER. With Aman?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. He was in the building of cooking machines.

Mr. WOLF. How did you first come in contact with him?

Mr. WEINER. With Mr. Aman?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. I met him in Chicago.

Mr. WOLF. Who introduced you?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember how I met him.

Mr. WOLF. What type of bonds or business did you do with him?

Mr. WEINER. Did I do with him?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. I had loaned him some money. As a matter of fact, he was in an executive placement, he had an executive placement business and I had 25 percent of it.

Mr. WOLF. How much money did you loan him?

Mr. WEINER. The loan was actually a default on a loan that I guaranteed at the bank for him. It was not a loan. He defaulted on a fund that I had paid off and that he was responsible for and then at a later date he called me and paid me the money.

Mr. WOLF. He had a loan to the bank and you paid his loan to the bank?

Mr. WEINER. I had guaranteed his loan at the bank.

Mr. WOLF. How did you come to guarantee his loan to the bank?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. Had you known Mr. Aman before this?

Mr. WEINER. Oh, sure. I wouldn't do it for a stranger.

Mr. WOLF. How did you first come to meet him?

Mr. WEINER. I believe it was through an attorney by the name of Albert Shephard.

Mr. WOLF. Where is that attorney located?

Mr. WEINER. Right now he is in Los Angeles practicing law.

Mr. WOLF. How much money was the loan for?

Mr. WEINER. I think I guaranteed a \$35,000 loan and I think I paid about \$15; something like that.

Mr. WOLF. What business dealings had you had with the insurance agent in Los Angeles prior to that?

Mr. WEINER. He was an attorney here first. He was an attorney in Chicago. You asked me where he was at right now. I said Los Angeles.

Mr. WOLF. He was an attorney in Chicago?

Mr. WEINER. Sure.

Mr. WOLF. That is why you guaranteed this loan?

Mr. WEINER. I guaranteed it for two reasons. One, we were friendly, and, two, I was sort of in business with him at the time and making some money with him. So I guaranteed the loan.

Mr. WOLF. Have you had any other business dealings with individuals in Dallas?

Mr. WEINER. Just with Aman.

Mr. WOLF. None other?

Mr. WEINER. None other, that I know of.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know Mr. Nofio Pecora?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. In your discussions with Mr. Trafficante did he ever discuss with you the CIA plots against Fidel Castro?

Mr. WEINER. I never had any discussions with Mr. Trafficante other than how are you and things of that sort. Never got involved with him in any way.

Mr. WOLF. Did he ever discuss with you these plots?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Did Mr. Giancana ever discuss the plots with you?

Mr. WEINER. Absolutely not.

Mr. WOLF. When did you first hear that Jack Ruby had shot Lee Harvey Oswald?

Mr. WEINER. When did I first hear it?

Mr. WOLF. Yes.

Mr. WEINER. When he did it.

Mr. WOLF. Where were you at that time?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember where I was at that time either. I could have been in Florida or Chicago. I had to be in Florida because when he shot Oswald, I had to be in Florida at the time.

Mr. WOLF. Why were you in Florida?

Mr. WEINER. Because they called my daughter right after that.

Mr. WOLF. Your daughter called you in Florida?

Mr. WEINER. She didn't know where I was at. I called her the following day. They might have called her the following day.

Mr. WOLF. What was your first reaction upon hearing Jack Ruby shot Oswald?

Mr. WEINER. I didn't believe it. It was beyond my comprehension as to how or why.

Mr. WOLF. Did you speak to anybody about the fact that you knew Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. I might have.

Mr. WOLF. Whom might you have spoken to?

Mr. WEINER. I don't have any idea.

Mr. WOLF. Did you speak to Mr. Alderisio?

Mr. WEINER. It could be. I don't know. I don't know if at that time I knew who Jack Ruby was.

Mr. WOLF. Did you speak to Mr. Trafficante?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know if anybody hired Jack Ruby to kill Oswald?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Do you know if anybody hired Lee Harvey Oswald to assassinate President Kennedy?

Mr. WEINER. I wouldn't know that either.

Mr. WOLF. To clarify the question I asked before, you answered the question concerning the Dallas Cabana Hotel, are you familiar with any financial arrangements for that hotel?

Mr. WEINER. No; I am not.

Mr. WOLF. Are you aware of the Cabana Hotel in Atlanta?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. You never heard of that hotel?

Mr. WEINER. I might have but I don't remember hearing it.

Mr. WOLF. Are you familiar with any financial arrangements for that hotel?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Chairman, that concludes the questioning we have of this witness. Any questions that the committee members desire to ask at this time will be appropriate.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Weiner, you indicated that you talked to Mike Shore recently about his call from Ruby and that Ruby was asking him to get a lawyer for him in Los Angeles.

Mr. WEINER. No; I spoke to Mike Shore 2 days ago and told him I would be in Washington and I told him what for. In telling him that I evidently triggered his memory and he told me, he repeated what he had told me before, that he had helped arrange for the legal

defense of Jack Ruby through Earl Ruby, his brother, who had come to him.

Mr. PREYER. Why would Ruby need a lawyer in Los Angeles?

Mr. WEINER. Eventually I think the lawyer he hired was from San Francisco. I think that that is the attorney that Michael Shore knows. I am trying to think of his name. He was getting a lot of publicity and writeups. He was sort of a flamboyant character. I can't think of his name but he was from San Francisco. He did I believe represent Ruby for a while and then withdrew, if I remember correctly.

Mr. PREYER. Was his name Melvin L. Belli?

Mr. WEINER. That is his name.

Mr. PREYER. Ruby was trying to get Belli to represent him?

Mr. WEINER. I think Michael Shore was instrumental. I believe he was, based on the conversation that I had with Michael Shore.

Mr. PREYER. Did Michael Shore give you any indication of why Ruby would hire a west coast lawyer for himself in Dallas?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. If I would rationalize I would say that Earl Ruby probably heard of Melvin Belli and Michael Shore was a friend of Earl Ruby's and evidently Michael Shore helped try to arrange for Belli to represent him. This is what I gather out of my conversation with Michael Shore.

Mr. PREYER. A month or a little more before the assassination of President Kennedy you received a call from Ruby as well as some of your friends, like Mike Shore, Barney Baker.

Mr. WEINER. I never got a call from Barney Baker. I don't know if I received a call from Mike Shore at that time.

Mr. PREYER. Ruby did call a number of your friends?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know that either.

Mr. PREYER. There was no discussion between you and your friends about Ruby's problems?

Mr. WEINER. No; after everything happened naturally when somebody would meet we would talk about it at that particular time but I don't remember any of my friends saying that Ruby called them.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Fithian.

Mr. FITHIAN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Weiner, when Mr. Ruby called you I believe you said in answer to the counsel's question that you recognized him, recognized his voice. Am I correct?

Mr. WEINER. I didn't recognize his voice. He introduced himself over the phone. "This is Jack Ruby, Earl Ruby's brother." I am assuming that is what happened at the time. I never knew Jack Ruby well. I never knew him socially or in any possible way. Our paths never crossed other than the fact he was Earl Ruby's brother who was a friend of mine.

Mr. FITHIAN. Did you know him in Chicago?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. FITHIAN. How long before he called you on the labor problem did you say that you had known him in Chicago?

Mr. WEINER. I am assuming it was in the 1930's, late 1930's. Or a graduate from high school in 1934. It could have been prior to that.

Mr. FITHIAN. Did you ever know Ruby and Allen Dorfman to be associated with one another, to be seen together?

Mr. WEINER. No; I believe that based on conversations I had after that and as a matter of fact I told Allen I was coming here, I had met with him and told him I was coming here, he never led me to believe that he knew Ruby or anything like that.

Mr. FITHIAN. Could you associate in your mind roughly—I know it has been a long time—can you associate in your mind roughly whether or not Ruby would have been in Chicago with the possibility of knowing or associating with Dorfman prior to Dorfman's difficulties which caused him to leave Chicago?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know that either. I have no way of knowing. Allen Dorfman was a young kid then, in his thirties. I think he is about 52 or 53. That would be a long time ago.

Mr. FITHIAN. Would you again explain to the committee why you think that Jack Ruby called you? This seems to be a minor difficulty that he is in, a little labor problem.

Mr. WEINER. What he wanted to do with me was to try to get me—evidently he wanted to get an injunction against the other club. If I remember correctly he would have to put up a bond with the court in order to do that.

Mr. FITHIAN. I understand that. It just seems a little difficult for me to grasp the argument that Ruby would have called you over this little difficulty or that Ruby would have tried to seek this fairly famous San Francisco lawyer.

Mr. WEINER. I didn't try to see him. His brother tried to see him as a result of Mike Shore. Mike Shore didn't know Jack Ruby. He knew Earl Ruby. Earl Ruby was looking to retain counsel to help his brother. It wasn't Jack Ruby that had any contact with Michael Shore. I don't believe Michael Shore even knew Jack Ruby.

Mr. FITHIAN. I guess my quandary still persists. Ruby's problems seemed so small.

Mr. WEINER. Wait a minute. I think we just got mixed up a bit. The reason that Earl Ruby was looking to retain counsel for him is because he killed Oswald. When Earl Ruby got involved with Michael Shore was after the slaying of Oswald.

Mr. FITHIAN. I had to step out for a few minutes. I may have missed this. When Ruby called you, where were you living at that time?

Mr. WEINER. 7345 North Damen in Chicago.

Mr. FITHIAN. He called you from Dallas?

Mr. WEINER. I think he called me at my office or my home. I don't remember.

Mr. FITHIAN. He was calling from Dallas?

Mr. WEINER. Yes; he called from Dallas.

Mr. FITHIAN. His difficulty was in Dallas?

Mr. WEINER. He called me.

Mr. FITHIAN. Doesn't that strike you as being a little curious that or someone who had, by your description, such a very casual knowledge or acquaintance with you, hadn't seen you in 15 or 30 years perhaps, that he would: (a) know that you were in the business that you were in, in the bond business, and therefore were in a position to help him professionally; (b) know how to locate you; and (c) bothered to call somebody in Chicago when his little difficulty over an amateur ripper was in Dallas? That does not seem to be a very credible story.

Mr. WEINER. I don't care whether it is credible or not. That is exactly what happened. It was not incredible for a man like Ruby to hiss Oswald too but he did. Nobody would have dreamed that he would.

Mr. FITHIAN. I guess what I am saying is, the difficulty I am having with the fact that he might have remembered.

Mr. WEINER. He might have called his brother for help and his brother might have referred him to me. He never called me since. The only phone call he ever placed with me was the one we are talking about.

Mr. FITHIAN. How well did you know Earl Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. I went to school with Earl Ruby. I knew him fairly well, the same as you know somebody you went to school with.

Mr. FITHIAN. Had you maintained a continuing relationship with him or acquaintanceship with Earl Ruby after he went to school?

Mr. WEINER. No. If I would see him we would talk.

Mr. FITHIAN. Where was Earl Ruby now during this period?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know.

Mr. FITHIAN. Was he in Chicago or San Francisco?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know where he was. I don't know where Earl Ruby was.

Mr. FITHIAN. Do you know Earl Ruby better than Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. Sure. I didn't know Jack Ruby at all other than he was Earl's brother.

Mr. FITHIAN. I think those are all the questions I have.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Dodd.

Mr. DODD. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. Weiner, did your daughter have occasion to be in your office in Chicago from time to time?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. DODD. It would have been impossible for Jack Ruby to have called your office at the time to try to reach you. He must have called your home.

Mr. WEINER. Jack Ruby never talked to my daughter.

Mr. DODD. He never talked to her at all?

Mr. WEINER. No.

Mr. DODD. So it could have been either the home or the office?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember which number he called. You have the number of it.

Mr. WOLF. The phone number was SH 3-6865.

Mr. WEINER. That would be my home number.

Mr. DODD. Is your home phone number listed in the directory?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. DODD. What was your relationship to Earl Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. Just went to school with him and knew him. I had no relationship with him other than just knowing him and going to school with him.

Mr. DODD. I understand that from your testimony. I appreciate the relationship, however slight it may have been around 1963. Had you seen him recently, had you run into him?

Mr. WEINER. No. As a matter of fact I think I bumped into him in the gym one time prior to that I believe. It was the first time I saw

him for years and years. That had to be in the midfifties. That was the last time I saw him. I haven't seen him since, I don't think.

Mr. DODD. Did you inquire why Jack Ruby called you?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know.

Mr. DODD. So there was really no relationship, to speak of, at all with Earl Ruby? By your own testimony there was none with Jack Ruby, in fact even less with Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. Less with Jack Ruby, and I just knew Earl Ruby. I mean we were friendly.

Mr. DODD. Maybe you can appreciate my quandary. Why did a fellow living in Dallas, Tex., that you have not seen in years, have had no contact with, had minimal contact, and that is even exaggerating I think, with his brother, why did he pick up a phone and call you at home?

Mr. WEINER. I haven't any idea. I am sure he made some phone calls, long distance phone calls, prior to calling me. Maybe from one of those—they have a record of that—maybe from that you could find out how he got to me.

Mr. DODD. What I am intrigued by is whether or not you would have been curious as to why he would have called you.

Mr. WEINER. No. I was not at all curious.

Mr. DODD. It did not surprise you?

Mr. WEINER. No; because that was my business. My business was writing bonds. I would not be curious about anybody wanting a bond.

Mr. DODD. Calling you at home about writing a bond?

Mr. WEINER. I got calls any hour of the day or night at home.

Mr. DODD. Was it common practice to get calls at home?

Mr. WEINER. Sure. I got oodles of calls at home. If I was not in the office, the service would tell them to call my home.

Mr. DODD. In your testimony earlier you indicated you had not been entirely accurate to a reporter who called you recently asking you similar questions about a telephone conversation with Jack Ruby.

Mr. WEINER. I was as accurate as they were with me.

Mr. DODD. Are you saying in effect, Mr. Weiner, that you lied to the reporter?

Mr. WEINER. Any time I can.

Mr. DODD. You talked to Mr. Shore in the last week?

Mr. WEINER. Yes.

Mr. DODD. In your conversation with Mr. Shore in the last week did you discuss with him the alleged labor dispute that Jack Ruby was having at the time he made the phone conversation with you?

Mr. WEINER. No, I don't believe I did. I just told him I was coming. I don't remember if I did or not.

Mr. DODD. Why don't you take a couple of minutes and think?

Mr. WEINER. If you want me to say I did I will say I did. I don't remember. Thinking about it would not help me. I don't remember that I said to him. I might have gone through the whole bit with him, but I don't remember if I did.

Mr. DODD. How long ago did you talk to Mr. Shore?

Mr. WEINER. Three or four days ago.

Mr. DODD. How long was the phone conversation?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know. There have been several phone conversations. It could have been short, it could have been long. I don't know.

Mr. DODD. The last 2 or 3 days there have been several phone conversations?

Mr. WEINER. Since I got the subpoena there have been several. It was not in relation to the subpoena.

Mr. DODD. How many times have you talked to Mr. Shore?

Mr. WEINER. When I received this subpoena—let me see what day I received it—I got this on May 4. Since May 4 I would say I spoke to Mr. Shore maybe seven or eight times, which is not unusual.

Mr. DODD. Your testimony to me right now is that you can't remember whether or not you talked about the alleged labor dispute that Jack Ruby called you about?

Mr. WEINER. Right. I don't remember talking about that. I just remember talking about that I am coming here in relation to the Jack Ruby thing and that he told me, "Yes, I tried to get him Meivin Belli."

Mr. DODD. Did you discuss the Ruby phone call to you at all in your conversation?

Mr. WEINER. I said I might have or I might not have. I talked to him about it before. I don't remember if I talked to him about this time.

Mr. DODD. Do you recall whether you told Mr. Shore what the substance of that conversation was?

Mr. WEINER. Repeat that question again.

Mr. DODD. Do you recall telling Mr. Shore what the substance of the Ruby telephone call to you was?

Mr. WEINER. On the last occasion? I don't remember. If I did remember, if I did say it I would say I said it. I don't remember whether I said it or not because there would be nothing wrong in me discussing it with him, if I did.

I am not trying to conceal anything. I just don't remember.

Mr. DODD. You don't remember?

Mr. WEINER. No; I don't remember what I said to him at that particular time other than just telling him I am coming here. I might have went through the whole bit with him but I don't remember doing it.

Mr. DODD. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PREYER. Thank you.

You mentioned Jack Ruby called you at your home telephone. Do you recall what your business phone number was at that time in 1963?

Mr. WEINER. Yes. Harrison 427-4848, the same number.

Mr. PREYER. Did you have access to any other business phones at that time, any other business phone numbers he might have called you at?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember if I did or not. I am sure he would not call me at any other number either than those two numbers, at home or the bonding company.

Mr. PREYER. Thank you. Are there any further questions?

Mr. DODD. Mr. Weiner, let me go back to that phone conversation. If I were to tell you that Jack Ruby made the phone call to you around noon on a Wednesday at your home, I presume you would not quarrel with that?

Mr. WEINER. I don't know if that is a fact or not.

Mr. DODD. Was there any record of a phone call to your office, the secretary or someone referring him to you at home?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember that either. I don't remember that. My recollection is that he called and I wasn't at the number that he called and I had called him back. That is my recollection.

Mr. DODD. Did Mr. Shore at any time ever discuss with you any phone conversation he had had with Jack Ruby around the same time that you received your phone call?

Mr. WEINER. As far as I understood, Mr. Shore didn't know Jack Ruby.

Mr. DODD. So at no time at all has Mr. Shore ever said anything to you about any phone conversation or phone call he ever received from Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. Right. He never said anything about that to me.

Mr. DODD. Mr. Weiner, I am going to state to you as a matter of fact that on October 25, 1963, at 10:09 a.m. in the morning Jack Ruby called Mike Shore at a New York City hotel and talked to him for 18 minutes. On October 26 at 10:17 in the morning Jack Ruby called Mike Shore in Los Angeles. On October 30, 1963, Jack Ruby sent Mike Shore a special delivery letter. On October 30, 1963, Jack Ruby called Mike Shore and spoke to him.

On October 31, Jack Ruby called Mike Shore and spoke to him again. Has Mr. Shore ever at any time at all told you of his conversations with Jack Ruby?

Mr. WEINER. I will tell you again, absolutely not.

Mr. DODD. I have no further questions, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PREYER. Mr. Wolf.

Mr. WOLF. Mr. Weiner, if I could ask you one question. You stated Jack Ruby asked for a bond in conjunction with a proposed injunction concerning the labor problems he had. Did Ruby ask you for any help to deal with the labor problems he was having?

Mr. WEINER. I don't remember. He might have. I don't remember.

Mr. WOLF. That is all, Mr. Chairman.

Mr. PREYER. If there are no further questions the committee will excuse Mr. Weiner at this time.

Under our rules after completion of the questioning each witness is entitled to 5 minutes to say whatever he chooses to say or explain anything in his testimony that he wishes to explain further.

So at this time we will make that offer to you if there is anything further you wish to say.

Mr. WEINER. Goodby, gentlemen. That is all I am saying. Have a good day.

Mr. PREYER. We will excuse Mr. Weiner at this time. Mr. Weiner, I will point out to you that, like all of our witnesses, you are under continuing subpoena in this case.

Mr. WEINER. OK. I am available.

Mr. PREYER. The committee will recess for about 5 minutes.

[A brief recess was taken.]

G. JACK RUBY CHRONOLOGIES: 1940-64 AND NOVEMBER 22-24, 1963*

1366) 1940 to 1964.

*Prepared by Donald A. Purdy, Jr., senior staff counsel and Beth Anne Ichtenfels, document clerk.

Date	Event	Source
1940	Dallas County Sheriff Steve Guthrie said in the 1960's: "Whenever I wanted to find anyone from the syndicate, I went to Ruby's Silver Spur." The members of the Cosa Nostra who hung out at Jack's place in the 1940's included Chicago mobsters Murray (the Camel) Humphreys, Pat Manno, Danny Lardino, Jack (Romeo) Knappi, who was a nephew of Frank (the Enforcer) Nitti. Guthrie pets Paul Rowland Jones indicted for attempting to bribe Guthrie in 1947.	Vol. 22, p. 297.
1942	Paul Rowland Jones, a member of the Chicago syndicate, has a 30 percent interest in Southwestern Amusement Co., Western Amusement Co. and Delta Amusement Co. which operate gambling, slot machines, and juke boxes in Dallas.	Vol. 22, p. 297.
May 21, 1943	Jack Ruby's fingerprints are sent to U.S. Army, Chicago.	CD 856:83.
May 28, 1943	Jack Ruby enters U.S. Air Corps until Feb. 21, 1946.	CD 1, FBI Report, vol. 5, p. 5.
June 4-9, 1943	Ruby is in USAF, Camp Grant, Ill.	CD 856:83.
June 7, 1943	Ruby applies for National Service Life Insurance.	CD 323:1.
June 10, 1943	Ruby is in MP RTC, Keesler Field, Miss.	CD 856:83.
Late summer 1943 until June 14, 1944.	G. W. Fehrenbach says Jack Ruby attends 2d meeting of CP in Muncie, Ind.	Vol. 15, p. 308.
Sept. 5, 1943 to Feb. 15, 1944.	Ruby is in USAF, Seymour Jackson Field, N.C.	CD 856:84.
Fall 1943	Eva Grant is running a kitchen for Frankie Dolan in Los Angeles.	CD 84, p. 26.
1944	Lifetime pambler Meyer Panitz moves to Dallas.	CD 84, p. 106.
August 1942/43	Eva Grant first comes to Dallas (no reason given, no indication of who knew she was coming or why).	CD 84:136.
October 1946	Ruby builds log cabin across the street from Mr. and Mrs. Yates (Log Cabin nightclub)? Visits it mostly on weekends and entertains mostly men.	CD 4, p. 410.
August 1947	Jack Ruby occupies a room in a Chicago hotel where Paul Rowland Jones, John Melton, Maurice C. Melton, and Taylor Crossland are meeting. Ruby denies meeting these men.	Vol. 22, p. 307.
1948	Ralph Paul operates the Blue Bonnet Bar in the Blue Bonnet Hotel at 1300 Commerce near the Santa Fe Bldg. in 1948.	Vol. 14, p. 136.
1948	Eva Grant says Jack came to Dallas in April or May 1948. She leaves Dallas for the west coast, returning to Dallas 2 or 3 times. She makes her home in Dallas as of April 1959.	CD 84, p. 136.
1950	Jack Ruby is on file with the Dallas Credit Bureau—unsatisfactory credit rating.	CD 4, p. 158.
1951	Jack Ruby resides at YMCA and is operating the Silver Spur at 1717 South Ervay St. Ruby's left forefinger is bitten off in a brawl with Willis D. Dickerson at the club.	Vol. 23, p. 58.
1951	Mrs. Alice Nichols thinks Jack Ruby bought Bob Wills Ranch House (and loses it in spring 1952). Claims it was too expensive to operate, and he did not have a partner in the operation of the Silver Spur or Ranch House.	CD 4, p. 283.
June 13, 1951	Dallas Retail Merchants Credit Association believes Jack Ruby owns Silver Spur and Ranch House.	CD 4, p. 589.
July 20, 1951	Ralph Paul has been the owner of Blue Bonnet Bar since November 1948. Paul says he is married.	CD 4, p. 603.
November 1951	Ralph Paul resides at 2026 Wilbur, Dallas.	CD 4, p. 603.
1951 to 1956	Mrs. Harry B. Hammond operates Sue's Used Car Lot, 3400 Live Oak. Ray Brondo (a.k.a. "Luck Moran") from San Antonio is a sales manager.	CD 4, p. 317.
1952	Jack sold Silver Spur to Rocky Robinson who formerly operated a club on Home Rd.	CD 4, p. 284.
1952	Jack owned Hernando's Hideaway for a short time.	CD 4, p. 284.
1952	Jack Ruby is the manager for Hyman Fader at Bob Will's Ranch House.	Vol. 22, p. 333.
19:2	Jack Ruby, still in residence at the YMCA, is operating the Silver Spur night club. Joe Bonds sells his interest in the Vegas Club to Ruby.	Vol. 22, p. 335.
Aug. 11, 1953	Ruby meets bond bailsmen Max Rudberg when getting a girl out of jail. FBI SA R. J. Miles is present at Vincent Lee's office. Lee tells Ruby that he'll have to post bond to guarantee the girls' salaries.	Vol. 23, p. 374.
1953	Alice Nichols thinks Ruby buys the Vegas Club from Abe Weinstein with a \$2,500 loan from Ralph Paul.	CD 4, p. 284.
Mar. 17, 1954	Jack Ruby applies for a dance hall license and reveals himself to be the sole owner and operator. He shows that he is operating and has an interest in Hernando's Hideaway at this time.	Vol. 26, p. 560.
Feb. 11, 1954	Irving Alkana sells Jack Ruby his remaining two-thirds interest in the Vegas Club.	Vol. 22, p. 336.
Dec. 7, 1954	DPD furnishes information to the FBI on Joe Bonds (Joseph Locurto) for White Slave Traffic Act, but United States does not prosecute.	CD 1102, p. 1.
1955	Sam Rubenstein says Jack Ruby sold Silver Slipper to Rocky Robinson, previously in business in Dallas. Robinson is unable to get a license, and the business is closed. Sam Rubenstein says Jack is associated with John Jackson of Jackson, Miss., in Min-Iron, and with Martin Gimple in prefabricated log cabins, with a demonstration cabin built at Grapevine Lake. Sam Rubenstein says Jack is widely known by Dallas doctors. He also says Jack borrowed \$5,500 from him in 1955; in 1956 he sues Jack for repayment. Jack makes the last repayment in 1958 and still owes \$1,300.	CD 4, pp. 187-190.
Nov. 3, 1955	Jack Ruby changes his name from Rubenstein.	Vol. 22, p. 493.

Date	Event	Source
1955	Shortly after 1956, Sam Rubenstein retained Marvin C. Schwiff, attorney, to draw up incorporation papers for manufacturing of plastic novelty items and to collect approximately \$1,000 owed Sam by Jack. Jack came to talk to Schwiff about the \$1,000. Jack remained in Schwiff's office approximately 10 minutes and spent most of the time yelling curse words at him. After Ruby departed, Schwiff's associate, Neil B. Wheeler, entered the office and advised Schwiff that Ruby was on the sidewalk outside still yelling curse words.	CD 85, p. 238.
1955	Jack Ruby is living at 1719½ South Ervay St. He has been operating the Silver Spur for eight years.	Vol. 22, p. 339.
Jan.(?), 1955	James Ecford Breen, a cabdriver, brings Ruby to meet "wife" Eileen Curry at Gaston apartment they rented in December 1955. Eileen Curry is to have 2 prostitutes in Statler-Hilton, which is nearing completion. A few days later, Ruby and a short, dark, white male return to take Breen to see motion pictures of border guards, narcotics agents, Mexican contact.	Vol. 23, p. 369.
Feb. 29, 1956	Jack Ruby applies for dancehall license for Vegas Club.	Vol. 26, p. 560.
Mar. 15, 1956	Jack Ruby has a telephone installed at 3929 Rawlins, apartment 1.	Vol. 25, p. 248.
	LA 8-4775 is installed at the Vegas Club.	Vol. 25, p. 249.
	Jack Ruby's sister, Eva Grant, is living at 3929 Rawlins, apartment 1.	Vol. 26, p. 560.
1956	Alice Nichols thinks Jack manages Little Daddy Nelson, a dancer and drummer black boy. He takes him to Chicago.	CD 4, p. 287.
1956	Sam Ruby says he is suing Jack over the \$5,500 loan of previous year.	CD 4, p. 188
1958	Rumor: An FBI T-2 (Blaney Mack Johnson) that Ruby allegedly was part owner of planes and involved in gunrunning to Cuba in the early part of 1950's.	CE 3063.
Nov. 18, 1958	Dun & Bradstreet show \$7,336 in tax liens and judgment against Ruby.	Vol. 22, p. 339.
Jan. 1, 1959	Ruby is listed in the Dallas City directory as residing at 4156 Hawthorne with Johnney Meyers.	Vol. 25, p. 165.
Jan. 3, 1959	Ruby moves into apartment 105, 4727 Homer, TA 7-9883.	Vol. 25, p. 166.
Mar. 11, 1959	Special Agent Charles Flynn of the FBI interviews Jack Ruby and asks him to be an informant.	Dallas PD No. 22255.1
May 1959	Elaine Meyer takes message from Jack Ruby in Dallas to Lewis McWillie in Cuba: "tell McWillie that Sparky from Chicago is coming." He mentions about 5 letters and numbers which are a coded message. McWillie responds to the message, "He is nuts." She said the message had word arriving in it. She also claims to have seen Ruby and McWillie frequently at the Dallas airport. She delivered the message in Havana, although hers was strictly a pleasure trip.	CD 84, pp. 215-216.
April 1959	DPD receives letter from the Oklahoma City Police Department that Dallas gambler Sidney Siebond has been arrested there with a list of names and telephone numbers, including Jack Ruby.	CD 4, p. 155.
June 20, 1959	DPD arrests Ruby for dancehall violation at the Vegas Club.	Vol. 22, p. 343.
July 7, 1959	FBI contacts Ruby for the 5th time for information.	CD 732.
July 9, 1959	DPD tells the FBI that Ruby's name is found among those of other Dallas gamblers, etc., on a Dallas gambler arrested in Oklahoma City on Apr. 2, 1959.	Vol. 23, p. 166.
1959	James E. Dunne II, president of International Life Insurance Co., Austin, Tex., in the summer of 1959.	CD 4, pp. 385-387.
Sept. 7, 1959	Mrs. Alice Nichols states that Ruby went to Cuba around Labor Day in 1959.	Vol. 14, p. 114.
Sept. 12, 1959	INS says Ruby leaves Miami for Cuba on Sept. 12, 1959.	Vol. 22, p. 859.
Sept. 13, 1959	INS says Jack Ruby returns to New Orleans from Cuba on Sept. 13, 1959.	Vol. 22, p. 859.
1959	Late 1959, Slayton got James E. Dunne to put up \$5,000 for the Sovereign Club. Just before the Sovereign Club opened, the DPD raided several private clubs, and this made memberships hard to obtain. Ruby agreed to put up \$5,000, and the Sovereign Club was incorporated. Ruby says that the \$5,000 came from a Chicago brother. Slayton believes it was really Ruby's money and he wanted to protect it from claims by the IRS.	Vol. 23, p. 59.
1959	Joe Slayton got \$5,000 from James E. Dunne to start Sovereign Club.	Vol. 22, p. 917.
Nov. 10, 1959	Telephone RI 7-2362 is installed at 1312½ Commerce, the site of the Sovereign Club and subsequent Carousel Club. This same number is used in Nov. 22, 1963, at the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 241.
Dec. 1, 1959	A 5-year lease on 1312½ Commerce is signed by Jack Ruby and Joe Slayton.	Vol. 23, p. 145.
Dec. 7, 1959	The Sovereign Club is chartered. Before it opened in January or February 1960, Dunne says that Slayton brought Jack Ruby in for \$10,000.	Vol. 22, p. 917.
	Earl Ruby says he loaned Jack Ruby and Ralph Paul \$6,000; the club folded within 6 months, and Earl Ruby took a \$6,000 loss on income tax, 1960.	Vol. 14, p. 382.
	Slayton says that the Sovereign Club opened in late January or early February and that business was so poor that the club was failing.	Vol. 23, p. 59.
	Slayton says that the DPD raided several private clubs at this time, and this makes memberships hard to sell.	Vol. 22, p. 917.
Jan. 19, 1960	A prizefighter accompanied by Ruby and a police officer were remembered by Ray Brantley about a gun purchased by Ruby.	Vol. 26, p. 499.
Jan. 1, 1960	Ruby is living at the Continental House, apartment 105, 4727 Homer.	Vol. 26, p. 561.
March 1960	Ruby applies for a dancehall license for the Vegas Club.	Vol. 26, p. 560.
March 1960 (61)	Jack's brother Sam Rubenstein and Robert Eisman dissolve their partnership in a washeteria on South Ervay.	Vol. 21, p. 376.
Apr. 5, 1960	Ruby goes to Dallas Internal Revenue Service to make his monthly \$200 payment on back taxes.	Vol. 23, p. 277.
Apr. 18, 1960	Ruby signs his tax return which has been prepared by Alexander Grant.	Vol. 23, p. 232.
April 1960	Accountant Rita Smukar handles records for the Vegas Club for Ruby since 1958. She quits this accounting firm (Alexander Grant) and knows nothing of Ruby since this time.	Vol. 22, p. 335.

See footnote at end of table.

Date	Event	Source
April to December 1960	Jewel Brown says she danced at the Sovereign Club for 7 months.	Vol. 25, p. 338.
June 20, 1960	Ruby and the Sovereign Club sign a lease.	Vol. 23, p. 144.
June 30, 1960	Ruby owes IRS \$17,542 for excise and withholding taxes.	Vol. 23, p. 308.
Aug. 20, 1960	Ruby is arrested by Dallas police for a dancehall violation at the Vegas Club and is fined \$25.	Vol. 22, p. 343.
Sept. 16, 1960	Mickey Cohen is indicted for tax evasion.	Conspiracy of death, p. 103.
Sept. 21, 1960	The only large deposit, \$3,000, is made in the S & R Corp. bank account. It is made by Earl Ruby.	Vol. 23, p. 138.
Sept. 23, 1960	A check for \$1,000 is honored on the S & R Corp. account.	Vol. 23, p. 138.
September 1960	Ralph Paul helps Jack after he buys Slayton's interest in the Sovereign Club (a private club) and changes it to the Carousel Club (a public burlesque house).	Vol. 14, p. 142.
Sept. 21, 1960	A check for \$2,000 is honored on the S & R Corp. account.	Vol. 23, p. 138.
Oct. 6, 1960	Ruby has a memo in his car on Nov. 24, 1963, which lists sums of money on a monthly basis, amounting to \$5,050 beginning in September 1960 and ending in February 1961. This month's entry says "Oct. 6, 1960—\$500, 1960—\$500."	Vol. 22, p. 509.
Dec. 6, 1960	Jack Ruby's memo has an entry for Dec. 6, 1960—\$500.	Vol. 22, p. 509.
January 1961	Breck Wall and Joe Peterson produce a floor show at the Sovereign Club for Ruby. Wall and Peterson work at the club for 8 weeks, leaving when Ruby reneges on an agreement drawn by his attorney, Vic Victorson, which would have given them a part ownership of the club. The only Victorson in the phone book is Attorney S. M. Victorson (1963 Dallas phone directory). Wall does not speak to Ruby for about 6 months until September 1961. Ruby is in the process of changing the Sovereign Club (a private liquor-drinking allowed club) into the Carousel Club, a public (beer only) burlesque house. Nancy Perrin Rich tells of meetings in August and September 1961 attended by Jack Ruby and others to plan gunrunning to Cuba. Mrs. Rich mentions Attorney Sy Victorson as a person she knows well. Ralph Paul helps Jack after he buys Joe Slayton out and changes the Sovereign Club into the Carousel Club. Jack Ruby's brother, Earl Ruby, came to Dallas from Chicago to recover Marion Carroll's loan of the fall or early winter of 1960. Earl Ruby loaned Jack some money, and the Sovereign Club was changed into the Carousel Club. Eva Grant says that prior to 1959 Earl Ruby loaned Jack some money (\$8,500) for the organization of the S & R Corp. with Ralph Paul, Leo Torti and Joe Slayton. Earl Ruby says that their brother, Sam, left Chicago to go to Dallas and assist Jack in 1961.	Vol. 14, pp. 143, 340, 457, 491, 494, 601, 616, 617; vol. 21, p. 381.
Jan. 1, 1961	Texas Liquor Control Board shows the Sovereign Club, Inc., 1312½ Commerce St., on the private club register.	Vol. 22, p. 506.
Jan. 2, 1961	Dallas gambler, Lewis McWillie, Ruby's friend, leaves Cuba.	Vol. 23, pp. 162, 171.
Jan. 3, 1961	Cuba breaks diplomatic relations with the United States.	Vol. 23, p. 171.
Jan. 5, 1961	Ruby's memorandum, found in his car Nov. 24, 1963, lists sums of money on a monthly basis, amounting to \$5,050, beginning in September 1960 and ending in February 1961; it has an entry for Jan. 5, 1961—\$500.	Vol. 22, p. 509.
Jan. 30, 1961	Ibid., Jan. 30, 1961—\$500	Vol. 22, pp. 343, 509, 928.
Feb. 21, 1961	The S & R Corp., d.b.a. the Carousel Club, applies for a beer license. It lists Ralph Paul, Jack Ruby, and Sam Ruby as officers.	Vol. 22, pp. 343, 509, 928.
March 1961	Ruby's brother, Sam, and Robert Eisman dissolve their partnership in the washeteria at 1713 South Ervay.	Vol. 14, p. 498.
Do	Stripper Tami True gets a job at the Carousel Club through Shari Lynn and works there through the summer of 1962.	Vol. 15, p. 406.
Mar. 21, 1961	This is the last time Ruby went into his lockbox at the Merchants State Bank. He had the box on Nov. 24, 1963, but it was empty when checked.	Vol. 23, p. 61.
Mar. 31, 1961	Ruby owed the IRS \$19,578.	Vol. 23, p. 309.
May 1961	Nancy Perrin Rich works for the Carousel Club as a bartender.	Vol. 14, p. 340.
Do	Buddy (W. E.) works as a singer and comedian at the Carousel Club for 4 to 5 weeks.	Vol. 25, p. 345.
Do	H. D. Bostick, 617 Cheyenne Rd., Dallas, works as a bartender and doorman at the Carousel Club. His wife, Norma Jean, works as a dancer and cashier.	Vol. 25, pp. 357-358.
Do	Ruby gets a beer license for the Carousel Club. Buddy King was MC at the time.	Vol. 22, p. 343.
Do	Dallas police officer Harry Olsen meets Jack Ruby. Olsen knew of Jack's Cuban trip and thought it was for the purpose of obtaining nightclub acts.	Vol. 14, pp. 621, 639.
Do	Ruby signs a tax return prepared by Fred M. Schreiner, 4515 Live Oak, Dallas.	Vol. 23, p. 220.
June 1961	Gambler Lewis McWillie goes to Lake Tahoe from Florida and stays overnight with Ruby in Dallas.	Vol. 23, p. 172.
Do	Kathy Kay Coleman moves to Dallas. She is a Carousel Club stripper in 1963 and dates Dallas police officer Harry Olsen.	Vol. 14, p. 642.
Do	Jack Ruby is reported to be at a Honolulu nightclub with 1 man from Dallas and 1 man from Chicago.	Vol. 22, p. 869.
June 23, 1961	Ruby owed the IRS \$18,879.05.	Vol. 23, p. 310.
July 17, 1961	S & R Corp. forfeits right to do business in Texas.	Vol. 23, p. 29.
July 1961	Ruby's sister, Eva Grant, moves into 3929 Rawlins, apartment 1. Jack Ruby never lives there.	Vol. 25, p. 165.
Do	Kathy Kay Coleman starts to work as a stripper at the Carousel Club. She works on and off until Nov. 22, 1963.	Vol. 14, p. 642.

Date	Event	Source
Sept. 12, 1961	George Senator, who is Jack Ruby's roommate on Nov. 24, 1963, is arrested on a drunk and disorderly charge. Senator says that he and another "chap" crossed the street against the light. They had been drinking in a lounge and were going for coffee and something to eat.	Vol. 14, p. 180.
Oct. 26, 1961	Jack Ruby owed the IRS \$20,826.	Vol. 23, p. 311.
November 1961	Tony Boland starts working as the bouncer at the Carousel Club, in addition to his bouncer job at the Vegas Club, which he started in October 1961. He works at the Carousel until February 1962.	Vol. 25, p. 718.
December 1961	Dallas police officer Harry Olsen says that on Dec. 12, 1963, that he has known Jack Ruby for 2 years, which would have placed the meeting in December 1961. (In vol. 14, on p. 621, Olsen said he met Ruby in May of 1961.)	Vol. 22, p. 901.
January 1962	Ruby's good friend Martin Gimple dies of a heart attack in Chicago where Eva Grant says he works for the Post Office.	Vol. 14, p. 290.
Jan. 16, 1962	Dallas IRS agent talks with Ruby over the phone.	Vol. 23, p. 294.
Jan. 29, 1962	Dallas IRS agent talks to Ruby by phone. He owes the IRS \$20,676.73.	Vol. 23, p. 312.
Feb. 14, 1962	Ruby goes to the Dallas IRS office.	Vol. 23, p. 295.
March 1962	W. W. Litchfield, who has served 2 jail terms for hot checks and vagrancy, goes to work for the Spencer International Press selling books in the Dallas-Fort Worth area until May 1963, when he is transferred to San Jose, Calif.	Vol. 14, p. 96.
March/April 1962	Ruby and George Senator have been living at the Carousel Club since November 1961. They move to 500 South Marsalis apartment, and Senator stays there with Ruby until leaving in August 1962. Senator says that he worked at the Carousel as a doorman from March until August 1962.	Vol. 14, p. 188.
Mar. 24, 1962	Ralph Paul, Ruby's silent partner, buys a 1962 Cadillac for \$5,925.	Vol. 21, p. 36.
Mar. 28, 1962	Ruby owes the IRS \$39,190.	Vol. 23, p. 314.
Apr. 1, 1963	Earl Ruby sends a telegram to Havana (One source says Earl cannot remember having sent a telegram to Havana).	Vol. 14, p. 384.
May 1962	Thomas S. Palmer, becomes the AGVA Dallas branch manager, succeeding Alton Sharpe.	Vol. 22, p. 870.
May 5, 1962	Andrew Armstrong, who was released from prison after serving a narcotics conviction, starts working for Ruby as bartender and assistant manager at the Carousel Club.	Vol. 13, pp. 308, 317.
May 19, 1962	Ruby signed his 1961 income tax return which had been prepared by Bob Weaver.	Vol. 23, p. 214.
June 1962	Roy William Pike (a.k.a. Mickey Ryan) meets Ruby at the Carousel Club. Pike has been in and out of Dallas for 10 years. He asks Jack for a job under the name of Mike Ryan.	Vol. 22, p. 338.
July 1, 1962	Stripper Julie Taylor works for 5 weeks at the Carousel Club. Her husband is the master of ceremonies (Rickey Case). She thinks she worked from the middle of July until August. She recalls a party for the club employees at Ruby's home.	Vol. 23, p. 31.
July 4, 1962	Fisher, who is an alcoholic, says that Ruby has a party at his apartment for his employees.	Vol. 23, p. 352.
August 1962	Senator moves from Ruby's apartment on Marsalis to Stan Corbat's apartment in the Grandbury Apartments on Maple Ave. Corbat is a dress buyer for Titchie's.	Vol. 14, p. 176; vol. 21, p. 434.
Summer 1962	Tammi True who has been stripping at the Carousel Club since March 1961 goes to Houston.	Vol. 15, p. 407.
Aug. 10, 1962	Ruby buys a \$50 American Express money order for the Herald.	Vol. 22, p. 509.
Aug. 29, 1962	Perrin (a.k.a. Robert Starr) commits suicide by arsenic poisoning in New Orleans.	Vol. 14, p. 335.
Do.	Nancy Perrin Rich claims she and her husband were involved with a Dallas plot to smuggle arms into Cuba.	Vol. 14, p. 335; vol. 26, p. 615.
September 1962	Frank Ferraro "lives with" Ruby on Marsalis or at the Carousel Club. Also, it is said that Ferraro started staying at the Carousel Club in August. He and Ruby get into a fight at the Lasso Bar across the street from the Baker Hotel. Attorney John B. Wilson who is in the Lasso Bar separates them. Ferraro quits working for Ruby right after the fight.	Vol. 23, p. 143.
October 1962	Ruby gets a traffic ticket for running a red light and lists his residence as 500 South Marsalis.	Vol. 23, p. 9.
October 1961	Ruby buys a \$60 American Express money order for the Herald.	Vol. 22, p. 509.
October 1962	Snider entertained for 3 weeks at Pat Morgan's and Morgan introduced Snider to Ruby. Jack entertained Snider nearly every day. Snider mentioned Senator. Pat Morgan was in Oklahoma City on Nov. 29, 1963.	Vol. 26, p. 605.
Oct. 20, 1962	Ruby buys a \$25 American Express money order.	Vol. 22, p. 509.
Oct. 7, 1962	Ruby buys a \$60 American Express money order for the Herald.	Vol. 22, p. 509.
Nov. 1, 1962	Ruby buys an American Express money order.	Vol. 22, p. 509.
Nov. 9, 1962	Ruby buys a \$55 American Express order for the Herald.	Vol. 22, p. 510.
Nov. 13, 1962	Ruby moves from 500 Marsalis to 223 South Ewing St., apartment 207.	Vol. 21, pp. 434, 437.
Do.	Receipt for \$40 deposit on 223 South Ewing is signed by John D. Norman.	Vol. 22, p. 510.
November 1962	It is suggested that Ruby went to Houston and New Orleans, en route to New York City, where he arrived at 11 p.m. Sunday night. This is inaccurate because Ruby made several phone calls from Ewing and the Carousel on Sunday, which means he returned to Dallas before going to New York City. Senator says that the Houston/New York City trip is made over a 3- or 4-day period. Senator says this is the only trip that Ruby makes between November 1962 and November 1963. Ralph Paul says that he is the only one to know that Jack went to New York City. Paul says Jack did not go out of town after the New York trip.	Vol. 14, p. 150.
Dec. 1962	Tony Boland resumes work as Vegas Club bouncer and is there until January 1963.	Vol. 25, p. 718.

Date	Event	Source
November 1962	Roy William Pike (a.k.a. Mike Ryan) meets Ruby and works for him for 2 months. After that, Pike sells cars in Fort Worth and goes to parties with Jack Ruby.	Vol. 25, p. 282; vol. 22, p. 338.
Do	About a year before December 1963, a Las Vegas bell captain says that Jack Ruby came to Las Vegas. He said Ruby asked him to make a reservation on a Chicago flight. Ruby changed the name to be used for the reservation from Ruby to Rubenstein during the time that the bell captain was trying to make the reservation.	Vol. 23, p. 75.
Do	During the "past year," from December 1963, the caddymaster at the Tropicanna in Las Vegas recalled getting a Carousel Club card and an invitation to come to Dallas.	
Do	Harmon Schepps, a Dallas businessman who might be a backer for Ruby, takes the Weinbergs, who have control of the Dallas Transil Co., to the Carousel Club.	Vol. 23, p. 47.
Nov. 27, 1962	Ruby gets an unlisted telephone number, WH 1-5601	Vol. 25, p. 237.
Nov. 29, 1962	Ruby makes the first contact with attorney Graham M. Koch regarding his tax problems.	Vol. 25, p. 176.
December 1962	About a year before, on Dec. 19, 1963, Mrs. Wanda Minnix answers an ad for a hostess and goes to the Carousel Club. She had known Ruby previously and did not want to work in such a place.	Vol. 25, p. 335.
Do	H. D. Bostick, 617 Cheyenne Rd., and his wife, Norma Jean, return to work for Jack Ruby after 1 year elsewhere. They work until March 1963. He works as the doorman, and she works as a dancer at the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, pp. 357-358.
Dec. 5, 1962	Donnie Voorhis, operator of the Montmartre Club, says that he knows Ruby but not Oswald.	CE 2875.
Dec. 17, 1962	Robert McEwan is entertaining at the Carousel Club until Jan. 14, 1963.	Vol. 23, p. 348.
Dec. 31, 1962	Ruby attends a motel party given by Bobby O'Day. Other entertainers attend.	Vol. 23, p. 349.
Do	Breck Wall and Joe Peterson are living in room 1703, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas, until Feb. 15, 1963.	Vol. 25, p. 276.
Jan. 2, 1963	Castro says a "river of blood" separates the United States and Cuba	Alfred Newman "Assassination of JFK," p. 78.
Jan. 7, 1963	Regular nonstop service by jet to Havana from the U.S.S.R. begins	Id. at 62, 302.
Jan. 17, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, the "Bull Pen Drive In," from the Carousel Club telephone, RI 7-2362. The toll charge is \$0.65.	Vol. 22, p. 514.
Jan. 20, 1963	Precious Diamond (stage name of Helen Vines) is replaced by Gail Raven (stage name of Barbara O'Reilly) as a stripper at the T-Bone Club, Wichita, Kans.	Vol. 23, p. 155.
Jan. 26, 1963	Ruby is at the T-Bone Club, Wichita, Kans., to see Gail Raven, who starts performing there on Jan. 20, 1963.	Vol. 22, p. 874.
Jan. 27, 1963	Casa Siesta Motel, Wichita, Kansas, says that Gail Raven is registered there from Jan. 27, 1963 to Feb. 13, 1963, but that Ruby is not registered.	CD 360, p. 121.
Jan. 31, 1963	Ruby borrows \$1,375 from the Merchants State Bank on his 1960 Oldsmobile (formerly owned by W. A. Weldenbenner, 513 Robinwood, Irving). Break Wall (Billy Ray Wilson) tells of Ruby getting a car loan "in 10 minutes" to be able to lend Wall \$300 for a New York trip.	Vol. 14, pp. 617; vol. 23, p. 11 vol. 26, p. 846.
January 1963	Robert McEwan, Newport, Ky., worked for Ruby at the Carousel Club, Dallas, from the week before Christmas, 1962, until 2 weeks in January 1963 and saw him on a daily basis.	CR 105, p. 318.
Do	Virgil Peel, Wichita, Kans. was introduced by Gail Raven to Ruby at the T-Bone Club, Wichita, Kans.	CR 86, p. 486.
Do	Ruby purchased a 1960 Oldsmobile 2-door from William A. Weldenbenner on about Jan. 24, 1963.	CR 105, p. 318.
Do	Bobby Gene Moore, Oakland, Calif., saw Ruby in Dallas, exact date unknown, while visiting Dallas from Oakland, Calif.	CR 86, p. 486.
Do	Bobby Gene Moore, who played the piano at the Vegas Club from 1952 until 1965 and knows someone in the Mafia in Dallas, is in Dallas.	CD 84, p. 92.
Do	Lt. Floyd Hannon, Wichita, Kans., Police Department, advises that Ruby stayed at Casa Siesta Motel, Wichita, Kans., and was seen by Gail Raven of the T-Bone Club, Wichita.	CR 86, p. 486.
Do	Roy W. Pike (a.k.a. Mickey Ryan) leaves Ruby's employ after 2 months and goes to Fort Worth to sell cars. Pike says that he visits Dallas occasionally, usually to date 2 of the Carousel Club strippers, one being his wife (divorced on July 23, 1964). Ramona Wagner (a.k.a. Tuesday Ryan), the other a stripper living with a retired Corpus Christi district judge, Cullen Briggs.	Vol. 25, p. 283.
Do	Tony Boland quits as the Vegas Club bouncer.	Vol. 25, p. 718.
Do	Stripper Reba Jane Lann quits after working for Ruby for more than 1 year.	Vol. 23, p. 24.
Do	On Dec. 21, 1963, Ruby tells the FBI he has never been to Wichita, Kans.	CD 1252, p. 18.
Do	T-Bone Club waitress Cornwell admits that she lied in first stating that Ruby came to see stripper Precious Diamond about 1 year before 1963.	Vol. 23, p. 70.
Do	One weekend, shortly after he moves into apartment 207, at 223 South Ewing, Ruby asks tenants Miss Smalley and Miss Wallace to take care of his dogs over the weekend.	Vol. 22, p. 874.
Do	Ruby is with a couple from Dallas. The man is average size, the woman blonde.	Vol. 23, p. 103.
Do	Ruby's backer, Ralph Paul, buys Bowman's 50 percent interest in the Bull-Pen, an Arlington drive-in. They have been partners there since 1958. On Nov. 24, 1963, Ralph Paul is living with Mrs. Bowman.	Vol. 14, pp. 140, 157.
Feb. 3, 1963	Ruby calls Houston, FA 3-7069; the toll charge is \$1.80	Vol. 22, p. 514.
Do	Josephine A. Bunce, "Champagne Girl," starts work at the Carousel Club for 2 weeks. She lives with Ruby.	Vol. 22, p. 903.

Date	Event	Source
Feb. 7, 1963	Ruby calls Houston twice. Toll charges are \$6.20 and \$1.50.	Vol. 22, p. 514.
Feb. 8, 1963	Houston calls Ruby collect; the charges are \$4.15.	Vol. 22, p. 514.
Feb. 9, 1963	Houston calls Ruby collect; the charges are \$5.39.	Vol. 22, p. 514.
Feb. 10, 1963	Ruby calls North Richland Hills twice—BU 1-2801; tolls are \$0.30 and \$1.	Vol. 22, p. 514.
Feb. 11, 1963	Jackson, Kans., calls Ruby collect; the charges are \$2.95.	Vol. 22, p. 514.
Feb. 12, 1963	Ruby is arrested by the DPD for simple assault.	CR 86, p. 486.
Feb. 13, 1963	Ralph Paul bought a \$2,200 cashiers check for the S & R Corp., which amount is equal to 4 months rent at \$550 a month. (S & R was identified by Paul as the Carousel Club.)	Vol. 21, p. 36.
Feb. 14, 1963	Realtor Watson writes to Ruby that the Carousel Club is past due in rent, amounting to \$1,650.	Vol. 23, p. 144.
Do	Ruby calls Long Beach, Calif., HE 7-9407; the charges are \$2.25. He also calls Arlington; the charges are \$1.13.	Vol. 22, p. 514.
Feb. 15, 1963	Ruby had a fight with Don Tabon at the Burgundy Room, Adolphus Hotel, Dallas.	CR 86, p. 486.
Feb. 20, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891; the charges are \$0.25.	Vol. 22, p. 514.
Feb. 22, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-9507; the charges are \$0.25. Arlington calls Ruby; the charges are \$0.45.	Vol. 22, p. 514.
Feb. 27, 1963	Ruby advances \$45.70 in salary to Burney Lane.	Vol. 22, p. 510.
Do	Ruby is found not guilty of assaulting Don Tabon on Feb. 12, 1963.	Vol. 12, p. 64.
Feb. 28, 1963	Ruby hits the Volkswagen of Odus Rhodes at Ross and Lamar. He settles the claim for \$50 on Apr. 4, 1963.	Vol. 22, p. 510.
February 1963	Mrs. Bertha Cheek operates a club on Browder for Frank and Virginia Nick for a month.	Vol. 13, p. 395.
Do	Jim Jonker, Wichita, Kans., saw Ruby at the T-Bone Club, Wichita, Kans.	CR 86, p. 486.
Do	Ruby receives a traffic citation, 640979, at Ross and Lamar Sts., Dallas.	CR 105.
Do	Gail Raven, Woodsboro, Tex., receives a call from Ruby. She was at Wichita, Kans. He offered to fly to Wichita and return her to Dallas.	CR 360.
Do	Ruby is acquitted on simple assault charges on Feb. 27, 1963.	Vol. 23, p. 561.
Do	Breck Wall and Joe Peterson are living in rooms 1980 and 1981 at the Adolphus.	Vol. 25, p. 276.
Do	Jack Ruby gets into a fight with Don Tabon, 8546 Forest Hills, in the Burgundy Room, Adolphus Hotel, at 11 p.m. Detective J. B. Toney of the Forgery Bureau arrests Ruby after the fight.	Vol. 23, p. 17; vol. 24, p. 231.
Mar. 1, 1963	Ruby made these calls: Fort Worth, 55¢; Arlington, CR 4-5816—25¢; CR 4-5816—25¢; CR 5-4891—45¢.	Vol. 22, p. 514.
Do	Ruby and S & R, Inc., sign a new lease for 1312½ Commerce with Alva McKnight, who is an employee of Watson & Watson Realtors.	Vol. 23, p. 144.
Mar. 10, 1963	Larry Crafard, who was living at the Carousel Club on Nov. 22, 1963, married a Dallas girl on June 16, 1962, but had been separated from her for some time. He claimed that she was a lesbian. She supposedly gave birth to a child in Dallas, but Crafard does not think the child is hers. He rejoined her on Mar. 14, 1963.	Vol. 13, pp. 411, 497.
Mar. 13, 1963	The IRS files liens totaling \$20,880 against Ruby. There are 4 claims: \$18,561; \$24.22; \$2,246; \$48.78. These liens are uncollected on Nov. 24, 1963. Ruby owes the State of Texas \$1,700 in taxes as of Dec. 6, 1963.	Dallas Morning News, Dec. 4, 1963.
Mar. 14, 1963	Ruby is arrested at 106 South Harwood (City Hall) for ignoring a traffic summons; he posts a \$35 bond.	Vol. 23, p. 18.
Do	Ruby is arrested by the DPD for an alias ticket, 24040.	CR 86, p. 486.
Do	Larry Crafard, who is living at the Carousel Club on Nov. 22, 1963, comes to stay in his in-laws (John Case) trailer at the Letot Trailer Court, Dallas. Crafard rents a trailer. Crafard can drive.	Vol. 13, pp. 412, 497.
Mar. 15, 1963	Ruby gets a parking ticket on his car in the 2000 block of Commerce, which is the block with the City Hall, at 10:40 a.m.	Vol. 22, p. 512.
Mar. 17, 1963	Tammi True (Nancy Monnell Powell) quits as a Carousel stripper because of a controversy over Carousel Club master of ceremonies Wally Weston and his wife, stripper Shari Angel. Tammi goes to Tulsa for the last 2 weeks in March.	Vol. 15, p. 409.
Mar. 21, 1963	Larry Crafard starts to work for Ablon Poultry in Dallas. Meyer Ablon owns the Chateau Night Club. He was an associate of Ruby and Joe Bonds during 1955-57.	Vol. 13, p. 413.
Mar. 23, 1963	A \$55 check, dated Mar. 23, 1963, signed by Laurie Adams, 4010 Live Oak, and drawn on Oak Cliff Bank & Trust, is found in Ruby's possessions on Nov. 24, 1963.	Vol. 22, p. 510.
Mar. 28, 1963	Ruby calls his Dallas IRS agent. The IRS's status report shows that Ruby owes more than \$39,000 for the last 2½-year period.	Vol. 23, pp. 299, 314.
Mar. 1963	Ruby visits Rabbi Silverman with 6 dogs.	Dallas Times Herald, Mar. 12, 1964.
Do	Bruce Carlin, who is later Little Lynn's common-law husband, rents a garage apartment at 3809 Meadowbrook, Fort Worth, for 4 to 6 weeks. On Oct. 16, 1963, Carlin and Little Lynn rent the same apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 270.
Do	Harvey Davis Bostick, 617 Cheyenne, and his wife leave Ruby's employment for the second time, having worked from December 1962 until March 1963. Bostick has been working at the Vegas Club. He goes on the road and returns in early 1963.	Vol. 25, pp. 357-358.
Do	Ruby calls from the Carousel: Edna, Tex., OL 7-3025 for 3 minutes; OL 7-4554 for 2 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Mar. 1-15, 1963	Stripper Tammi True goes to Kansas City from Tulsa for a 2-week engagement.	Vol. 15, p. 409.
Mar. 2, 1963	Ruby buys a license for a 1960 Oldsmobile. He had a 1956 Oldsmobile on Apr. 2, 1962.	Vol. 22, p. 509.

Date	Event	Source
Apr. 4, 1963	Ruby buys a \$50 cashiers check for Mickey Ann Rhodes, which is possibly a settlement for the February 28 accident.	Vol. 22, p. 510.
Do	Ruby is known to be an associate of Eileen Curry, a known prostitute who resides at the Shadyside Apartments, 1020 Shadyside Lane.	CD 4, p. 155.
Do	Ruby calls a Dallas IRS agent.	Vol. 23, p. 300.
Apr. 10, 1963	Ruby calls Clarence Rector, Sulphur Springs, Tex., for 3 minutes from the Carousel Club. The toll was \$0.95.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
Apr. 14, 1963	The Belair Motel in Tulsa says that Tammi True is there from Apr. 14, 1963 to June 6, 1963.	Vol. 23, p. 73.
Do	Ruby takes new Carousel Club stripper Dior Angel (Delores Silva) to dinner and shows her around.	Vol. 22, p. 902.
Apr. 15, 1963	Dior Angel begins a 3-week to 4-week engagement at the Carousel Club.	Vol. 22, p. 902.
Apr. 16-17, 1963	Bay of Pigs invasion of Cuba takes place.	CF 3120.
Apr. 20, 1963	The Adolphus makes a contract for Breck Wall musical review "Bottoms Up" to Aug. 3, 1963.	Vol. 22, p. 550.
Apr. 21, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington CR 5-4891 for 1 minute from the Carousel; toll, 25¢.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
Apr. 22, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington; toll, \$1.85.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
Do	Dallas IRS agent reports Ruby was in "a very much of a hurry to leave, had urgent business to attend to" (reference to Ruby as T.P.).	Vol. 23, p. 301.
Apr. 23, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 1 minute from the Carousel Club; the toll is 25¢.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
Apr. 24, 1963	Ruby calls Candy Barr (Juanita Slusher), Edna, Tex., for 5 minutes, OL 7-4411, from the Carousel Club. The toll is \$2.59.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
April 1963	AGVA official Palmer says that Carousel Club stripper Kathy Kay Coleman had openly been living with Officer Harry Olsen at least 6 months before Nov. 22, 1963. Officer Olsen and his wife have been separated and are divorced in October 1963. In the fall of 1963, Olsen is living on Theatre Lane, which is between Bowser and Newman beside the M-K-T RR. tracks.	Vol. 14, p. 627.
Do	Larry Crafard ends his employment with the Ablon Poultry Co., which began on Mar. 21, 1963, and begins working for Porta-Building at Hines Circle for 1½ months.	Vol. 13, p. 413.
Do	Jules Henry Herbert, Port Arthur, Tex., meets Ruby in the Sheraton Lincoln Hotel in Houston, Tex.	CR 360.
May 1, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891; the toll was 60¢.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352, for 6 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
May 5, 1963	Ruby calls Houston, CA 2-1351, for 24 minutes from the Carousel Club (this is the Sam Houston Hotel).	Vol. 25, p. 253.
May 7, 1963	From his Ewing apartment, Ruby calls Nashville, Tenn., AL 5-6160, for 21 minutes. This is the Rainbow Club, 4th Ave.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
May 8, 1963	Ruby rents a car in Houston at 3:48 p.m. He drives to Edna, Tex., 100 miles southwest of Houston to visit Candy Barr, who has just been released from the Texas Penitentiary on narcotics conviction sentence.	Vol. 22, p. 925.
May 9, 1963	Ruby returns the rented car to Houston at 5:37 a.m.	Vol. 23, p. 74.
May 10, 1963	Ruby orders a .38 S & W pistol to be shipped to Lewis McWillie in Las Vegas from Ray Brantley, a Singleton Ave. gun dealer.	Vol. 26, p. 499.
May 12, 1963	From the Carousel Club, Ruby made these calls: Las Vegas, Nev., 735-4111, for 6 minutes (Thunderbird Hotel); Cicero, Ill., OL 2-9658, for 11 minutes (Dream Lounge); Chicago, Ill., SH 3-0984, for 15 minutes (Hyman Rubenstein); Edna, Tex., OL-7 4554, for 2 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
Do	From his Ewing apartment, Ruby calls: New York, N.Y., YU 2-2805, for 8 minutes, and claimed it was a wrong number; Drakesboro, Ky., 476-2438, for 12 minutes (Kathy Taggart).	Vol. 25, p. 252.
May 13, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 1 minute from his Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
May 15, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 10 minutes from his Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
Do	Ruby contacts Harold Tannenbaum, Old French Opera House, Bourbon St., New Orleans, seeking talent for a nightclub act in Dallas.	CR 86, p. 486.
May 19, 1963	From the Carousel, Ruby calls: Edna, Tex., OL 7-4554, for 1 minute; Arlington, Tex., CR 5-4891, for 6 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
May 20, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891 for 6 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
May 24, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352, for 3 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
May 25, 1963	Ruby spends the night with Tammi True at the Belair Motel in Tulsa.	Vol. 23, p. 73.
May 26, 1963	Telephone calls from Tammi True's motel room to: Tulsa, WE 2-3510, J. A. Fougley; WE 6-5945, Denise Jones, 2638 East Oklahoma; long-distance operator 135, Oklahoma City.	Vol. 23, p. 73.
Do	Ruby telephones Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 11 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
May 27, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington CR 5-5352 for 7 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
May 28, 1963	Ruby sent a telegram from the Western Union office, Dallas, to the Eddie Kaplan Agency, 1564 Broadway, New York City.	CR 380, p. 128.
May 1963	W. W. Litchfield, who is probably involved with drugs and/or prostitution, quits his job with Spencer International Press at Atlanta where he has been working since February and returns to Dallas upon the death of his father. He takes a job in Dallas selling "Great Books."	Vol. 14, p. 96.
June 12, 1963	There is a call to Chicago, HO 5-3280, from LA 8-4775, the Vegas phone, for 13 minutes; toll, \$4.70.	Vol. 25, p. 255.
June 28, 1963	Ruby hires Mrs. Pullman, aka Mary Ray, as hostess at the Carousel Club. She works for 6 to 8 weeks, i.e., until Aug. 9 to 23. Mr. Pullman, who attends an inventors show with Ruby in November 1963, is with his wife every night at the Carousel. He sees a police officer (Olsen?) with stripper Kathy Kay Coleman.	Vol. 15, pp. 223, 227, 228.

Date	Event	Source
June 1963	Majorie Ethier (Margie Richey) starts working as a Carousel waitress and is still employed as such on Nov. 22, 1963.	Vol. 15, p. 193.
Do	Larry Cratford, who had rejoined his family in Dallas in March, moves his family from Dallas to Fort Angeles, Wash.	Vol. 15, p. 413.
Do	Ruby calls Fort Worth, PE 8-1951, for 1 minute from his apartment on Ewing; the toll was 35¢.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
Do	Ruby calls Fort Worth, PE 8-1951, for 10 minutes from his apartment on Ewing; the toll was \$1.57.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
June 1, 1963	Master of ceremonies Earl Norman (aka Norman Earl Wright) tells Jack Ruby of a stripper "Jada" (Janet Conforto) who is appearing in New Orleans.	Vol. 14, p. 87.
June 2, 1963	Tammi True is in Tulsa until June 2, when she returns to Fort Worth.	
Do	There is a call from the Vegas Club phone LA 8-1775.	Vol. 15, p. 409.
June 4, 1963	There is a call to Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 3 minutes from LA 8-5258, an unlisted number in Ruby's name, located at 3929 Rawlins, E. a Grant's apartment.	Vol. 22, p. 517. Vol. 25, p. 255.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352, for 12 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
June 5-3, 1963	New Orleans stripper, Jada, says that Ruby drives to New Orleans, and Harold Tannenbaum, the operator of the French Opera House, introduces Ruby to Jada.	Vol. 23, p. 49.
Do	Ruby is in New Orleans for approximately 3 days looking for showgirls for his club.	Vol. 14, p. 150.
June 6, 1963	The Belair Motel, Tulsa, says that Tammi True checks out after staying there since Apr. 14, 1963.	Vol. 23, p. 73.
June 8, 1963	Ruby sees Jada perform in New Orleans.	
June 9, 1963	There is a call to San Francisco from LA 8-4775, the Vegas Club phone; the toll was \$16.10.	Vol. 23, p. 49.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, from the Carousel Club for 3 minutes; the toll was 45¢.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
June 11, 1963	Ruby calls New Orleans, 522-9468, for 3 minutes from the Carousel.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
June 12, 1963	There is a call to Chicago, HO 5-3280, from LA 8-4775, the Vegas phone, for 13 minutes; toll, \$4.70.	Vol. 25, p. 225.
June 13, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4321, for 7 minutes from the Carousel; the toll was \$1.06.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
June 14, 1963	Ruby calls New Orleans, 523-0930, for 7 minutes from the Carousel; the toll was \$1.45.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
Do	Harold Tannenbaum, New Orleans, telephoned Ruby at Dallas about hiring Jada.	CR 86, p. 487.
June 15, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington; the toll was 45¢.	
Do	Ruby calls Chicago, SH 2-0984, for 12 minutes from the Carousel; the toll was \$2.50.	Vol. 22, p. 517. Vol. 22, p. 517.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-9365.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
Do	Ruby sends a telegram to New Orleans about Jada's contract.	Vol. 21, p. 412.
June 16, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 18 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-9665, for 3 minutes from the Ewing apartment. He calls Waco Tex., SW 9-2776, for 3 minutes from the Ewing apartment. He calls Southfield, Mich., EL 6-0919, for 7 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
June 17, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 3 minutes from the Carousel Club; the toll was 45¢.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
June 19, 1963	A "Lifeline" (H. L. Hunt sponsored broadcast transcript from June 19, 1963, entitled "Heroism") is in Ruby's car on Nov. 24, 1963.	Vol. 22, p. 501.
Do	Ruby calls from the Carousel Club: Arlington, CR 5-4891, 1 minute, 25¢; 5-4891, 1 minute, 25¢; and New Orleans, 523-0930, 4 minutes, 85¢.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
Do	Ruby calls New Orleans, 523-0930, for 8 minutes from the Ewing apartment; the toll was \$1.65.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
June 20, 1963	Ruby calls Fort Worth, ED 5-1291, for 9 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
June 21, 1963	Ruby calls New Orleans, 523-0930, for 11 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
June 23, 1963	Ruby calls Houston, FA 3-6269, for 4 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 9 minutes from Ewing; the toll was 49¢.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 6 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
June 27, 1963	Ruby calls Las Vegas, 735-4303, for 7 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
June 28, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 7 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
Do	Jada begins her engagement at the Carousel Club. She says she drove to Dallas at the end of June.	Vol. 21, p. 412.
June 29, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 5 minutes from Carousel Club; the toll was 41¢.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
June 1963	James A. Carson, Dallas, says he sees Ruby at the Carousel Club.	CR 223, p. 370.
Do	Jada sees Ruby at the French Opera House, New Orleans, exact date unknown, in June 1963.	CR 105, p. 318.
June 12, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-9365, from the Ewing apartment for 6 minutes; the toll was 98¢. Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 8 minutes.	Vol. 22, p. 517; vol. 25, p. 252.
July 3, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352, from the Carousel Club for 8 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 254.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington CR 5-4891, from the Ewing apartment for 5 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
July 4, 1963	Ruby calls Fort Worth. George Moore, Texas Consumer Finance, PE 8-0058, for 11 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 8 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
Do	Does Jack Ruby give an employee party? Fisher, an alcoholic, attends a party in 1962 and is working for Ruby until Aug. 13, 1963, but does not attend a 1963 party.	Vol. 23, p. 352.

Date	Event	Source
July 6, 1963	Ruby calls New Orleans, Harold Tannenbaum's Club 523-0930, for 12 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 254; CD 84, p. 131.
Do	Harold Tannenbaum calls Ruby in Dallas about employment.	CD 86, p. 487.
July 12, 1963	Chicago telephone, FA 8-4031, is connected for Robert Barney Baker at 5500 North Sheridan, apartment 5E. Baker had recently been released from prison and was considered a muscle man for the Teamsters Union/ underworld. (Ruby called Baker several times after this phone was installed.)	Vol. 25, p. 292.
July 13, 1963	Ruby calls Monroe, La., FA 2-7654, for 7 minutes from the Carousel Club about Barbara Messina. The phone belonged to Messina's grandfather.	Vol. 25, p. 254.
July 15, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 3 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 254.
July 16, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 8 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
July 17, 1963	Jada says she started working at the Carousel Club under a 2-month contract calling for \$300 a week. She worked under a 2-week contract from June 28, 1963, until July 13, 1963, for \$275 per week.	Vol. 21, p. 412.
July 18, 1963	Ruby calls Biloxi, Miss., ID 5-1536, for 11 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
July 21, 1963	Ruby calls from the Ewing apartment: Gloversville, N.Y., GL 4-3087, for 14 minutes.	CD 84, p. 114.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352, for 21 minutes, and Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 1 minute.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
Do	Ruby calls from the Carousel Club: Waco, Tex., PL 2-7635, for 10 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 254.
July 22, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 2 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
July 23, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352, for 2 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 254.
July 24, 1963	Ruby calls from the Ewing apartment: New Orleans CH 2-3401 for 31 minutes (this is Tannenbaum's home); New Orleans, 523-0930, for 1 minute (this is Tannenbaum's club).	Vol. 24, p. 252; CD 4, p. 688; vol. 25, p. 252; CD 84, p. 131.
Do	Harold Tannenbaum calls Ruby about employment.	CR 86, p. 487.
July 25, 1963	There is a call from the Vegas Club, LA 8-4775, to Chicago, HO 5-3280, for 38 minutes (this number belongs to Harold Kaminsky, 6725 Talman).	Vol. 25, p. 255.
July 27, 1963	Ruby calls San Francisco, EX 7-6488, for 3 minutes from the Carousel Club (this is the owner of the Moulin Rouge 412-B Broadway, Dave Rapkin).	Vol. 25, p. 254; CD 4, p. 691.
July 28, 1963	Ruby calls from the Carousel Club: Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 9 minutes; Chicago, SH 3-0984, for 8 minutes (Hyman Rubenstein).	CD 4, p. 691; vol. 25, p. 254; CD 84, p. 299.
July 30, 1963	Ruby calls Jackson, Miss., EL 3-7178, for 16 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
Do	Harold Tannenbaum leaves his job at the Old French Opera House, New Orleans.	CD 84, p. 132.
July 31, 1963	Ruby calls Fort Worth, PE 2-4729, for 4 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 524.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 7 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 254.
July 1963	Irene Zascoda Ward, Grand Prairie, Tex., saw Ruby in Dallas in mid-July, 1963.	CR 105, p. 318.
Do	DPD officers Sexuær and Strebeck move into apartment 208, South Ewing, after Tammi True and another Carousel stripper move. Apartment manager Glenn Davis leaves, and Joe Courthey takes his place for 2 to 4 months.	CD 84, pp. 632, 633; CD 83, p. 626.
Do	Master of ceremonies Earl Norman (a.k.a. Norman Earl Wright) works at the Carousel Club for 1 week.	Vol. 21, p. 778.
July to November 1963	Wanda Joyce Killam works for Ruby. Jack Carter, a friend of her husband's, rooms at 1026 North Beckley and subsequently dies.	Vol. 26, p. 338.
July 1963	W. W. Litchfield, who has served 2 jail sentences and is probably involved in drug trafficking, gets fired from his job of selling at Great Books. He does not work again until January 1964, when he starts selling bowling equipment in Houston. He lived at 302 West Clarendon with his wife and mother. He lived at the Drexel House Apartments, at Henderson and Knox. He meets Mrs. Bertha Cheek through Bob Sands Electric Co. (it lights the fairgrounds). Mrs. Cheek discusses a new club with Ruby in November 1963, and her name is in Ruby's notebook near Litchfield's name.	Vol. 14, pp. 96, 99.
Do	Irene Ward and a Waco, Tex., friend, Helen [last name unknown] meet Ruby at Kip's on Zang Ave. He allows them to use his Carousel Club telephone to seek jobs. Miss Ward last sees Ruby about the middle of July 1963. Ward was introduced to Ruby by Tom Reis in July 1963.	Vol. 25, p. 711; CD 86, p. 188.
Aug. 1, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 6 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 252.
Do	Ruby has hair treatment at the Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., from 6 to 6:30 p.m.	Vol. 22, p. 913.
Aug. 2, 1963	Joe Johnson, a black Vegas Club bandleader, says that Ruby discontinues his long-time policy of Friday night shows at the Vegas. The Vegas Club drummer says that there are Friday night shows at the Vegas in November.	Vol. 15, p. 202; vol. 15, p. 204.
Do	Ruby calls from the Carousel Club; Las Vegas, 735-4303, for 6 minutes (Lewis McWillie, 3627 Eastern).	CD 4, p. 691.
Do	Ruby calls from the Ewing apartment; Los Angeles, HO 6-8211, for 1 minute (Mike Shore, Reprise Records); Los Angeles, LO 4-4785, for 2 minutes (CD 4, p. 689 shows this to be HO 4-4785. If it is HO, it would be William Miller, 6675 Whitley Terrace, Hollywood, Calif.); Beverly Hills, CR 4-0043 for 7 minutes (Mike Shore, 109 Almont); New York City, TE 1-8877, for 4 minutes (Joey Adams, 1050 5th Ave.); North Hollywood, 766-1193, for 8 minutes (Irving Mazzei, 12231 Hosby).	CD 4, p. 689; vol. 26, p. 36; vol. 22, p. 513; TAG file; vol. 22, p. 500.

Date	Event	Source
Aug. 3, 1963.....	Adolphus Hotel's contract with Breck Wall for the musical review "Bottoms-Up," running since Apr. 20, 1963, ends. It begins again September 28, 1963.	Vol. 26, p. 550.
Do.....	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352, from the Ewing apartment for 10 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 688.
Do.....	Ruby goes to Edna, Tex., to see Candy Barr, who was released from the Texas Penitentiary in April after serving a sentence for a narcotics conviction. Ruby had gone to see her earlier on May 8, 1963. Ruby had called Edna, Tex.: May 7, 1963, OL 7-4554, for 2 minutes; May 12, 1963, OL 7-4554, for 2 minutes; May 19, 1963, OL 7-4554, for 1 minute; May 31, 1963, OL 7-3025, for 3 minutes; May 31, 1963, OL 7-4554, for 2 minutes; June 10, 1963, OL 7-3025, for 16 minutes.	Vol. 25, pp. 252, 253; vol. 22, p. 517.
Aug. 4, 1963.....	Alfred Lurie, Dallas, along with Ruby, boarded American Airlines flight 186 at 4:45 p.m. for New York City. Ruby was going to visit Barney Ross and to see a union official on business.	CR 223, p. 321.
Do.....	Harold Tannenbaum calls Ruby at Dallas about employment.	CR 86, p. 448.
Do.....	The records of the Hilton Hotel, New York City, show that Ruby checked in there at 10:59 p.m., Aug. 4, 1963, and checked out at 4:40 p.m., Aug. 6, 1963; he was apparently in New York looking for talent.	CR 86, p. 488.
Do.....	Ruby calls Arlington from the Carousel Club, CR 5-5352, for 1 minute.	Vol. 25, p. 254.
Do.....	Ruby calls from the Ewing apartment: New York City, CI 7-4915, for 3 minutes (Barney Ross's office, Milton Blackstone Agency), Arlington, Tex., for 1 minute; Las Vegas, Nev., 735-4111 for 5 minutes (house phone in the Thunderbird Hotel).	Vol. 25, p. 253; vol. 22, p. 505; CD 4, p. 689.
Do.....	Ruby calls the Carousel Club in Dallas, RI 7-2362.	Vol. 23, p. 71.
Do.....	Harold Tannenbaum calls Ruby in Dallas about employment.	CD 84, p. 132.
Aug. 7, 1963.....	Ruby calls Chicago NE 1-1489, for 34 minutes from the Ewing apartment. He was calling Sheri Aston.	Vol. 25, p. 689.
Aug. 8, 1963.....	Ruby sends a telegram from the Western Union office, Dallas, to Bobby Faye, AGVA, New York City.	CR 360, p. 128.
Do.....	Ruby has hair treatment at the Dallas Athletic Club building from 6 to 6:30 p.m.	Vol. 22, p. 913.
August 1963.....	Ruby personally contacts Joseph Glaser Association Booking Corp., New York City, on business.	CR 105.
Aug. 11, 1963.....	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352, for 24 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Aug. 13, 1963.....	Frank Fisher, an alcoholic, quits as a Carousel Club musician.	Vol. 23, p. 352.
Do.....	There is a collect call from San Francisco to Breck Wall at the Adolphus Hotel.	Vol. 25, p. 272.
Aug. 15, 1963.....	Ruby calls New York City, JU 2-7700, twice for 3 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Do.....	Ruby has hair treatment at the Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., from 6 to 6:30 p.m.	Vol. 22, p. 913.
Aug. 18, 1963.....	Ruby calls from the Ewing apartment: Arlington, CR 5-5352 for 8 minutes; CR 5-4891 for 1 minute; and CR 5-4891 for 23 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Aug. 19, 1963.....	Ruby calls Las Vegas, 735-4111, for 1 minute from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Do.....	Titche's department store in Dallas gets a small claims court citation for a \$12.19 bad check against Ruby.	Vol. 22, p. 501.
Do.....	Grapevine, Tex., calls Ruby; the toll was 30¢.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
Aug. 20, 1963.....	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352, for 18 minutes from the Ewing apartment; the toll was \$1.45.	Vol. 22, p. 517.
Aug. 21, 1963.....	WH 1-0124 (unpublished) installed for Stanton Corbat, apartment 206, 223 South Ewing St., on Nov. 6, 1962, and disconnected Aug. 21, 1963.	CD 722, p. 45.
Do.....	There is a call from the Vegas Club, LA 8-4775, to Chicago, HO 5-3280, for 8 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 255.
Aug. 22, 1963.....	Ruby calls Las Vegas, 735-4111, for 7 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Do.....	Ruby calls Beverly Hills, CR 4-0043, for 7 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Aug. 24, 1963.....	Ruby calls Chicago, HO 5-3280, for 6 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Aug. 25, 1963.....	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 16 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Aug. 27, 1963.....	Little Lynn (aka Karen Bennet Carlin) says that she starts "stripping." She says she began in September 1963.	Vol. 13, p. 206.
Aug. 28, 1963.....	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352, for 8 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Do.....	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, twice for 1 minute from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Aug. 29, 1963.....	Ruby and Eva Grant get into an argument in Ruby's car as they are taking their sister Eileen Kaminsky from Chicago to dinner. Ruby pushes Eva out of the car for accepting a person-to-person call which was intended for him.	Vol. 15, p. 281.
August 1963.....	Larry Craford starts to work for a carnival.	Vol. 25, p. 172.
Do.....	J. A. Tony Boland resumes work as the bouncer at the Carousel Club until some time in September, which is the last time he sees Ruby. Tony Boland is living at Ruby's.	Vol. 25, p. 718.
Do.....	Dallas police officers Sexauer and Streback live in apartment 208, 223 South Ewing.	CD 4, p. 625.
Do.....	Master of ceremonies Earl Norman works for Ruby for 1 week at the Carousel. He also works there for 1 week in July 1963.	Vol. 21, p. 778.
Do.....	George Senator, who has been living with Stanton Corbat on Maple Ave. since August, moves into apartment 206 at 223 South Ewing, before Ruby moves into apartment 207.	Vol. 13, p. 233.
Do.....	Ruby lists his August payroll: Jada—\$300; Tammi True—\$110; Joy Dale—\$110; Kathy Kay—\$110; Wally Weston—\$200; Band—\$330. The total is \$1,160 per week.	Vol. 22, p. 504.

Date	Event	Source
August/September 1963.	Ruby places ads in the Dallas Morning News of a nightclub for sale.	Vol. 23, p. 117.
August 1963.	Chester A. Meyers says that Ruby tells him that business at the Carousel Club has improved within the last 6 months.	Vol. 23, p. 118.
Do	Mrs. Bertha Cheek buys property at 5901 Hillcrest. She says that she lived at 3914 Swiss until January 1964 when she moved to Hillcrest. Ruby had Mrs. Cheek's name in his notebook, with 5901 Hillcrest, LA 1-2705, and her Swiss Ave. phone, TA 7-9301. Mrs. Cheek is shown in the 1963 Dallas City directory as the manager of Beachcomber Apartments, apartment 201, 5917 Gaston. Mrs. Cheek is listed in the 1963 Dallas directory at 5930 Gaston and 3914 Swiss. Mr. Sands of Sands Electric Light, who lights the fairgrounds, tells W. W. Litchfield that Mrs. Cheek is interested in investing in a lounge. W. W. Litchfield meets Mrs. Cheek on Swiss in the latter part of August or the first part of September.	Vol. 13, p. 384; vol. 19, p. 55; vol. 14, pp. 99-100
Do	Plastelite, ED 5-1266, in Fort Worth, R. Lloyd Adams, president, starts making twist boards, which Ruby becomes interested in.	Vol. 26, p. 556.
Do	Tammi True (a.k.a. Nancy Powell) brings Pete Devoire, Enid, Okla., bartender, to Dallas from Oklahoma. Devoire gets on a plane to Mexico immediately. Early on the morning of Nov. 22, 1963, Devoire and 4 others go to Tammi True's Fort Worth residence, and Tammi brings Devoire to Dallas later in the evening. They are at Mickey Ryan's apartment in Lakewood at the time of the assassination.	Vol. 15, p. 417.
Do	Stan Corbat, George Senator's roommate since August 1962, gets married.	Vol. 14, p. 178.
Sept. 1, 1963.	Eileen Kaminsky visits Dallas from Aug. 19, 1963, to Sept. 1, 1963.	CD 86, p. 488.
Do	Patsy Ann Kersten, Dallas, met and started working for Ruby at the Carousel Club in Dallas.	CR 223, p. 321.
Do	DPD officers Sexauer, Stewart, and Bateman live in Apartment 208, 223 South Ewing.	CD 4, p. 634.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR F-4891, for 7 minutes from the Ewing Apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Sept. 2, 1963.	There is a call from the Vegas Club, LA 2-1775, to Simi, Calif., 526-4356 (Ronnie D. Magid, Eva Grant's son), for 3 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 255.
Sept. 4, 1963.	Mrs. Harold Summers, Odessa, Tex., thinks Ruby, "Mr. Josie" and others are at the Cabana Motel discussing a meeting.	CD 86, pp. 252-253.
Do	Ruby buys a \$550 cashiers check for H. H. Watson.	Vol. 23, p. 140.
Sept. 5, 1963.	Ruby has a hair treatment at the Dallas Athletic Club Bldg., from 6 to 6:30 p.m.	Vol. 22, p. 913.
Do	Montgomery, Ala., calls Ruby collect; charges are \$1.75.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Sept. 6, 1963.	Harold Tannenbaum traveled to Dallas where he stayed with Ruby.	CR 86, p. 488.
Do	Ruby calls from Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 1 minute from the Carousel Club; the toll was 45¢.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Sept. 7, 1963.	Ruby calls Fort Worth, ED 5-1291, for 6 minutes from the Carousel Club; the toll was \$1.09.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Sept. 8, 1963.	Ruby calls Fort Worth, ED 6-3265 (Dr. M. L. Glickfield), for 3 minutes from the Carousel Club; the toll was 35¢.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 2 minutes from the Carousel Club; the toll was 25¢.	Vol. 25, p. 254.
Sept. 9, 1963.	Tessie Aline Axenfield and Helen Agnew bring Bethel Cramer, 17, from Bossier City, La., to Dallas to get a job as a stipper at the Carousel Club. Ruby was to get an ID for her showing 21 as her age.	CD 4, p. 156.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 11 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Sept. 10-20, 1963.	Otho D. Howard, an inmate at Seagoville Federal Prison for falsifying insurance claims, says that he sees Oswald about 1 week after an encounter at the Vegas Club.	Vol. 26, p. 269.
Sept. 11, 1963.	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 6 minutes from the Carousel Club; the toll was 49¢.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Do	There is a call from the Vegas Club LA 8-4775, to Denver, 388-1249 (Morriss Rutland, attorney, a cousin of Ruby's), for 11 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 255.
Sept. 12, 1963.	Ruby calls Chicago, SH 3-0984 (Hyman Rubenstein, Marian Carroll, Ann Volpert), for 25 minutes from the Carousel Club; the toll was \$5.10.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Do	Dr. Glickfield of Fort Worth is taken to the Carousel Club by Bert Nelson, the owner of a Dallas wig salon. Dr. Glickfield has several dates with Jada.	Vol. 25, p. 710.
Do	Ruby signs a 1962 income tax return and mails it Sept. 17, 1963.	Vol. 23, p. 209.
Sept. 13, 1963.	Robert O'Donnell, Dallas, saw and talked to Ruby during the evening, probably at the Carousel Club.	CR 223, p. 321.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 1 minute from the Carousel Club; the toll was 25¢.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Sept. 16, 1963.	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 4 minutes from the Carousel Club; the toll was 35¢.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4849, for 1 minute from the Carousel Club; the toll was 25¢.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Do	Ruby calls New York; the toll was \$4.20.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Sept. 17, 1963.	Jada's contract ran from Sept. 17, 1963, to Jan. 1, 1964.	Vol. 23, p. 50.
Do	Ruby mails his income tax return, which has been prepared by Abe Kleinman, Fidelity Union Life Bldg.	Vol. 23, p. 209.
Do	Ruby renews Jada's contract for \$300 per week, from Sept. 17 to Jan. 1, 1964.	Vol. 23, p. 50.
Do	This is the date of the Life-line radio broadcast found in Ruby's car on Nov. 24, 1963. The broadcast was entitled, "Free Federal Money."	Vol. 22, p. 501.
Sept. 19, 1963.	Ruby calls Eileen Kaminsky in Chicago, HO 5-3280, for 8 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 253.
Sept. 20, 1963.	R. Lloyd Adams, president of Plastelite, a Fort Worth firm making twist-boards, is arrested at 5300 Camp Bowie, Fort Worth, at 3:45 a.m. for disturbing the peace.	Vol. 26, p. 557.

Date	Event	Source
Sept. 22, 1963	Carousel Club bartender Andrew Armstrong says that Joy Dale started stripping at the Carousel. Ruby lists her as an employee in August and in September.	Vol. 13, p. 353; vol. 22, p. 507.
Sept. 23, 1963	Ruby owes the Internal Revenue Service \$39,067.84.	Vol. 23, p. 315.
Do	Al Gruber calls Murietta, Calif., OR 702 311, for 3 minutes; the toll was \$1.	CD 722, p. 143.
Sept. 24, 1963	Ruby calls Fort Worth, ED 5-1266, for 1 minute from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 556.
Do	Ruby calls Fort Worth, TE 4-9484, for 6 minutes from the Carousel Club; the toll was \$1.09.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Sept. 25, 1963	Earl Ruby calls from Cobo Cleaners to Pontiac, Mich., OL 2-8857 (G. F. Bushy).	CE 2865, p. 1.
Do	Earl Ruby calls from Cobo Cleaners to New Baltimore, Mich., RA 5-0604, for 3 minutes at 11:09 a.m.	CE 2865, p. 1.
Do	Plastelite, the Fort Worth manufacturer, ships 12 twistboards to the Carousel Club. They are never paid for.	Vol. 23, p. 168.
Do	Ruby has hair treatment at the Dallas Athletic Club Bldg.	Vol. 22, p. 913.
Do	Fort Worth calls Ruby; the toll was 35 cents.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Do	Eileen Kaminsky, Ruby's sister in Chicago, calls Los Angeles, WE 6-2287, from Chicago, HO 5-3280, for 3 minutes at 9:30 p.m., station-to-station.	Vol. 25, p. 234.
Sept. 26, 1963	Earl Ruby calls from Cobo Cleaners in Detroit: Ken Waterman, Utica, Mich., 731-2494, for 1 minute; N. P. Richard, Ypsilanti, Mich., HU 2-9885, for 2 minutes.	Vol. 26, p. 308; CE 2865, p. 1.
Do	Arlington calls Ruby; the toll was 35 cents.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Do	Bruce Carlin and Karen Bennett Carlin, Fort Worth, call from WA 4-0113 to Ning, at Farmers Branch, CH 7-5014, for 3 minutes; Dolse, Dallas, RI 7-2842 for 3 minutes; Euless (Hi-Ho Sprinkler, 740 West Pipeline) to Hurst, 282-2162, for 3 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 264.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. has a disputed call charged to them from Trenton, N.J., to New York City, for 47 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 328.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. has a disputed call charged to them from Camden, N.J., to New York City for 3 minutes, person-to-person.	
Do	Arlington, CR 5-4891, calls Dallas, RI 2-4247 (the Colony Club) for 3 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 256.
Sept. 27, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352, for 4 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 237.
Do	Ruby calls Hyman Rubenstein, his brother, in Chicago, SH 3-0984, for 15 minutes from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 237.
Do	Yom Kippur.	CD 1072.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-4871 (Ralph Paul), calls Mabank, Tex., TU 7-4048, for 1 minute.	Vol. 25, p. 256.
Do	Bruce and Karen Bennet Carlin (Little Lynn), Fort Worth, WA 4-0113, call Cameron King, Farmer's Branch, for 3 minutes; and Dolsen, Dallas, RI 7-2842 for 3 minutes.	Vol. 15, p. 650; vol. 25, p. 264.
Do	Former Dallas gambler Lewis McWillie in Las Vegas, 735-4303, calls: Reno, 329-4332, for 3 minutes; and 329-4332, for 5 minutes.	CE 3012, p. 1.
Do	Ruby buys a \$200 cashiers check for the Dallas Power & Light Co. at the Bank of Services & Trust.	Vol. 23, p. 138.
Do	Bruce and Karen Carlin's calls were: Cameron King, Farmer's Branch, for 3 minutes; and Tom Palmer, AGVA, Dallas, FE 1-3746, for 3 minutes.	Vol. 15, p. 650; vol. 25, p. 264.
Do	Ruby calls Plastelite Engineering Co., 920 Foch St., Fort Worth, Tex., ED 5-1266, for 3 minutes from the Carousel Club at 4:36 p.m.	Vol. 22, p. 508.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. has a disputed call charged from Trenton, N.J., to New York City for 31 minutes, person-to-person.	Vol. 25, p. 295.
Do	San Francisco gambler Frank Goldstein at MO 1-1184 calls Santa Monica, EX 9-3980.	Vol. 25, p. 295.
pt. 28, 1963	Eileen Kaminsky calls Earl Ruby from Chicago, to Detroit, BR 3-3000, for 3 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 234.
Do	San Francisco gambler Frank Goldstein calls Morris Gambler, Santa Monica, EX 9-3984.	Vol. 25, p. 295.
Do	Adolphus Hotel signs a contract with Breck Wall for the musical review "Bottoms-Up," until Jan. 4, 1964.	CE 3015.
Do	Neiman-Marcus fires Eugene L. Lamson.	CD 205, p. 287.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. has a disputed call charged to them to Newark, N.J., from Trenton, N.J., station-to-station.	Vol. 25, p. 328.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. has a disputed call charged to them to Elizabeth, N.J., from Trenton, N.J., for 3 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 331.
Do	8 persons come to Dallas to produce a show, "How Hollywood Makes Movies," on the State Fair Midway through October.	Vol. 25, pp. 325-326.
Do	Deke Miles and 1 or 2 of his associates meet with Ruby at the Carousel Club for 1 or 2 hours on 4 or 5 nights before Oct. 5. These meetings are usually between midnight and 2 a.m.	Vol. 25, p. 317.
Do	Deke Miles borrows some props for the show from Jack Ruby.	Vol. 23, p. 25.
Do	Larry Crafard comes to the State Fair Midway with a carnival. When he is fired, Deke Miles gives him a job with "How Hollywood Makes Movies."	Vol. 25, p. 323.
Do	Ruby meets Crafard at "How Hollywood Makes Movies." When the show folds, Ruby lets Crafard stay at the Carousel Club.	CD 1322c, p. 2; vol. 25, p. 172.
t. 29, 1963	There is a call from the Vegas Club, LA 8-4775, to Simi, Calif. The ticket is missing.	Vol. 25, p. 249.
Do	Bruce and Karen Bennet Carlin at Fort Worth, WA 4-0113, call Dorothy Hammond, 5945 Frederick Sq., Dallas, at EM 8-4304, for 2 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 264.
Do	Bruce Carlin, Fort Worth, WA 4-0113, calls Shirley Berry, 4557 Shady Hill, Dallas, FL 7-5237, for 1 minute.	Vol. 25, p. 264.
Do	Barney Baker, Chicago thug whom Ruby calls frequently, calls Stanley Rosenblum, attorney, 901 Bay, St. Louis, PA 1-3794, for 17 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 293.

Date	Event	Source
Sept. 30, 1963	Ruby buys a \$110 cashiers check for his synagogue and a \$60 check for ASCAP at the Merchants Bank.	Vol. 23, p. 140.
Do	Earl Ruby calls from Cobo Cleaners: C. J. Weathered, Northville, Minn., FI 9-0967 for 2 minutes; and C. J. Weathered, Northville, Minn., FI 9-0967, for 1 minute.	CE 2865, p. 1.
Do	N. P. George Marcus, Glenview, Ill., PA 9-2359, calls Earl Ruby collect for 4 minutes (Marcus is Earl Ruby's "partner").	CE 2865, p. 1
Do	Breck Wall and Joe Peterson call Tressler in Fort Worth collect from the Adolphus Hotel.	Vol. 25, p. 272.
September 1963	The Carousel Club's State admission tax is \$363.44	Vol. 19, p. 45.
Do	A Little Rock, Ark., club owner spends 1 night with Ruby at 223 South Ewing.	CD 4, p. 638.
Do	Parking attendant Reeves at the garage next to the Carousel Club warns Ruby that a Jewish man, 30, stocky, short, has come by the garage and said he was going to kill Ruby. Ruby says this man was going to "clean out" another club and that he would stop him. Ruby gets his gun from the trunk of his car and pistol-whips the man by the liquor store at Commerce and Akard. An ambulance takes the man to Parkland Hospital, but later he comes back to work for Ruby. Reeves thinks the man lives in Houston.	CD 1254, p. 33; vol. 13, p. 254.
Do	Andrew Armstrong, the Carousel Club bartender, says that 3 Arlington college students heckle Wally Weston the master of ceremonies, until Sept. 15, 1963. 1 student is a white male, 21 or 22, 5 feet 9 inches, 150/160 lb., dark brown/black hair, who says that both he and Wally Weston are Communists. His companions are a young man and a young lady. Weston cuts his hand when he hits the heckler, and the man is ejected. Armstrong says that it is definitely not Oswald.	Vol. 13, p. 346.
Do	Jack Ruby's payroll at the Carousel for September: Jada—\$300 per week; Joy Dale—\$110; Tammi True—\$110; Kathy Kay—\$110; Wally Weston—\$200; Band—\$330; the total is \$1,160.	Vol. 13, p. 310.
Do	Andrew Armstrong says that Sundays are payday	Vol. 13, p. 310.
Do	Hillel Silverman, rabbi, saw Ruby at services at Temple Shearith Israel, Dallas, during each of the high holiday services in late September 1963.	CR 86, p. 489.
Do	On Nov. 28, 1963, Otho D. Howard, an inmate at Seagoville Federal Prison for falsifying insurance claims, says that he and David Conn were at the Vegas Club between 8 and 9 when Ruby, "Oswald," a man with a well-dressed Mexican woman who spoke loud French or Spanish came in. The woman was Ruby's friend. Someone (the woman?) was taking flash pictures with a Polaroid. Howard got cut in a fight, and the heavyset woman ticket taker asked him to leave. Howard got a Band-Aid at the nearby 7-11 store; went to the "Idle Hour" bar; went to a nearby Mexican cafe where he saw Jack Ruby, "Oswald," "Eva" and the Mexican woman friend come in around 11 to 12.	CE 2829.
Do	David and William Conn, 3009 Wheelock, have never been in the Vegas Club with Howard.	Vol. 26, p. 270.
Do	Ruby calls Rabbi Hillel Silverman during high Jewish holy days 2 months before Nov. 22, 1963, regarding a fight with Eva Grant. Silverman says she is mad at him for dating a girl who is too young.	Vol. 22, p. 906.
Do	Detectives Riccio, R. Cisco, and E. Kalinowski, Chicago Police Department, visited Dallas and had dinner with Ruby at the Carousel Club in September 1963; the exact date is unknown.	CR 105, p. 319.
Do	In September 1963, exact date unknown, Richard Lloyd Adams, Fort Worth, Tex., received a telephone call from Ruby, and Ruby personally visited his office in Fort Worth. Adams came to Dallas, met Ruby in the lobby of the Statler Hilton Hotel, and 3 weeks later visited Ruby at the Carousel Club, Dallas.	CR 105, p. 319.
Do	James Henry Dolan, Dallas, saw Ruby at the Town & Country Restaurant, downtown Dallas.	CR 105, p. 319.
Do	Ruby took trichology treatment for balding from Bruce McLean from 6 to 6.30 on Sept. 5, 12, and 25, 1963.	CR 105, p. 319.
Do	In late September 1963, Jerry D. Hutchinson, patrolman, vice section of the DPD saw Ruby at the Carousel Club while on duty.	CR 105, p. 319.
Do	Jack Ruby calls Rabbi Hillel E. Silverman during high Jewish holy days 2 months before Nov. 22, 1963, about a fight with Eva Grant.	Dallas Times Herald, Mar. 12, 1964
Do	Eva Grant says that Leo Torti recalls Officer Tippitt being at the Vegas Club.	Vol. 14, p. 486.
Oct. 1, 1963	Earl Ruby calls U.S. Post Office, Walled Lake, FU 7-2310, for 1 minute, from Cobo Cleaners.	CE 2865, p. 2.
Do	Barbara Hemby, Dallas, saw Ruby at Dallas. She had previously worked for him at the Carousel Club 2 or 3 nights a week during September 1963.	CR 223, p. 321.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-8113 (Ralph Paul's Bull-Pen manager, Jackson), calls Blackwood, N.J., CA 7-5274, for 29 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 258.
Do	Ruby calls from the Ewing apartment were: Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 1 minute (Bull-Pen Drive-In); CR 5-5352, for 3 minutes (Ralph Paul); and Fort Worth, TE 4-0847, for 2 minutes (Tammi True).	Vol. 25, p. 237.
Do	Barbara Hemby, part-time waitress at the Carousel Club, sees Ruby for the last time when she quits.	Vol. 25, p. 317.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-5352 (Ralph Paul), calls Dallas, FL 7-2447, for 3 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 258.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Sterling, Ill., 626-3988, for 2 minutes (Twin City Upholstery, C. Westheimer, owner).	Vol. 25, p. 328.
Do	Santa Monica, Calif., EX 9-3980 (Morris Goldstein, 40 Sunset Ave., Venice), calls San Francisco gambler Frank Goldstein, 640 Teresita Blvd., JU 7-7674, collect.	Vol. 25, p. 295.

Date	Event	Source
Oct. 2, 1963	Ruby tells Nathan Wyll (on the street near Baker Hotel, CD 105, p. 320), an ex-Dallas News nightclub reporter who is now in the travel business, that he is interested in a Caribbean cruise.	Vol. 25, p. 317.
Do	A call from the Chicago Loop Auto Paint Co. to Ronald G. Little, McKeesport, Pa., 672-7734, for 18 minutes.	CD 722, p. 84.
Do	Former Dallas gambler Lewis McWillie in Las Vegas, 735-4303, calls Gibbs at Reno, 329-7171, for 2 minutes.	CE 3012, p. 2.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Hazelhurst, Ga. (the Quinn residence), for Chester Brezinski, for 15 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 328.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-8113 (Ralph Paul's Bull-Pen manager, Jackson), calls Blackwood, N.J., CA 7-5274 (John Biehl, 528 East Church, Blackwood, N.J.), for 4 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 258.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-4891 (Ralph Paul), calls Dallas, DA 4-4634 (Winnie Faye Floyd, 847 Peavy, Colony Club hostess) for 1 minute.	Vol. 25, p. 256.
Do	A call is made from Lawrence Meyers, Chicago, to Earl L. Fox, National City, Calif., for 3 minutes.	CD 722, p. 84.
Do	A call is made from Chicago Loop Auto Paint Co. to Claude Mayberry, Hammond, Ind., for 3 minutes.	CD 722, p. 84.
Oct. 3, 1963	A call is made from R. Little (Chicago Loop Auto Paint Co) to Smee, Calif., 248-8666, for 7 minutes.	CD 722, p. 84.
Do	Ruby first meets Marv Gardner of the Hollywood Show.	Vol. 25, p. 317.
Do	Ruby calls an IRS agent.	Vol. 23, p. 303.
Do	Earl Ruby calls Aincome, Northville, FI 9-2803, for 1 minute, from Cobo Cleaners.	CE 2865, p. 2.
Do	Former Dallas gambler Lewis J. McWillie, at Las Vegas, 735-4303, calls San Francisco, 752-3789 (Newton Wells, Jr.), for 3 minutes.	CE 3012, p. 2; CD 1193, p. 186; vol. 26, p. 547.
Do	A call is made from Chicago Loop Auto Paint Co. to Claude Mayberry, Hammond, Ind., WE 2-6530, for 2 minutes.	CD 722, p. 84.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Richmond, Va., for 14 minutes, station-to-station, from Chicago, 439-1026.	Vol. 25, p. 329.
Do	Barney Baker, a musclemans for James R. Hoffa, who has just been released from prison in July 1963, calls Harlan, Iowa, SK 5-1248 (Jake Moore, 1209 13th), for 4 minutes from 728-4031, Baker's phone.	Vol. 25, pp. 292-293.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co., calls Olney, Ill., EX 3-2291 (American Machine & Foundry), for 4 minutes, person-to-person.	Vol. 25, 1963.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, Tex., CR 5-4891, for 1 minute from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 241.
Do	Bruce and Karen Carlin call Dolsen, Dallas, RI 7-2842, for 3 minutes from Fort Worth, WA 4-0113.	Vol. 25, p. 264.
Do	Breck Wall calls Fort Worth, WA 4-9306 (Eddie Parker, Bottoms-Up revue performer), for 1 minute from the Adolphus Hotel.	Vol. 14, p. 612.
Do	Ruby calls Shreveport, La., ME 1-3753 for 13 minutes from the Carousel Club (this phone number is the residence of Mrs. Elizabeth A. Matthews).	Vol. 25, p. 241.
Do	Earl Ruby calls from Cobo Cleaners: Commerce, Mich., EM 3-3916, for 2 minutes (Raymond A. Aird); Northville, Mich., FI 9-2400 for 5 minutes (Ford Motor Co.); Utica, Mich., 731-7628, for 1 minute (R. E. Halalek); and Utica, Mich., 731-7628, for 1 minute (R. E. Halalek).	CE 2865, p. 2; vol. 26, p. 309.
Oct. 4, 1963	Carroll Jarnagin says that he was dating an exotic dancer named Robin Hood (Shirley Mauldin) when he overheard Oswald and Ruby talking at the Carousel Club between 10 and 11:45. Robin Hood lived at 3621 McKinney, apartment 211-B. Her mother is Edna Doran at the Elbow Lounge, 3907 Capitol, TA 3-0436.	Vol. 26, p. 254.
Do	Ruby had a hair treatment at the Dallas Athletic Bldg. from 6 to 6:30 p.m.	Vol. 22, p. 913.
Do	Bruce and Karen Carlin call the manager (Barney Weinstein) of the Theatre Lounge, 1326 Jackson, Dallas, RI 2-2677, for 3 minutes, from Fort Worth, WA 4-0113.	Vol. 25, p. 264.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-8113 (Ralph Paul's Bull-Pen manager, Jackson), calls Blackwood, N.J., CA 7-5274 (John P. Biehl, 528 East Church), for 53 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 258.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Los Angeles, MA 8-6324 (Atlas International Manufacturing), for 4 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 331.
Do	Ann Volpert, Ruby's sister in Chicago, files for a naturalization application in Chicago.	Vol. 22, p. 418.
Oct. 5, 1963	Deke Miles of the State Fair show, "How Hollywood Makes Movies", hires Larry Crafard after Crafard was fired by another State Fair show. One night Crafard had several teeth knocked out in a fight. Miles lost contact with Crafard after "How Hollywood Makes Movies" closed.	Vol. 25, p. 323.
Do	Between Oct. 5 and 15, Miles and some of the "How Hollywood Makes Movies" people went to the Carousel Club in the late evening 7 to 10 times.	Vol. 25, p. 323.
Do	Ruby visited "How Hollywood Makes Movies" 3 to 5 times for 1 to 2 hours during the day by himself.	Vol. 25, p. 323.
Do	A call is made from Chicago to National City, Calif.	CD 722, p. 98.
Do	Mrs. Johnny Hayden sees Ruby at the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 317.
Do	Ruby gets a hair treatment at the Dallas Athletic Bldg.	Vol. 25, p. 317.
Do	Barney Baker calls Stanley Rosenbloom, St. Louis, PA 1-3794 for 17 minutes from Baker's home phone in Chicago.	Vol. 25, p. 293.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-8113 (Ralph Paul's Bull-Pen manager, Jackson), calls Blackwood, N.J., CA 7-5274, for 34 minutes (John Biehl, 528 East Church Street).	Vol. 25, p. 258.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Maplewood, N.J., PO 1-5050 (Edwin A. Beck Co.), for 3 minutes.	CD 722, p. 121; vol. 25, p. 332.
Do	Jewel Brown, New York City, saw and talked to Ruby at the Cabana Club, Dallas, on several occasions during the week beginning Oct. 16, 1963.	CR 360, p. 130.

Date	Event	Source
Oct. 6, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352, for 3 minutes at 4:35 p.m. from Eva Grant's apartment, LA 6 6258.	Vol. 25, p. 248.
Do	Mrs. Winnie Faye Floyd, 857 Peavy, Dallas, DA 4-4694, Colony Club hostess, called Ralph Paul, CR 5-5352, in Arlington, for 3 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 258.
Do	Bruce and Karen Carlin call Larry Bennett, Miami, OX 1-9575, for 3 minutes from Fort Worth, Tex. The Florida phone is the pay station at Cy's Wee Wash It, 3390 East 4th St., Hialeah.	Vol. 25, p. 264.
Oct. 7, 1963	Ruby buys a cashier's check at Merchant's State Bank for the Carousel Club rent, payable to the Houston Nichols' estate.	Vol. 22, p. 513.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-4891 (Ralph Paul), calls Dallas, FE 7-2447, for 2 minutes (Billy Wright, 2026 Wilbur).	Vol. 25, p. 259.
Do	Earl Ruby calls from Cobo Cleaners: Rockwood, Mich., DR 9-7951 (Deryl W. Leas) for 2 minutes; Utica, Mich., 731-7628 (Halatek), for 1 minute; and Mount Clemons, Mich., HO 3-4854 (Frank Neuenorf), for 1 minute.	Vol. 26, p. 309; CE 2865, p. 2.
Do	Ruby meets Larry Crafard at the State Fair, Texas.	Vol. 13, p. 417.
Do	Joe Peterson calls New York City, 871-4921 (his mother), for 8 minutes at 4:39 p.m. from the Adolphus Hotel (Peterson is Breck Wall's partner).	Vol. 25, pp. 272-275.
Do	Barney Baker, Chicago, calls Hicksville, N.Y., WE 1-3178 (Pat McGee), for 15 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 293.
Do	Barney Baker calls Tom Clinton at the International Longshoremen's Union, 265 West 14th St., New York City, WA 4-3111, for 5 minutes.	CD 722, p. 82.
Do	Ruby calls Bonnie Kellough, 39 North Capitol Parkway, Montgomery, Ala., 265-7630, for 4 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, pp. 241, 246, 254.
Do	Lawrence Meyers, who sees Ruby Nov. 22-24, is in Dallas. Eva Grant says that she does not know him.	Vol. 14, p. 411.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls: Philadelphia, WA 2-3300, for 6 minutes from Elk Grove, Ill.; and Muskegon, Mich., PA 8-2325 (Baker Auto Trim), for 2 minutes.	Vol. 25, pp. 329, 332.
Oct. 8, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891, for 6 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 241.
Do	Lawrence Meyers is in Dallas.	Vol. 25, p. 317.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-4891 (Ralph Paul), calls Wholesale Meat, 905 Fort Worth Ave., Dallas, RI 2-5614, for 1 minute.	Vol. 25, p. 256.
Do	Bruce and Karen Carlin call Cameron King (Vicki King), CH 7-5014, Farmers Branch, for 5 minutes from Fort Worth, WA 4-3113.	Vol. 25, pp. 264, 268.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls: McDonald Gibson (Tri-State Wholesale, Inc.) for 3 minutes from Dallas; and Sherwood Smith, McKinney, Tex., LI 2-5574, for 7 minutes from Dallas, 748-8161 (Cabana Motel).	Vol. 25, p. 330.
Do	Earl Ruby calls from Cobo Cleaners: Northville, Mich., FI 5-2806 (Arthur A. Durfee) for 1 minute; and Mount Clemons, Mich., HO 304-350 (Herbert Russell), for 1 minute.	CE 2865, p. 2.
Oct. 9, 1963	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls: Crystal Lake, Ill., 458-1751, for 3 minutes (this call was to Lawrence Meyers' former employer, William Heiman, Jr.); Philadelphia, WA 2-3300 (Henry Weiter), for 7 minutes from Fond du Lac, Wis., 921-9882; St. Louis, GA 1-5900 (Harold Katz, Famous Barr Sporting Goods) for 4 minutes from Dallas; and Kansas City, Mo., WE 1-4333, Gateway Sporting Goods.	Vol. 25, pp. 330, 332.
Do	American Airlines says there was no flight 985 on Oct. 9, 1963 (in 1963, Oct. 9 was a Wednesday).	Vol. 25, p. 262.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-5352 (Ralph Paul), calls Winnie Faye Floyd, 847 Peavy Rd., Dallas, DA 4-4694, for 3 minutes.	Vol. 25, pp. 258-259.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-4891 (Ralph Paul), calls Winnie Faye Floyd for 10 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 256.
Do	Bruce and Karen Carlin call the manager of Connors Food Store, Highway 84, McGregor, Tex., for 7 minutes from Fort Worth, Tex.	Vol. 25, p. 265.
Do	Barney Baker calls Mrs. Rule, secretary, Los Angeles, OL 5-7988, for 10 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 293.
Do	A call is made from Lawrence Meyers, Chicago, to Earl Fox, National City, Calif.	CD 722, p. 98.
Do	Rudy tells State Fair show "How Hollywood Makes Movies" producer, Robert Craven, that a Chicagoan is in the Carousel Club who is a real swinger (probably meaning Lawrence Meyers).	Vol. 23, p. 26.
Do	A call is made from Chicago Loop Auto Paint Co. to Smea at Earl Scheib, Los Angeles, for 4 minutes.	Vol. 772, p. 83.
Do	A call is made from Chicago Loop Paint Co. to R. G. Little, McKeesport, Pa., for 19 minutes.	CD 722, p. 84.
Oct. 10, 1963	Karen Bennet Carlin calls Bruce Carlin, Fort Worth, JE 4-5901, for 7 minutes at 11:20 p.m. from Dallas, RI 1-0447, the Hickory House Barbeque, 217 South Akard.	Vol. 25, p. 265.
Do	Breck Wall calls Fort Worth, WA 4-9306, for 1 minute from the Adolphus Hotel.	Vol. 25, p. 273.
Do	R. Little, Chicago Loop Auto Painting Co., calls Maizur in Queens, Earl Scheib Co., TW 4-1996, for 7 minutes.	CD 722, p. 83.
Do	Ruby calls photographer Rhodes at Sulphur Springs, 885-4323, about 2 months before Dec. 10 about taking some pictures of new acts. Rhodes sells these pictures, many of them risque, featuring Ruby entertainers, to Life after Nov. 22.	Vol. 25, pp. 711, 713.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Highland Park, Ill., ID 2-6639, for 3 minutes from Brigin, Mo.	Vol. 25, p. 330.
Do	Ruby has a hair treatment at the Dallas Athletic Club from 6 to 6:30 p.m.	Vol. 22, p. 913.
Do	Morris Goldstein, Santa Monica, 399-3980, calls San Francisco gambler Frank Goldstein collect at night.	Vol. 25, p. 295.
Do	Lawrence Meyers meets Carousel stripper Joyce Lee McDonald at the Carousel Club. He tells her that he has business interests in Chicago, Minneapolis, and Las Vegas.	Vol. 23, p. 85.

Date	Event	Source
Oct. 10, 1963	4 to 6 weeks before the assassination, Ruby introduces a Fort Worth plastics manufacturer to a Pogo Club operator during the afternoon.	Vol. 15, p. 551.
Do	Earl Ruby calls from Cobo Cleaners: Mrs. Patrick Oxford, House Motor Motel, Chicago, for 4 minutes and Lansing, Mich., John A. Normington, for 2 minutes.	CE 2865, p. 3.
Do	Lawrence Meyers visited the State Fair on Nov. 11 (which could possibly be 1 month off).	Vol. 25, p. 319.
Oct. 11, 1963	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Hazelhurst, Ga., FR 5-2551, for 6 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 232.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co., Anderson, at 782-8921 (Be-Mac Transport) calls Abevar Wisniewski, Milwaukee Board of School Directors, GR 6-3670, for 5 minutes at 4 p.m.	Vol. 25, p. 329.
Do	Ruby meets Larry Crafard in Dallas.	
Oct. 12, 1963	Ruby distributes Carousel Club cards in the Texas-Oklahoma University football game crowds. Amos C. Flint, a member of the defunct Sovereign Club, sees Ruby after the game.	CD 86, p. 489. Vol. 25, pp. 336, 317.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-4891 (Ralph Paul), calls Dallas, WH 1-5601 (Ruby's Ewing St. apartment), for 2 minutes at 3 p.m.	Vol. 25, p. 256.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352 (Ralph Paul), for 8 minutes at 6:42 p.m. from Ewing.	Vol. 25, p. 238.
Do	A personal call is made to Earl Ruby, Cobo Cleaners, Detroit, for 5 minutes.	CD 722, p. 128.
Do	Former Dallas gambler, Lewis J. McWillie, at Las Vegas, 735-4303, calls Gibbs, Reno, 329-7171, for 2 minutes at noon.	Vol. 26, p. 547; CE 3012, p. 2.
Do	Ruby is at the Century Room in the Adolphus Hotel with M. P. Doyle from 8 to 10 p.m.	Vol. 25, pp. 317, 337.
Do	Eva Grant calls her son, R. D. Magid, in Simi, Calif., 526-4356, for 6 minutes from the Vegas Club.	Vol. 25, pp. 225, 336.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-4891 (Ralph Paul), calls Dallas, FE 9-9945 (Gerald Weaver, 131 Mount Hood, delivery man for American Produce which served the Bull-Pen), for 1 minute.	Vol. 25, pp. 256, 259.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Crystal Lake, Ill., 459-4120, for 3 minutes at 12:38 p.m.	Vol. 25, p. 332.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Raleigh, N.C., TE 3-3036 (Grimes Supply Co.), for 2 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 332.
Oct. 13, 1963	A call is made by Lawrence Meyers, Chicago, to Carl Fox, National City, Calif.	CD 722, p. 98.
Do	Karen Carlin calls O. L. Autry, 2265 Evans, Fort Worth, WA 4-1423, for 3 minutes at 10:34 p.m. from the pay phone at the Theatre Lounge.	Vol. 25, pp. 265, 268, 269.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. disputes a charge for a call from Easton, Pa., to Lake Forest, Ill., for 33 minutes.	Vol. 25, pp. 331, 336.
Oct. 14, 1963	Arlington, CR 5-4891 (Ralph Paul), calls Jack Ruby at the Ewing apartment, WH 1-5601, for 2 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 256.
Do	Eileen Kaminsky, Ruby's sister, calls Los Angeles, AN 9-3433, for 22 minutes from Chicago.	Vol. 25, p. 234.
Do	State Fair show, "How Hollywood Makes Movies," closes after this night.	Vol. 25, pp. 318, 326.
Do	Karen Carlin calls Dolsen in Dallas, RI 7-2842, for 4 minutes from Fort Worth, WA 4-0113.	Vol. 25, p. 265.
Do	Bruce and Karen B. Carlin call Ken Azlin, Weatherford, Tex., LY 4-4375, for 3 minutes at 2:27 p.m.	Vol. 25, p. 265.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. disputes the charge for a call to Newark, N.J., for 3 minutes from Easton, Pa.	Vol. 25, pp. 331, 336.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. disputes the charge for a call to Philadelphia for 12 minutes from Easton, Pa.	Vol. 25, pp. 331, 336.
Do	Barney Baker calls Tom Clinton at the Plaza Hotel, New York, PL 9-3000 for 4 minutes.	CD 722, p. 82.
Do	Barney Baker calls Walter Stine for 3 minutes at CO 7-1212, New York City (New York Journal American, 220 South St., New York) at 9:25 p.m.	CD 722, p. 82.
Do	Barney Baker calls — for 3 minutes at Plaza Hotel, PL 9-3000 (possibly Tom Clinton again).	CD 722, p. 82.
Oct. 15, 1963	Ruby goes to see Dr. Jacobson and sees Bonnie H. Bell, Dr. Jacobson's nurse, as well as the doctor.	Vol. 25, p. 317.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls BeMac Transport, 1860 Seminary, 782-8921, for 3 minutes from Rockford, Ill., 962-7747.	Vol. 25, p. 331.
Do	Wanda Minx is the hostess at the Spa's open house, 3883 Turtle Creek Blvd., and sees Jack Ruby, whom she knows.	Vol. 25, pp. 317, 338.
Do	Jessie Slav, a friend of Dewey Groom, produces a rock and roll show to take over the State Fair show spot of "How Hollywood Makes Movies." This rock and roll show closes on Oct. 18, 1963, 2 days before the State Fair closes. Larry Crafard, who has been with the "How Hollywood Makes Movies," joins the rock and roll show.	Vol. 13, p. 327; vol. 25, p. 172.
Do	Dewey Groom operates the Longhorn Ranch, which is the successor club to Ruby's Bob Wills Ranchhouse.	Vol. 25, p. 326.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-5352 (Ralph Paul), for 1 minute from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, pp. 241, 254.
Do	Ruby gives a Carousel Club pass to Sheraton-Dallas Hotel doorman Willie Barker. Ruby gave him the pass at the hotel.	Vol. 23, p. 95; CD 723, p. 332.
Do	A call is made from the Chicago Loop Paint Co. to Pat Catalano, Teamsters Union, MA 1-5555, Cleveland.	CD 722, p. 84.
Do	A call is made from the Chicago Loop Auto Paint Co., to Smea, at Earl Scheib, Los Angeles, AN 8-8666, for 6 minutes.	CD 722, p. 83.
Do	DPD officers Sexauer, Bateman, and Stewart live in apartment 208, 223 South Ewing, from Sept. 1 to Oct. 15.	CD 4, pp. 616, 634.

Date	Event	Source
Oct. 16, 1963	Earl Ruby moves to 29925 Woodland Dr., Southfield, Mich., 353-2730.	CD 84, p. 230.
Do	A call is made to Ronald G. Little, McKeesport, Pa., 672-7734, from the Chicago Loop Auto Paint Co., for 9 minutes.	CD 722, p. 85.
Do	A call is made by Lawrence Meyers, Chicago, to Earl Fox, National City, Calif.	CD 722, p. 98.
Do	Ruby calls Sam Tannenbaum, 911 Meredian, Miami Beach, at Miami, JE 8-4082, for 13 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, pp. 241, 254.
Do	Ruby goes to the Cabana Motel to see Jewel Brown perform on several occasions. She had danced at the Sovereign Club in 1960. In August 1963, Ruby had proposed that booking agent Glazier let him handle Jewel Brown.	Vol. 25, pp. 318, 331.
Do	Ruby calls Carme (Petrillo) or Paul (Salos) at Houston, CA 2-1900, for 3 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, pp. 241, 254.
Do	Ruby's sister, Eileen Kaminsky, in Chicago calls Los Angeles, WE 6-2287 (Lee Halison), for 12 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 234.
Do	Bruce and Karen Carlin rent a garage apartment at 3809 Meadowbrook Dr., Forth Worth, and live there until Jan. 4, 1964. On Mar. 9, 1964, they live at 2937 Meadowbrook, Fort Worth.	Vol. 25, p. 270.
Do	Stuart in Omaha, at 342-9288 (Jr-Bar pay phone), calls Peterson (Breck Wall's partner) collect at the Adolphus Motel, Dallas, for 5 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 273.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Gibson, Jarvey's Motel, Pagosa Springs, Colo., for 1 minute from Santa Fe, N. Mex.	Vol. 25, p. 328.
Do	Larry Crafard gets into a fight between midnight Tuesday and 2 a.m. Wednesday with "Bull" who had worked with Crafard at the Memphis Fair. Crafard gets some teeth knocked out, and the police are called. (Members of the "How Hollywood Makes Movies" show know about this fight, but say they know nothing about Crafard after "How Hollywood Makes Movies" closed on Oct. 14, 1963.)	Vol. 25, pp. 318, 326.
Oct. 17, 1963	Earl Ruby calls Rothenmer, Pontiac, Mich., FE 2-7284, for 2 minutes from Cobo Cleaners.	Vol. 26, p. 303; CE 2865, p. 3.
Do	Earl Ruby calls Polk Bros., Inc., Sal Polk, president, Chicago NA 2-5600, for 5 minutes from his home.	Vol. 26, p. 303; CE 2865, p. 3.
Do	Combo consisting of John Anderson (trumpet), Bill Willis (drums), and William Simmons (piano) starts at the Carousel Club. They play from 9 until 1 except on Saturdays, when the hours are extended until 2 a.m.	CE 2831.
Do	Willis and Simmons live at 2530 West 5th St., Irving, which is across the street from Mrs. Michael Paine's home at 2515 West 5th.	CE 2831.
Oct. 18, 1963	Ruby calls D. Asher, Merry-Go-Round, Louisville, 367-6300, for 4 minutes at 2:10 a.m. from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, pp. 242, 254.
Do	Ruby calls Wayne Keller (DeMar's booking agent), St. Louis, CE 1-7766 for 11 minutes.	Vol. 25, pp. 238, 253.
Oct. 19, 1963	A call is made from Chicago Loop Auto Paint Co. at 2:41 p.m. for 8 minutes.	CD 722, p. 92.
Do	Detective Mote, at Dallas City Hall, RI 8-9711, calls Karen Bennett Carlin, Fort Worth, WA 4-0113, collect.	Vol. 25, p. 265.
Do	Ruby ran an ad for "Little Egypt," even though she was not performing at the Carousel Club. Charles Curtis, Little Egypt's manager, accompanied by Mr. and Mrs. Glen ———, the maitre d' hotel of the Gay Life where Little Egypt is performing, go to the Carousel Club between Oct. 19 and 27 to complain to Ruby.	Vol. 25, pp. 318, 339, 340.
Do	Ruby calls: 11:58 to 12:01, Atlanta, JA 4-1069 (Domino Club), from the Carousel Club; 12:10 to 12:13 a.m., Nashville, AL 6-0981 (Shomer, Rainbow Room) from the Carousel Club; 3:53 to 4:25 a.m., Beverly Hills, OL 2-3349, from the Ewing apartment; 12:09 to 12:11 p.m., Fort Worth, PE 7-5553 (Walker), from the Ewing apartment; 12:42 to 12:49 p.m., St. Louis, CE 1-4552 (Mike Reiff), from the Ewing apartment; 7:39 to 7:42 p.m., Fort Worth, PE 7-5553 (Walker), from the Ewing apartment; 11:10 to 11:19 p.m., Sal Vincent, Houston, CA 5-1781, from the Carousel Club; and 11:58 to 11:59 p.m., Fort Worth, PE 7-5553 (Walker), from the Carousel Club, about "abortion for girl"?	CD 4, p. 692; CD 84, p. 226; vol. 25, pp. 238, 253, 254.
Do	Earl Ruby calls from Cobo Cleaners: Pontiac, Mich., FE 2-4840 (Ed Pompeian), for 1 minute; Walled Lake, Mich., MA 4-4292 (Rev. Ellis Hart), for 2 minutes; Walled Lake, Mich., MA 4-4290 (Rev. Ellis Hart), for 1 minute; and Utica, Mich., 731-9546 (Ian R. Oley) for 1 minute.	Vol. 26, p. 309; CE 2865, p. 3.
Oct. 20, 1963	Larry Crafard was building a cloakroom at the Carousel Club, possibly using the lumber from the defunct State Fair show, "How Hollywood Makes Movies."	Vol. 13, p. 497.
Do	State Fair of Texas is closed.	Vol. 25, p. 172.
Do	San Francisco gambler Goldstein calls: Santa Monica, 399-3980, for 3 minutes; and 339-3980, station-to-station for 3 minutes. There is also a station-to-station collect call from Santa Monica, 399-3980, for 3 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 295.
Do	A call is made from Lawrence Meyers to Earl Fox, National City, Calif.	CD 722, p. 98.
Do	Ruby calls from the Ewing apartment: Fort Worth, PE 7-5553 (Walker), for 3 minutes; he repeats the call for 7 minutes.	Vol. 25, pp. 238, 253; CD 4, p. 689.
Do	Larry Crafard says that Ruby usually came to the club between noon and 3 p.m. and stayed a short time. Sometimes, he would return to the club in the afternoon. Jack usually called the club about 10 p.m. and stayed until 1:30 a.m. on weekdays, 2 a.m. on weekends.	Vol. 13, p. 497.
Oct. 21, 1963	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891 (Ralph Paul), for 10 minutes at 7:46 p.m. from the Ewing apartment.	Vol. 25, p. 238.
Do	Ruby immediately calls Fort Worth, PE 7-5553 (Walker), for 3 minutes from the Ewing apartment at 7:57 p.m. Ruby called Walker twice at this number on Saturday the 19th.	CD 722, p. 11.

Date	Event	Source
Oct. 21, 1963	Joe Peterson, Breck Wall's partner, calls Judeline, Henderson, Nev., FR 4-9164 (John D. Nicholson), for 5 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 273.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Waukegan, Mass. (International Association of Machinists), for 1 minute at 10:16 a.m., station-to-station.	Vol. 25, p. 273.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Philip Sheik, Weiser's Department Store, Rockford, Ill., 962-4411 for 5 minutes at 4:17 p.m. from Ferrel, 782-8921.	Vol. 25, p. 331.
Do	San Francisco gambler, Frank Goldstein, calls Santa Monica, EX 9-3980 (Morris Goldstein), for 3 minutes at 7:45 a.m.	Vol. 25, p. 295.
Do	Ruby calls R. T. Brown and talks with Brown's secretary, Ruby Swenson, regarding the possible purchase of property at 2417 Maple for a club.	Vol. 22, p. 927.
Do	Bruce Carlin at Kennedale, CR 2-5591, calls Mrs. Martin, Hill & Martin Ice Co., Irving, 252-5191, for 3 minutes. The call is charged to Fort Worth WA 4-0013.	Vol. 25, p. 265.
Do	Bruce and Karen Carlin call Dolsen at the Theatre Lounge in Dallas, RI 2-2577, for 3 minutes at 8:10 p.m.	Vol. 25, p. 265.
Do	Ruby asked the DPD about the best location for a safe in the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 318.
Do	Earl Ruby calls Troy Plating Works, Chicago, CH 2-5560, for 11 minutes.	Vol. 26, p. 310, CE 2865, p. 4.
Do	R. G. Little, McKeesport, Pa., 672-7734, calls collect to Chicago Auto Loop Paint Co.	CD 722, p. 86.
Do	The "Rex," a suspected CIA boat, is involved in a Cuban attack.	"Assassination of JFK," by Newman pp. 88-90.
Oct. 22, 1963	Jack Ruby and his decorator go with Robert Brown to look at a site for a possible new club at 2417 Maple.	Vol. 22, p. 927.
Do	Ruby has hair treatment at the Dallas Athletic Bldg. from 6 to 6:30 p.m.	Vol. 22, p. 913; CD 105, p. 320.
Do	San Francisco gambler, Frank Goldstein, calls: Santa Monica, EX 9-3980 (Morris Goldstein), for 3 minutes; and EX 3-0148 (Dr. C. F. Row) for 3 minutes. There is also a collect call from Beverly Hills, 657-9248 (pay station, Mount Sinai Hospital), for 3 minutes, and one from Santa Monica, 394-3980, for 3 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 295.
Oct. 21, 1963	Larry Crafard met Ruby at the State Fairgrounds in the afternoon in regard to business property in Dallas.	CD 86, p. 489.
Oct. 23, 1963	Realtor Alexander shows Ruby the property at 2417 Maple.	Vol. 23, p. 97.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-4891 (Ralph Paul), calls Dallas, FL 7-8160 (U.S. Army Reserve, 9638 Hines), for 2 minutes.	Vol. 25, p. 256.
Do	Ruby calls Jack Pagan, Paran-Lewis Motors, 924 North Water, Corpus Christi, TU 4-4061, for 3 minutes at 11:10 a.m. from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 242.
Oct. 23, 1963	Bruce Ray Carlin has telephone JE 4-8525 (unpublished number) connected at 3809 Meadowbrook, Fort Worth. His previous address was 909 East Harvey, WA 4-0113.	Vol. 25, pp. 240, 264; CD 722, p. 54.
Oct. 23-25, 1963	Anthony J. Besase and 2 other Toledo underworld people visit Pete Licavoli in Detroit; Besase tells Licavoli the numbers racket in Detroit would be closed down for the rest of the Kennedy administration.	CD 87, S602, p. 1.
Oct. 23, 1963	Thomas at the Chicago Loop Auto Paint Co. calls Smea, Dura Mask, Los Angeles, AD 2-4337 at 2:52 p.m. for 2 minutes.	CD 722, p. 86.
Do	A call is made from the Chicago Loop Auto Paint Co. to Earl Scheib, Queens, TW 4-1996, for 7 minutes.	CD 722, p. 92.
Oct. 24, 1963	Earl Ruby calls from Cobo Cleaners: Pontiac, Mich., FE 2-5385 (Frank), for 3 minutes.	Vol. 26, p. 310.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Chicago, 935-5348 (Lawrence Meyers residence), for 5 minutes from Huron, S. Dak.	Vol. 25, p. 330; CD 722, pp. 97-101.
Do	San Francisco gambler, Frank Goldstein, calls: Santa Monica, 399-3980 (Morris Goldstein) for 1 minute. There is also a collect call from Santa Monica, 399-3980.	Vol. 25, p. 295.
Do	Ruby goes to see AGVA official Tom Palmer in an attempt to break his contract with Jada, which is to run until Jan. 1, 1964.	Vol. 15, p. 211.
Do	Jada does not work on this night because she is sick. Dr. Hesser treats her for a cold at her hotel.	Vol. 23, p. 50.
Oct. 25, 1963	A call is made from the Chicago Loop Auto Paint Co. to Ronald Little, McKeesport, Pa., 672-7734, for 17 minutes.	CD 722, p. 92.
Do	Raymond Franklin Krystinik and his wife, accompanied by Michael Paine, go to an ACLU meeting which began at 8 p.m. approximately. There they were introduced to Lee Harvey Oswald by Paine. The meeting lasted 2 hours. Krystinik is Catholic, and he gets into a heated discussion with Oswald after the meeting. Oswald says that Krystinik is a "petty capitalist" because he employs 2 or 3 men to help make birdhouses. Mr. and Mrs. Krystinik have been married for 10 years and during this time have never gone to any nightclub. They do not drink or smoke. Leaving Oswald on the SMU campus, Mr. and Mrs. Krystinik go to the Carousel Club where they see, but do not speak to, Ruby and watch the floor show.	CD 6, p. 190.
Do	Ruby is introduced to Robert Franklin (aka Bobby O'Dowd) of Chicago at 2 near the Adolphus Hotel. Franklin is with J. D. Turner on the street, who, Franklin says, is listed as "J. Turner, Prairie Street."	Vol. 25, p. 341.
Do	Joe A. Helm talks to Ruby at the Mercantile National Bank.	Vol. 25, p. 318.
Do	Ruby buys cashiers checks for \$390 and \$1,071 payable to the State Treasurer.	Vol. 23, p. 140.
Do	Gloria Fillmon, 9207 Gaston, answers a Dallas Morning News ad for a cocktail girl at the Carousel Club about 3 weeks before Nov. 16. She goes to the club and is hired as "Gloria Rettig."	Vol. 25, p. 356.

Date	Event	Source
Oct. 25, 1963	Jada returns to work after missing 1 night. Ruby gets angry during her ac, and turns the lights off on her.	Vol. 25, p. 332.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Miss Elsa Hecker, room 696, Michael Reese Hospital, Chicago, 225-5533, for 6 minutes from Huron, S. Dak.	Vol. 25, p. 332.
Do	Ero Manufacturing Co. calls Lake Forest, Ill., for 6 minutes from Miami, Fla. Ero disputes this call.	Vol. 25, p. 336.
Do	Arlington, CR 5-4891 (Ralph Paul), calls Dallas, FL 7-8146 (Coca-Cola), for 1 minute.	Vol. 25, p. 256.
Oct. 26, 1963	Ruby's car, a 2-door Oldsmobile with 1963 Texas license PD 768, received traffic ticket 734946 in the 1500 block of Commerce St., Dallas, Tex.	CR 105, p. 321.
Do	Ruby calls Arlington, CR 5-4891 (Ralph Paul), for 2 minutes at 10:02 p.m. from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 242.
Do	Ruby calls Mike Shore, Los Angeles, BR 2-9836, for 3 minutes at 10:17 p.m. from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 242.
Do	Breck Wall (a.k.a. Billy Ray Wilson) calls Peterson, Malakoff, Tex., HU 9-3111, for 5 minutes from the Adolphus Hotel.	Vol. 25, p. 273.
Do	W. G. Serur sees Ruby and Jada at the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 481.
Do	Jada works at the Carousel Club. She tells Ruby that she wants off on Oct. 27 and 28. Jack gets angry.	Vol. 23, p. 50.
Do	Ruby calls Irwin S. Weiner, 7345 Damen, Chicago, SH 3-6865, for 12 minutes from the Carousel Club.	Vol. 25, p. 242.
Oct. 30, 1963	Harold Tannenbaum, New Orleans, La., calls Ruby in Dallas about employment.	CR 86, p. 490.
Do	Bob Green, Dallas, saw Ruby at the office of the Dallas Morning News, putting an ad in the paper.	CR 86, p. 490.
Oct. 29, 1963	Ruby sent a telegram from the Western Union Office, Dallas, to Dr. and Mrs. Coleman Jacobson, in care of Mrs. Oscar Newman, 12 72d St., New York City.	CR 360, p. 129.
October 1963	Leonard E. Jez, patrolman, DPD, saw Ruby at the Carousel Club.	CR 360, p. 130.
Do	Glenn W. Byrd, Dallas, Tex., saw Ruby at the Dallas County Clerk's office in October 1963.	CR 360, p. 130.
Do	Erich Kaminski, DPD, saw Ruby at the Special Services Bureau of the DPD in late October, early November 1963.	CR 360, p. 130.
Do	James Troy Ivey, Dallas, saw Ruby sometime during the day at the Dallas County Sheriff's office. He saw him again 2 weeks later.	CR 223, p. 323.
Do	D. Gene Akerman, Dallas, saw Ruby at Rack Supplies, Inc., Dallas, during the daytime.	CR 223, p. 323.
Do	Ruth Shay saw and talked to Ruby at the Texas Products Show, Mart Bldg., Dallas.	CR 223, p. 323.
Do	Ed Benedict, Dallas, saw and talked to Ruby at the Texas Products show, Market Hall, Dallas.	CR 223, p. 232.
Do	Karen Bennett Carlin and Liza Summers, amateur strippers at the Colony Club, walk to the Greyhound bus station between shows. Ruby, another man and a redheaded woman drive past the girls in a Cadillac. Ruby throws a Carousel Club card on the sidewalk by the girls. About 2 weeks later, Little Lynn (Karen Carlin) starts working at the Carousel Club. Little Lynn starts working after Wally Weston quits as master of ceremonies, which is possibly Sept. 15. Larry Crafard, who moves into the Carousel Club on Oct. 20, says that Little Lynn starts about 2 to 7 days after Jada leaves on Oct. 30.	Vol. 13, p. 214.
Do	Alfred Davidson meets Ruby while promoting a radio show in Dallas. Ruby "entertains" Davidson until he leaves on Nov. 15.	Vol. 23, p. 343.
Do	DPD officer Harry Olsen, who is dating Carousel stripper Kathy Kay Coleman, gets a divorce from his wife. His wife remarries Dec. 9, 1964. Olsen and Kathy Kay marry Jan. 10, 1964.	Vol. 14, p. 627; vol. 2, p. 915; vol. 3, p. 858.
Do	Nancy Perrin Rich, who worked for Ruby during the summer of 1961, is issued a fake identification card during October 1963 by the Oakland police to assist them in gathering evidence. The name used is Julie Ann Cody, 167 Harder Rd., Haywood, Calif.	CE 3058.
Do	Mrs. Rich mentions an attorney who lives at 3614 Charming Lane on Dec. 4, 1963. The attorney is Victorson. Victorson interviewed Mrs. Rich when she was arrested for vagrancy and described her as an habitual liar. She knew Ruby had a friendship with McWillie.	CE 3059; vol. 26, p. 617.
Do	Carousel Club bartender Andrew Armstrong says Ruby bought a safe in October.	Vol. 13, p. 310.
Do	Larry Crafard, who worked for Ruby between October and November of 1963, said that Andrew Armstrong told him that he had worked for Ruby for 9 years, i.e., from 1954 until 1963.	Vol. 25, p. 173.
Do	Breck Wall calls "Bottoms-Up" performer Eddie Parker in Fort Worth, WA 4-9306, for 1 minute from the Adolphus Hotel.	Vol. 14, p. 612.
Do	Ruby drives his sister, Eva Grant, by 2417 Maple at 3 a.m. to look at the outside of the property that Jack is interested in buying for a new club.	Vol. 14, p. 457.
Nov. 1, 1963	Larry Crafard starts working for Ruby.	Vol. 25, p. 318.
Do	Glazier's direct phone number is on the list that was left at the Graphics Studio in Dallas on Nov. 1 or Nov. 4, 1963.	Vol. 23, p. 57.
Do	On Nov. 1 or Nov. 4, a list of names is left at the Graphics Studio by Larry Crafard unintentionally while he is ordering or picking up some printing. This list has many misspellings typical of Oswald's spelling. Gimpel's and Segel's names are on the list.	Vol. 23, p. 57.
Nov. 1-4, 1963	Tammi True says that Ruby is living with Tommy (during Nov. 1-7, 1963).	Vol. 15, p. 228.
Nov. 3, 1963	Sal Vincent (a.k.a. Salvatore Vincent Giambone) works as a comedian at the Carousel Club.	Vol. 22, p. 927.

Date	Event	Source
Nov. 5, 1963	Edward Rocco, Hollywood, Calif., met Ruby at Dallas and thereafter saw him every night for the next 6 or 7 nights at the Carousel Club.	CR 360, p. 129.
Nov. 6, 1963	Walter Ervin (Buddy) Heard, El Paso, Tex., received a phone call from Ruby regarding employment. Ruby was in Dallas.	CR 360, p. 129.
Nov. 7, 1963	Ruby sent a telegram from the Western Union office, Dallas, to Bill deMar, Casa Mia Motel, Wichita, Kans.	CR 360, p. 129.
Nov. 8, 1963	Larry Crafard said that Ruby bought a safe about this date.	Vol. 13, p. 435.
Nov. 9, 1963	Edward Fien, Dallas, saw Ruby at room 302, Lacy Bldg., 1521 Commerce St., Dallas, sometime during the day.	CR 360, p. 129.
Nov. 11, 1963	Sometime during the day Barney Baker, Chicago, talked to Ruby by long-distance telephone. Baker was at telephone 225-0560 in Chicago; Ruby was in Dallas, Tex.	CR 360, p. 129.
Nov. 15, 1963	Ruby pays National Business and Secretarial Service \$15 by check for its services.	Vol. 23, p. 63.
Nov. 13, 1963	William Edward Howard visited with Ruby at the Stork Club, Dallas, during the afternoon.	CR 105, p. 321.
Nov. 14, 1963	Ruby telephoned Rose Sandra Renfroe, Dallas, about employment.	CR 105, p. 321.
Nov. 16, 1963	Smokey Turner, Minneapolis, Minn., received a long-distance telephone call from Ruby, Dallas, about employment.	CR 105, p. 321.
Nov. 18, 1963	Sam Milne saw and talked to Ruby at Cliff Sanitary Grocery, Dallas.	CR 105, p. 322.
Nov. 19, 1963	Ruby took hair treatment from Bruce McLean, Dallas, from 6 to 6:30.	CR 105, p. 322.
Do	Sam Baker, U.S. Army, Terrell, Tex., saw Ruby at the Carousel Club during the night.	CR 360, p. 130.
Nov. 20, 1963	Pete White, Dallas, saw and talked to Ruby at the court house, Dallas, sometime during the day.	CR 360, p. 130.
Do	Anthony George Rizzo, Dallas, saw and talked to Ruby late on the night of Nov. 20 and early on the morning of Nov. 21, 1963, at the Carousel Club.	CR 360, p. 130.
Nov. 21, 1963	At about 11 a.m., Max Rubberg, Dallas, saw and talked to Ruby at the AAA bonding service, Dallas.	CR 360, p. 130.
Do	Sam Campisi, Dallas, saw Ruby with Ralph Paul at the Egyptian Lounge, Dallas, for 45 minutes beginning about 9:45 or 10 p.m.	CR 360, p. 130.
Do	Mrs. Norman E. Lewis, Dallas, saw Ruby sometime during the day in a car at the expressway and Main St. and a few minutes later at Munger and Live Oak Sts., Dallas.	CR 360, p. 130.
Do	Between noon and 2:30 p.m., John Newman received a call from Ruby at the Dallas Morning News about ads for Ruby's clubs in Dallas.	CR 105, p. 322.
Do	Ruby had a steak during the evening at the Egyptian Restaurant, Dallas, and was seen by Joe Campisi.	CR 105, p. 322.
Do	Ruby was seen at the Carousel Club at night by Joyce Lee McDonald, Dallas.	CR 105, p. 322.
Do	From 10 to 11 p.m., Jean Aase, Chicago, and Lawrence Meyers saw Ruby at the Carousel Club and later, about midnight, saw Ruby at the Cabana Motor Hotel, Dallas. At the Cabana Motel, Ruby was seen by Edward Meyers, Brooklyn, N.Y.	CR 105, p. 322.
Nov. 22, 1963	Tammi True (a.k.a. Nancy Monnell Powell), a Carousel Club stripper who was living in Fort Worth with her mother on Nov. 22, 1963, moves into 223 Ewing at the same time Ruby does, but not into the same apartment.	Vol. 15, p. 408.
Do	Eva Grant says that Ruby mentions the Branch Office Club around 10 p.m. on Nov. 22, 1963. The Branch Office Club is located on Industrial near Cadiz.	Vol. 15, p. 344.
Do	Armstrong says that Alice Alexander was a waitress at the Carousel Club in May 1962 who would always quit after fighting with Ruby. She had been employed at the Carousel for over 2 months on Nov. 22, 1963. She sometimes was a cocktail girl i.e., she sold cigarettes. Armstrong was questioned if Alice Alexander was Gloria Fillmore or Grace Fillmore. Armstrong says that she lives in Grand Prairie.	Vol. 13, p. 358.
Do	Jack Ruby had beaten up "Winnie" (last name unknown), a Colony Club hostess, a few months before Nov. 22, 1963.	Vol. 22, p. 921.
Do	Mary Lawrence, Dallas, saw Ruby at Lucas B & B Restaurant, 3520 Oak Lawn St., Dallas, at 2:15 or 2:30 a.m.	CR 360, p. 131.
Do	From noon until about 12:25 p.m., Don J. Campbell, Dallas, saw Ruby at the Dallas Morning News Bldg., and talked with him.	CR 105, p. 323.
Do	Seth Kantor, Washington, D.C., saw and talked to Ruby at Parkland Hospital, Dallas, at about 1:28 or 2 p.m.	CR 360, p. 131.
Do	During early afternoon, Billie A. Ray saw Ruby at the Dallas Morning News Bldg. at the time a boy ran into the office and announced that the President had been assassinated.	CR 105, p. 323.
Do	Donald B. Safran, Dallas, talked to Ruby by telephone 3 times between 2:30 p.m. and 3:15 p.m.	CR 360, p. 131.
Do	From about 12:30 to 1 p.m., Georgia Mayor saw Ruby at the Dallas Morning News Bldg.	CR 105, p. 323.
Do	Dave L. Miller, Dallas, talked to Ruby for a minute or so at about 5:30 p.m. at Miller's place of employment, the Enquire Shine and Press Shop, 1322 Commerce St., Dallas.	CR 360, p. 131.
Do	From about 12:40 to 1:30 p.m., John Newman saw Ruby at the Dallas Morning News Bldg. During this time, he and Ruby received the announcement that the President had been shot.	CR 105, p. 323.
Do	Detective Roy Standifler, DPD, saw Ruby in the 3d-floor hallway of the DPD building during the night.	CR 360, p. 131.

Date	Event	Source
Nov. 22, 1963	At about 12:40 p.m., Richard L. Saunders saw Ruby in an office on the 2d floor of the Dallas Morning News.	CR 105, p. 323.
Do	At about 1:28 p.m., Seth Kantor, Washington, D.C., an acquaintance of Ruby, saw and talked to him at Parkland Hospital, Dallas. This was a few minutes prior to the time the official announcement of the President's death was made by a White House press representative.	CR 105, p. 323.
Do	David L. Johnson, Justice of the Peace, Precinct 2, Dallas, saw and talked to Ruby at a press conference at the DPD building during the late night of Nov. 22, 1963, and the early morning of Nov. 23, 1963.	CR 360, p. 131.
Do	During the afternoon, Joseph A. Golowacki, Dallas, saw Ruby at the Ritz Delicatessen, downtown Dallas.	CR 105, p. 324.
Do	Between 4 and 4:30 p.m. Ferdinand Kaufman, Dallas, saw and talked to Ruby on the 3d floor of the DPD building.	CR 105, p. 324.
Do	During the night, Ruby telephoned Cecil Hamlin, Dallas.	CR 105, p. 324.
Do	At 7 and 9 p.m., Ruby telephoned Clifford L. Wright, Dallas Morning News, regarding changes in ads for Ruby's clubs in Dallas.	CR 105, p. 324.
Do	During the night, Ike Pappas, New York City, saw Ruby in the basement of the DPD building.	CR 105, p. 324.
Do	At about 11 p.m., Jeremiah O'Leary saw Ruby in the show-up room of the DPD building.	CR 105, p. 324.
Do	During the night, Samuel Mack Pate, Dallas, saw Ruby at the assembly room of the DPD building.	CR 105, p. 324.
Do	During the late night of Nov. 22, 1963, and early morning of Nov. 23, 1963, Jerry Lee Kunkel saw Ruby at the show-up room and later on the 3d floor of the DPD building.	CR 105, p. 325.
Nov. 23, 1963	At about 4 a.m., Roy A. Pryor, Dallas, saw Ruby in the composing room of the Dallas Times Herald Bldg., and talked with him about ads for closing Ruby's clubs.	CR 105, p. 325.
Do	At about 4 a.m., Arthur Weatherwax, Dallas, saw Ruby in the composing room of the Dallas Times Herald Bldg. and talked to him.	CR 105, p. 325.
Do	Arnold Clyde Gaydosh, Dallas, saw and talked to Ruby on the 3d floor of the Dallas Times Herald Bldg. at about 3:45 or 4 a.m.	CR 360, p. 132.
Do	Louis Meeks, Dallas, saw Ruby and 2 other men in Webb's Waffle Shop, Dallas, from about 4:45 a.m. until about 6 a.m.	CR 360, p. 132.
Do	Doyle Stokes, Dallas, saw Ruby drive his car out of the driveway along side 213 South Ewing, Dallas, between 1 and 1:30 p.m.	CR 360, p. 132.
Do	Dave L. Miller, Dallas, saw Ruby stop in the Enquire Shine and Press Shop, 1322 Commerce St., Dallas, at about 5:30 p.m.	CR 360, p. 132.
Do	During the day, time unknown, Abraham Kleinman, Dallas, saw and talked to Ruby at Sol's Turf Bar, Dallas.	CR 105, p. 325.
Do	Between 1 and 2 p.m., Frank Bellocchio, Dallas, saw and talked to Ruby at Sol's Turf Bar, Dallas.	CR 105, p. 325.
Do	Robert Larkin, Dallas, saw Ruby at the corner of Browder and Commerce Sts., Dallas, at about 5:50 p.m. and talked to him for 5 to 10 minutes.	CR 360, p. 132.
Do	At about 1:15 p.m., Speedy Johnson saw Ruby at Sol's Turf Bar, Dallas.	CR 105, p. 325.
Do	About 1:30 p.m., Elmer Ray Solomon saw Ruby at Sol's Turf Bar, Dallas.	CR 105, p. 325.
Do	During the afternoon, Tom Apple met Ruby at Sol's Turf Bar, Dallas.	CR 105, p. 326.
Do	At about 3 p.m., Wesley Arthur Wise saw Ruby in the vicinity of the Texas School Book Depository at the KRLD-TV unit.	CR 105, p. 326.
Do	Sometime during the day, Frederick Rheinstein, Sherman Oaks, Calif., saw Ruby several times at the DPD.	CR 105, p. 326.
Do	Sometime during the day, Frank Bernard Johnston, Austin, Tex., saw Ruby on the 3d floor of the DPD.	CR 105, p. 326.
Do	Sometime during the afternoon, Francois Pelou, New York City, saw Ruby at the DPD.	CR 105, p. 326.
Do	Sometime during the day, Charles W. Brown, detective, DPD, saw Ruby get on the elevator of the DPD building at the 2d floor and go to the basement.	CR 105, p. 326.
Do	Sometime during the night, Thayer Waldo, Fort Worth, Tex., saw Ruby on the 3d floor of the DPD.	CR 105, p. 326.
Do	Between 9 and 10 p.m., John P. Mandell, Dallas, saw Ruby near the Hall Diner, downtown Dallas.	CR 105, p. 326.
Do	About 10:30 p.m., Ruby telephoned Lawrence Meyers at the Cabana Hotel, Dallas, and discussed the assassination of Kennedy.	CR 105, p. 327.
Do	Thomas J. McKenna, Galveston, Tex., was present when Billy Ray Wilson of Dallas received a long-distance phone call from Ruby at his (McKenna's) telephone in Galveston, Tex. The telephone is SO 3-8022.	CR 360, p. 133.
Nov. 24, 1963	After Nov. 24, 1963, the IRS checks Earl Ruby's records with him, and he is very evasive about a telegram to Havana "Telegram—I don't remember."	CE 2968.
Do	Karen Bennett Carlin, Fort Worth, Tex., JE 4-8525, telephoned Ruby at Dallas, WH 1-5601, at 10:10 a.m. ending at 10:21 a.m.	CR 105, p. 327.
Do	In February 1962, Andrew Armstrong began working at the Carousel Club, and he was still working there on Nov. 24, 1963.	Vol. 13, pp. 307-308.
Nov. 25, 1963	Earl Ruby is located in Detroit.	Doc. 8, Secret Service.
Nov. 27, 1963	When interviewed about Ruby on Nov. 27, 1963, Weiner refuses to furnish any information.	CD 84, p. 229.
Do	FBI (Phoenix) find a Ruby connection with the Vegas Club.	Doc. 8, Secret Service.
Nov. 29, 1963	O/M HQ—Inf. Bu. Narcotics possible involvement in narcotics case.	Doc. 8, Secret Service.

Date	Event	Source
Nov. 30, 1963	FBI (San Antonio) possible contact	Doc. 8, Secret Service, CD 84, p. 169.
Do	Mrs. Joe Bonds (Ruth E., a.k.a. Dale Belmont) son Nov. 30, 1963: She and her husband owned and operated Skyvu (a.k.a. Sky Club). They knew Jack Ruby only as another club owner (she knew nothing about Oswald). She left Dallas in 1955. She says Ruby was associated with the Sky Club in an unknown capacity with a man named Semos who operated Semos Restaurant on Fort Worth Ave.	
Dec. 2, 1963	FBI (San Antonio) allegation—denied that Ruby and Oswald had been seen together at the Carousel Club.	Doc. 8, Secret Service.
Do	FBI (San Antonio) review the corporate charter of S & R, Inc. (Earl Ruby is a director).	Do.
Dec. 3, 1963	FBI (San Antonio) notes that Charles T. Mitchell, Jr. is on friendly terms with Ruby and has furnished background information.	Do.
Do	FBI (San Antonio) obtained information that Ruby was a member of a hunting party on ranch of Buck Shear, Nov. 16, 1963; it was discounted.	Do.
Do	M/R Houston witness identifies J. Ruby as having been in Houston on Nov. 21, 1963.	Do.
Do	FBI (Oklahoma City) notes that John G. Monohan provided information that Oswald and Ruby had been seen together in an unidentified restaurant.	Do
Dec. 4, 1963	M/R (Los Angeles) Harry Hall (Terminal Island Federal Reformatory inmate) furnishes background information on Ruby.	Do.
Do	M/R Ferd Kaufman reports on conversations with Ruby on Nov. 22, 1963.	Do.
Dec. 5, 1963	M/R (Dallas) Ruby is reported to be a Communist sympathizer.	Do.
Do	O/M Detroit from Dallas—Eva Grant (Ruby's sister) provides information about photographs of Kennedy's wounds.	Do.
Dec. 6, 1963	M/R (Dallas) Investigation discloses Ruby was in Dallas on Nov. 21, 1963.	Do.
Do	Ruby is interviewed about possible involvement in a narcotics case; Eva Grant is also interviewed.	Do.
Do	Earl Ruby interviewed about photographs showing Kennedy head wounds.	Do.
Dec. 7, 1963	M/R (Dallas) Interview with George Senator (roommate) about Ruby's activities and personality.	Do.
Dec. 9, 1963	M/R (Dallas) No evidence that Ruby and Oswald associated at the Dallas YMCA.	Do.
Dec. 12, 1963	\$3,169 seized from Ruby by the IRS.	Do.
Dec. 14, 1963	M/R (Houston) Information was received that Ruby was at the State's district attorney office, Dallas, 3 p.m., Nov. 21.	Do.
Dec. 16, 1963	M/R (Oklahoma City) Inf. was interviewed about Ruby's status as a Communist—no information of value was obtained.	Do.
Dec. 18, 1963	M/R—Habeas corpus writ for Ruby, Nov. 24, 1963.	Do.
Dec. 19, 1963	M/R WFO—Earl Ruby was alleged to have come to Washington, D.C., heavily armed.	Do.
Dec. 20, 1963	State (cable)—Allegation that Ruby may have visited Panama and Colombia.	Do.
Dec. 21, 1963	M/R (Dallas). Whereabouts of J. Ruby between 3 and 4 p.m., Nov. 21.	Do.
Dec. 27, 1963	State (cable)—Unable to confirm Ruby visit to Colombia.	Do.
Dec. 30, 1963	M/R (Houston) Ruby determined to have been in Dallas, mid-afternoon, Nov. 21.	Do.
December 1963	Robert Larkin is managing the club, Montmartre, 206 Browder	Vol. 25, p. 289.
July 1964	Jack Howard (a.k.a. Israel Horowitz), operator of Show Time, which has moved about July 1, 1964, from 1108 West Lawrence to 6344 North Broadway in Chicago (BR 4-7250) acknowledged that he knows Jack Ruby as just a "passing acquaintance" and refused to be interviewed regarding Ruby.	CE 3151.

¹ Hoover letter does not state Flynn was the agent who asked Ruby to be an informant. Ruby was contacted by an agent of the Dallas office on Mar. 11, 1959, because of his job as a nightclub operator. He might have information on criminal element. He expressed willingness to furnish information. He was contacted on Apr. 28, June 5, 18, July 7, 21, Aug. 6, 31, Oct. 2, 1959. He furnished no information and further contacts were discontinued.

(1367) November 22-24, 1963.

FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 22, 1963

1. Ruby says he awoke at about 9:30 a.m. (12/21)
2. "I believe I got downtown there at 10:30 or 11 a.m. that morning." (5 H 183)
3. Ruby says he went to the offices of the Dallas Morning News and talked to two women there; he may have given them a bottle of food supplement. Ruby says this happened at about 10:50 a.m. (12/21)
4. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he went to Tony Zoppi's office, but Zoppi was not there, so he looked over a brochure about Bill deMar. (12/21)
(b) At 11 a.m. Ruby "went to Tony Zoppi's office to pick up Weimar (sic) brochure." (RN)

(c) "So I went down there Friday morning to Tony Zoppi's office, and they said he went to New Orleans for a couple of days. I picked up the brochure . . . And I took the brochure and then went into the main room where we compose our ads . . . And I remained there for awhile. I started to write the copy of my ad." (5 H 183)

5. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he went to John Newman's office, and a Mr. Connors came in, and they talked for awhile. (12/21)

(b) At 11:10 a.m., Ruby "talked to salesman about the owner of the Castaway Club." (RN)

(c) "Now I go back to the same fellow that wanted me to come over to the club when we were having dinner on Mockingbird at the Egyptian Lounge. I came to the desk and I wanted to apologize and explain why I didn't accept his invitation last night. I wanted to explain, and that took about 20 or 25 minutes." (5 H 183) (Connors spoke to Ruby Thursday night when he and Ralph Paul were having dinner at the Egyptian.)

6. (a) Ruby tells the FBI, Newman came in the office, and Ruby completed his ads. (12/21)

(b) At 12 noon, Ruby "saw John Newman at the News talked to him for a few minutes." (RN)

(c) "Well, John Newman comes in, and evidently he took it for granted I finished my ad." (5 H 184)

7. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that people began running around, and somebody said Governor Connally had been shot, then a Secret Service agent, and then President Kennedy. (12/21)

(b) "Then I saw different people running back and forth, and went to watch the television set, and then heard the tragic news." (RN)

(c) "I think it was 12 or 15 minutes after 12, I don't recall what, but John Newman said someone had been shot." (5 H 184)

8. At 12:30 p.m., President Kennedy is shot.

9. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he called Eva Grant, told her about the shooting, and said he would be at her house as soon as he could. (12/21)

(b) "I called Eva at home and she was hysterical. John was standing nearby and knew Eva was crying so put receiver to John's ear." (RN)

(c) "I called my sister at home. She was carried away terribly bad. And John Newman happened to be there." (5 H 185)

10. (a) "I called Chicago, spoke to Eileen." (RN) (Eileen refers to Mrs. Eileen Kaminsky, Ruby's sister.)

(Note: Ruby is probably confusing the times, as phone records show calls to Chicago later in the afternoon. This statement does not show up in the other Ruby narratives, either.)

11. (a) "Then I called Andy at the club and told him I would be there in a little while." (RN)

(b) "I could have called my colored boy, Andy, down at the club. I could have—I don't know who else I would have called, but I could have, because it is so long now since my mind is very much warped now." (5 H 185) (Andy is Andrew Armstrong.)

(c) Armstrong places this call at about 12:45 p.m. (CE 2275)

12. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he left the Morning News and drove to the Carousel. (12/21)

(b) "[I] left the News and drove back to the club." (RN)

(c) "I left the room. I may have left out a few things . . . I left the building and I went down and I got my car, and I couldn't stop crying . . . and I went to the club." (5 H 185)

(d) Ruby was seen at the club at approximately 1:30 p.m. (Ruby FBI files, serial 658, p. 150)

(Note: Seth Kantor claims that he saw Ruby at Parkland Hospital at about 1:30 p.m. [CR 360, p. 131; Who Was Jack Ruby.] Wilma Tui claims she saw Ruby at Parkland at approximately 1:30 p.m. (CE 2290) Ruby consistently denies this. [12/21; 5 H 207; 14 H 563])

(e) Armstrong places this at about 1:45 or 1:50 p.m. (CE 2275)

13. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that he told Armstrong (at the club) to call everyone and let them know the clubs were closing. (12/21)

(b) "[I] told Andy to call everyone that we wouldn't open tonight. Larry was there also." (RN) (Larry is Larry Crafard.)

(c) "I told Andy, I said, 'Call everyone and tell them we are not opening.'" (5 H 185)

14. (a) "We have a little girl in Fort Worth. I wanted to make sure he called her." (5 H 185) (Ruby is referring to Karen Bennett Carlin (Little Lynn).)

(b) A call was made from the Carousel to the Carlin number at 1:45. (PR)

15. (a) "And a fellow by the name of Bill called and wanted to know if we were open." (5 H 185)

16. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that he remembers getting a call from Kathy Kay. (12/21)

(b) "And Kathy Kay called, and I said, 'Definitely not.'" (5 H 185) (Kathy Kay is Kay Coleman, a Carousel dancer.)

17. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he called Ralph Paul and told him he was going to close the clubs. (12/21)

(b) "[I] phone Ralph Paul." (RN)

(c) "And I called Ralph Paul, that owns the Bull Pen. He said, 'Jack, being as everyone else is open'—because he knows I was pressed for money—and I said, 'No, Ralph, I can't open.' He said, 'OK, if that is why, that is the way it's got to be.'" (5 H 185)

(d) A 3-minute call was made from the Carousel to the Bull Pen at 1:51 p.m. (PR)

18. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he called a friend, Alice Nichols, and she told him that Neiman-Marcus had closed. (12/21)

(b) "[I] called Alice at her office and left RI 2-6189 for her to call back." (RN)

(c) "So in the meantime, I had gone with Alice Nichols for some time, and I called her on the phone, but she wasn't there, but I left the number on the pay phone for her to return the call, because I didn't want to keep the business phone tied up. And I hadn't spoken to her in maybe 9 months or a year. I don't know what I said to her, not many words, but just what happened." (5 H 185)

(d) See Nichols deposition, (JFK Document 009041).

19. (a) An 8-minute call was made from the Carousel to the Kamin-sky number in Chicago at 2:05 p.m. (PR)

20. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he called Al Gruber and told him he would send a dog to him soon, and started crying when he talked about the assassination. (12/21)

(b) "[I] called Al Gruber in California and apologized for not sending dog, and started to cry and had to hang up." (RN)

(c) "I still remained around the club there * * * I think I made a long-distance call to California * * * He said, 'Yes, we are just watching on television.' And I couldn't carry on more conversation. I said, 'Al, I have to hang up.'" (5 H 185-186)

(d) A 3-minute call was made from the Carousel to the Gruber number at 2:37 p.m. (PR)

21. (a) A call was made from the Carousel to Paul's home number at 2:43 p.m. (PR)

22. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he called Eileen Kaminsky, locating her at his sister Marion Carroll's house. (12/21; 5 H 186)

(b) A 3-minute call was made from the Carousel to the Carroll number in Chicago, time unknown. (PR)

23. (a) Armstrong states that Ruby called Dr. Coleman Jacobson from the Carousel, (JFK Document 004465).

(b) Billy Joe Willis says he talked to Ruby sometime during the afternoon. (CE 2414)

24. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that he called Eva Grant several times during the afternoon. (12/21)

(b) "Then I kept calling my sister Eva, because she wanted me to come be with her * * * And I kept calling her back. 'I will be there.' And so on. But I never did get there until a couple of hours later." (5 H 186)

25. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he called Breck Wall in Galveston. (Note: A long-distance call to Galveston doesn't show up in the phone records. Ruby may be confusing calls on Friday and Saturday.

26. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he called Joe Peterson. (12/21)

(Note: Ruby may be confusing calls on Friday and Saturday.

27. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that somebody brought some merchandise to the club, and Ruby told him to take it back. (12/21)

(b) "Delivery boy from Gibson's came by and I paid for some records and also gave him some cards to take back with him." (RN)

(c) "Then a fellow came over to deliver some merchandise I had ordered over the phone, or Andy ordered. And we said, 'What is the use of purchasing any merchandise of any kind, we are not interested in business.' And I don't recall what I said, but I told him whatever money he received, to keep the change. I am not a philanthropist, but nothing bothered me at the time. I wasn't interested in anything." (5 H 186)

28. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he left the Carousel sometime late that afternoon. (12/21)

(b) "I finally left the club." (5 H 186)

(c) Joy Dale saw Ruby crying at the Carousel at 3 p.m. (Alexander n.b. at p. 84)

(d) Larry Crafard says Ruby left the club at about 3:30 p.m. (CE 2250).

(e) Armstrong stated that Ruby either left the club at 4 p.m. or left at 2:30 p.m. and returned to the club at 4 p.m.

29. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that after he heard of the assassination, he placed signs on the doors of both his clubs to say they were closed. (11/25)

30. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that sometime late that afternoon he left the Carousel and went to the Ritz Delicatessen. (12/21)

(b) At 2:30 p.m., "[I] went to Ritz Delicatessen and bought quite a few to take to Eve (foodstuff)." (RN)

(c) "I went over to the Ritz Delicatessen a block and a half away. Must have bought out the store, for about \$10 worth of delicacies and so on." (5 H 186)

31. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that after he bought the food, he went to Eva's home. (12/21)

(b) "[I] arrived at Eve's house." (RN)

(c) "[I] went out to my sister's and stayed at her apartment." (5 H 186)

(d) Eva Grant stated that Ruby was at her apartment from 5:30 until 7:15 (Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 166), but changed this later to 4:30 until 7:15. (14 H 433)

32. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that Armstrong called him at Eva's with a message, and he spoke to Don Safran three times concerning the closing of the clubs. (12/21)

(b) "[I] received a call from Andy to call Don Safran, I called Don and he asked me if we were going to close... I called Don back immediately and told him we were going to close Friday and Saturday and Sunday... then I called back again and spoke to Mr. Porter and told him to tell Don that I wish he wouldn't tell the other clubs what I was going to do. That let them decide for themselves whether or not they should close." (RN)

(c) "Oh yes, I called Andy. This Andy Armstrong called me and said, 'Don Safran wants you to call him.'" (5 H 186; Ruby continued with narrative of three calls.)

(d) Safran says he got the three Ruby calls between 2:30 and 3:15 p.m. (CE 2273)

33. (a) "I called the Morning News twice and the composing room, and had them to change my ad." (RN)

(b) "Then I called the Morning News and I wanted to definitely make sure to change a copy of my ad to 'Closed Friday, Saturday, and Sunday,' something to that effect. And it was a little late in the afternoon, but he said, 'we will try to get the copy in.'" (5 H 186)

34. (a) "I called Dr. Jacobson about going to the synagogue and asked what time services would be." (RN)

(b) "I called Coleman Jacobson and asked him what time services are tonight and he said he didn't know." (5 H 187)

(c) Dr. Jacobson said Ruby called him at approximately 4 or 5 p.m. (CE 2242) (Ruby tells the FBI that he made this call from his apartment (12/21), rather than from Eva's apartment.)

35. (a) "Also I called the synagogue to inquire the time of the services." (RN)

(b) "And I called the Congregation Shearith Israel and asked the girl, and she said, 'Regular services at 8.'" (5 H 187)

36. (a) "I lie down and take a nap. I wake about 7 or 7:30." (5 H 187)

37. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he left Eva's apartment at about 7 or 8 and drove to his apartment to get dressed for synagogue. (12/21)

(b) At 7:30, "Then had gone home to dress and go to the services." (RN)

(c) "And about 7:30 I went to my apartment. I don't know if I went downtown to the club. I know I went to my apartment—either to the club or to the apartment." (5 H 187)

(d) Eva Grant stated that Ruby left her apartment at 7:15 (see #31), and that he went to Dealey Plaza after leaving her apartment, was there for a while, and did not get to his apartment until much later. (14 H 433)

38. (a) Ruby is seen on the third floor of Dallas police headquarters at approximately 4 or 4:30 p.m. (CR 105, p. 324; CE 2255)

(b) Ruby is seen at 1322 Commerce (shoeshine stand) at 5:30 p.m. (Alex. n.b. at p. 313)

(c) Ruby is seen at the DPD headquarters by John Rutledge (DMN) before 6 p.m. (CE 2249, p. 14)

(d) Ruby is seen at the DPD between 5:30 and 7:30 p.m. (CE 2254)

39. (a) Ruby is seen at police headquarters at approximately 6:30 p.m. by Detective Eberhardt. (Ruby denies this.) (14 H 553)

40. (a) Ruby called Clifford Wright at the Morning News at 7 p.m. (CR 105, p. 324; CE 2262)

41. "And I changed, showered and shaved, and think I drove—and as I drove down, there is a certain Thornton Freeway, and I saw the clubs were still open going full blast, a couple of clubs there." (5 H 187)

42. (a) A 3-minute call was made by Ralph Paul to the Carousel at 7:19 p.m. (PR) Andy Armstrong was not at the Carousel at that time. (13 H 335)

(b) At about 7:30 p.m., Ruby either called Crafard at the club or stopped in personally. (CE 2250)

43. At 8:30 p.m., synagogue services began.

44. (a) Ruby made a call during the evening to Cecil Hamlin. (CR 105, p. 324)

45. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that he had to give Little Lynn \$5 sometime on Friday night. (12/21) This was accomplished with the help of a parking lot attendant. N.B. Attendant says this occurred Saturday night.

(b) Synagogue services ended at 9:50 p.m. (CE 2281)

46. (a) A 3-minute call was made from Ruby's apartment to the Bull Pen at 8:48 p.m. (PR)

47. At 9 p.m., Ruby again called Clifford Wright (CR 105, p. 324; CE 2262)

48. A 7-minute call was made from Ruby's apartment to the Carroll number in Chicago at 9:02 p.m. (PR)

49. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he went to the synagogue for prayer and heard Rabbi Silverman say that this tragic event should make us all better people. (11/25)

(b) Ruby tells the FBI he arrived at the synagogue at about 10 or 10:30 p.m. (12/21)

(c) "[I] stayed for services and said greetings to Rabbi and talked about Eve." At 9:30 p.m., "Then went into reception room and had some refreshments and said hello Joe Coleman, and Elaine." (RN)

(d) "Anyway, I went out to the synagogue and I went through the line and I spoke to Rabbi Silverman, and I thanked him for going to visit my sister at the hospital... Then he had a confirmation—this

is the night prior to the confirmation. They serve little delicacies. So in spite of the fact of the mood I was in, I strolled into the place, and I think I had a little glass of punch. Nothing intoxicating, just a little punch they serve there. I didn't speak to anyone. One girl, Leona, said, 'Hello Jack,' and I wasn't in a conversational mood whatsoever." (5 H 187)

(e) Eva Grant stated that Ruby did not get to the synagogue until the services were almost over (probably about 10 p.m.) (14 H 433)

50. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he went to a deli and had sandwiches made. (11/25)

(b) Ruby tells the FBI that after services, he drove downtown, passing by the Club Bali Hai (open) and Gay Life Club (closed), and then went to Phil's Delicatessen and talked to the owner, Phil Miller. (12/21)

(c) At 11:15 p.m., "From there went to Phil's Delicatessen and told counterman to make up sandwiches." (RN)

(d) "I left the club—I left the synagogue and I drove by the Bali-Hai Restaurant. I noticed they were open. I took recognition of that. I drove by another club called the Gay Nineties and they were closed . . . I stopped at the delicatessen called Phil's on Oak Lawn Avenue and suddenly I decided—I told the clerk there I wanted him to make some real good sandwiches, about 10 or 12, and he had already started on the sandwiches and I got on the phone." (5 H 187)

(e) The counterman phones Ruby at about 10 p.m. (Alexander n.b. p. 208)

(f) Few customers are at the deli place when Ruby was there earlier (e.g. 8:30 or 9 p.m.) (CE 2277-2279)

51. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that he called Detective Sims at the Homicide and Robbery Bureau of the DPD and offered sandwiches. Sims told Ruby they had all eaten already. (11/25)

(b) Ruby tells the FBI he called Sims at Homicide to offer sandwiches and was told that they were winding things up and did not need the food. (12/21)

(c) "[I] called Sims of Homicide, if he wanted sandwiches, and he said they were winding everything up, and was going to tell the boys about my thoughts for them." (RN)

(d) "I called an officer by the name of Sims and I said, 'Sims, I hear you guys are working' and so on. I said, 'I want to bring some sandwiches.' And he said, 'Jack, we wound up our work already. We wound up what we were doing. We are finished what we are doing. I will tell the boys about your thoughtfulness, and I will thank them for you.'" (5 H 187)

52. Eva Grant stated that Ruby called her from the deli. (14 H 434)

53. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that he then decided to take the sandwiches to KLIF. (12/21)

(b) "Then [I] wanted to find phone numbers for KLIF, because I wanted to bring sandwiches there." Ruby says this occurs at 11:30 p.m. (RN)

(c) "So before going down to the police station, I try to call KLIF but can't get their number. I wanted to bring the sandwiches to KLIF so they would have the sandwiches, since they already started to make them up." (5 H 187)

54. "[I] looked through my clothing and every place I could think of but couldn't find Russ' number. Tried to look for Russ Knight's number but couldn't find it. Then called information, but somehow couldn't remember Russ' real name. However, I dialed for information and tried anyway, and mentioned his name as Roberts and that he lived on Northwest Highway, but she couldn't help me." (RN)

55. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he called Gordon McLendon's home to get the number for KLIF, and McLendon's daughter gave him a number and told Ruby that Mrs. McLendon had already sent food to the station. (12/21)

(b) "Then I decided to call the Gordon McLendon home, and asked a young lady if anyone else was at home, and told her my name, but she said there wasn't anyone else at home, and I asked her name, and I think she said Christine, and told her I wanted to bring sandwiches to the station and she could get me the number, and she said her mother already had brought some food, then she left and gave me a Riverside number which was discontinued. I had made so many calls that the woman behind the counter asked me if I would like to use the business phone, but I told her I was through." (RN)

(c) "But in the meantime, I called Gordon McLendon's home, because I know he lives near the synagogue out there, and I got a little girl on the phone, and I knew they had children, and I asked for the number for KLIF . . . I called that number, as I am repeating myself. There was no such number. It was an obsolete number." (5 H 188)

56. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he walked over to police headquarters to find someone who could give him the KLIF number. (11/25)

(b) Ruby tells the FBI that he drove downtown, parked across from City Hall, and tried to find some KLIF newsmen at headquarters. Ruby told an officer he was looking for Joe Long and was let in. He had Long paged but there was no response. (12/21)

(c) "[I] drove down to the station to look for Joe Long to try to find the number so I could get into the radio station, parked car with dog on corner of Harvard and Commerce, and thought I would run up for a minute just to get number."

At 12 midnight, "Take the elevator to 2nd or 3rd floor and asked policeman if he knew Joe Long from KLIF, and he let me go by. Ran into some officers I knew, and he had asked a police officer if he could help me, and he called out quite loudly through the hall, but no answer to the page. At different intervals I would spot check and ask someone if they were Joe Long." (RN)

(d) "I drove down to Commerce and Harvard and parked my car with my dog—incidentally, I always have my dog with me—on the lot there, left the sandwiches in the car, went into the building of the police station, took the elevator up to the second floor, and there was a police officer there. This is the first time I ever entered the building, gentlemen. The first time of that Friday. This time it must have been about—I mean the time, the time of my entering the building, I guess, was approximately 11:15 p.m. The officer was there and I said, 'Where is Joe Long?' I said, 'Can I go and look for him?' Evidently I took a little domineering part about me, and I was able to be admitted. I asked different reporters and various personalities there, 'Are you Joe Long?' and I couldn't locate him. I recognized a couple of police

officers, Cal Jones and a few others, and I said 'hello' to them. And I am still looking for Joe Long, but I am carried away with the excitement of history." (5 H 188)

57. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he saw officers escorting Oswald down the hall to an assembly room, and then back down the hall and upstairs. (11/25)

(b) Ruby tells the FBI that Fritz came out of an office with Oswald, then went back into the office, and then Ruby went down to the assembly room, and he saw Oswald there, although he couldn't hear what Oswald was saying during his interview. (12/21)

(c) "Then as I was standing in the hallway they brought the prisoner (Oswald) out, that was the first time I had ever seen him. I don't recall if he was with Captain Fritz or Chief Curry or both. Then the reporters shouted if there was a better place they would gather so as to have room for all the reporters. The authorities said they would go down to the assembly room in the basement, and that is where I had gone too. They brought the prisoner out and he mumbled something unintelligible and it wasn't before they had taken him back again." (RN)

(d) "And one fellow then—I am in the hallway there—there is a narrow hallway, and I don't recall if Captain Fritz or Chief Curry brings the prisoner out, and I am standing about 2 or 3 feet away from him. They said, 'Well, let's go down to the assembly room downstairs.' I don't know what transpired in between from the time that I had the officer page Joe Long up to the time I was standing about 3 feet from Oswald. All the things—I don't recall if I am telling you everything that happened from that time, from the time I entered the building to the time I went down to the assembly room. I went down to the assembly room in the basement. I felt perfectly free walking in there. No one asked me or anything. I got up on a little table there where I knew I wasn't blocking anyone's view, because there was an abutment sticking out, and I had my back to the abutment, and I was standing there. Then they brought the prisoner out and various questions were being shouted." (5 H 187-188)

58. "And they questioned Henry Wade, 'What organization did he belong to,' or something. And if I recall, I think Henry Wade answered 'Free Cuba.' And I corrected Henry Wade, because listening to the radio or KLIF, it stood out in my mind that it was 'Fair Play Cuba.' There is a difference. So he said, 'Oh yes, Fair Play Cuba,' and he corrected that. I don't know how long we remained there. There was a lot of questions thrown back and forth, and this District Attorney Henry Wade was answering them the best he could. We left out in the hallway, and I saw Henry Wade standing there, and I went over to him and said, 'Henry, I want you to know I was the one that corrected you.' I think it is a childish thing, but I met Henry Wade sometime back, and I knew he would recognize me." (5 H 189).

59. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he got the number for KLIF from a KBOX employee, and he called the number and eventually set up a telephone interview with Wade. (12/21)

(b) "Then everyone left the room, and two fellows walked by as I was walking out of the room, one I had recognized who had worked at a service station across from the Vegas Club, but I asked the other

fellow if he was Joe Long, and he asked why, and I said I had some sandwiches to bring to KLIF, and I couldn't get in, unless I had the right phone number and he said we are from KBOX what about them, and I said next time, and he did give me the number, and I spoke to the other fellow for a minute and was surprised he was working for radio, I believe his name is Sam.

"I went around the desk and dialed the number, and spoke to some disc jockey by the name of Ken and I told him. I had sandwiches for the boys. * * * but then I suddenly said you would like to talk to Henry Wade and to have his tape ready, and he became very excited and said definitely yes. Wade was on the phone talking to New York I believe, to another radio station so I surely thought he wouldn't object to talking to this other disk jockey, and I shouted to Mr. Wade just as he was about to hang up the receiver, or perhaps they were waiting for someone to come to the phone, and I did get him to leave and he did talk to this fellow, when they had finished I got on the phone again and he was thrilled and didn't know how to thank me enough, and said if I would leave immediately they would leave the door open for me." (RN)

(c) "And it so happened I found out Jerry Cunkle and Sam Pease, I found out they were the names, so I did get the number, because these fellows work for a rival radio station, and he gave me the number of KLIF. So I called one of the boys at KLIF and I said to them, 'I have sandwiches for you. I want to get over there.' I said, 'By the way, I see Henry Wade talking on the phone to someone. Do you want me to get him over here?' And he said, 'Yes, do that.' That is when everyone was beckoning Henry Wade, and I called him over and he talked on the phone to this boy. And after he finished, I didn't even tell him what station it was. I said, 'Here is somebody that wants to talk to you.' And I felt he wouldn't turn it down. And this fellow was very much elated that I brought him over there. And I said, 'Now will you let me in?' He said, 'I will only leave the door open 5 minutes.' That was after the conversation was finished with Henry Wade." (5 H 189-190).

60. (a) "As I was leaving and walked up one flight of stairs I saw Russ Knight talking to someone and he seemed to be asking for information. What he was asking was where the assembly room was, and then he saw me, and I immediately told him that I got an interview with Henry Wade for his station and replied that is what he come for, and I said follow me, and taken him to Henry Wade and shouted here is Russ Knight, Henry, and he answered 'Oh! The Weird Beard!'" (RN)

(b) "I got ready to leave the building and I got up to the next floor and there was Henry Wade sitting there. And I said, 'Henry, this is Russ Knight.' And I left him there with Henry Wade, and I went to my car and drove over to KLIF, which is a block away from there." (5 H 190)

61. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that the door was locked at KLIF and he waited for 10 or 15 minutes and Knight arrived and they went in together. (12/21)

(b) "Then I left and drove over to KLIF but the door was closed, because I had taken too much time getting there. Waited for Russ for about 15 minutes and we both had gone up, he was so happy for what

I had done that he definitely was going to tell Gordon McLendon what I had accomplished." (RN)

(c) "And it was a little chilly that night, as I recall, but by bringing Russ Knight over to Henry Wade, I delayed too long to get to KLIF, and I had to wait 15 minutes until Russ Knight came from finishing his interview with Henry Wade. I had the sandwiches with me and some soda pop and various things, and Russ Knight opened the door and we went upstairs." (5 H 190)

(Note: Ruby tells the FBI that after leaving headquarters he returned home, watched TV, and read the papers.) (11/25)

62. (a) "We all started in on the sandwiches and soft drinks, and they certainly enjoyed them. We talked about a number of things." (RN)

(b) "I remained at KLIF from that moment on, from the time I got into the building, with Russ Knight. We talked about various things . . . I remained there until about 2:00 a.m. and we all partook of the sandwiches and had a feast there." (5 H 190)

63. (a) "I left the building. I drove—I was going to go toward the Times Herald Building, because as a result * * *. As I was driving toward the Times Herald with the intention of doing these things, I heard someone honk a horn very loudly, and I stopped. There was a police officer sitting in a car. He was sitting with this young lady that works in my club, Kathy Kay, and they were very much carried away. And I was carried away; and he had a few beers. I didn't tell you this part because at the time I thought a lot of Harry Carlson as a police officer, and either it slipped my mind in telling this, or it was more or less a reason for leaving it out, because I felt I didn't want to involve them in anything because it was supposed to be a secret that he was going with this young lady. He had marital problems.

"I don't know if that is why I didn't tell you that. Anyway, I did leave it out. His name is Harry Carlson. Her name is Kathy Kay. And they talked and they carried on, and they thought I was the greatest guy in the world, and he stated they should cut this guy into ribbons, and so on. And she said, 'Well, if he was in England, they would drag him through the streets and would have hung him.' I forget what she said. I left them after a long delay. They kept me from leaving. They were constantly talking and were in a pretty dramatic mood. They were crying and carrying on." (5 H 191)

(Note: The officer's name is Harry Olsen and this is the only time Ruby mentions this meeting in any of his statements. See testimony and statements of Olsen and Kay Coleman for more details.)

64. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he left KLIF at about 3:00 a.m. and went to the Times Herald building and talked to Pat Godash and gave him a twist board and got his ad taken care of. (12/21)

(b) "Went to the Times Herald to bring a twist board I had promised to Pat Godash for some time. Went to composing room and demonstrated board, a few of printers gathered and they enjoyed my agile way of doing it . . . Told Pat to put in my ad that I was closing." (RN)

(c) "This—I imagine, is—I left the KLIF at 2:00 a.m. and I spent an hour with the officer and his girl friend, so it must have been about 3:15 approximately. No, it wasn't. When you are not concerned with time, it could have been 4:00? * * * I am up there in the composing room talking to a guy by the name of Pat Godash. He was so elated

that I brought him this twist board, and I had it sealed in a polyethylene bag but he wanted to see how it is demonstrated, how it was worked. Then he placed the ad in, and if I recall, I requested from Pat to put a black border around to show that the ad was in mourning, or something, because we were, everything was in mourning." (5 H 193-194)

(d) Times Herald employees place Ruby's visit there at 3:45-4:00 a.m. (CR 105, p. 325)

65. "I had taken the elevator down and I spoke to the night watchman at the door for a few minutes." (RN)

66. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that he went home and awakened Senator. (12/21)

(b) "Got in my car and drove home, and then awakened George, and he said he had seen my ads in the paper that I was closing for 3 days, and we talked about the tragedy, and he was heartbroken, too!" (RN)

67. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he called Larry (Crafard) at the club and asked him if he knew how to operate a Polaroid camera. (12/21)

(b) At 3:30, "I made him get out of bed, and told him I wanted him to go with me, and called Larry at the club, got him out of bed and asked him if he knew how to work a Polaroid camera, and he said yes, I told him to be down in the garage in 10 minutes with the camera and bring plenty of film and bulbs." (RN)

68. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he and Senator picked up Crafard at about 4:00 or 5:00 a.m. (12/21)

(b) "George and I got to the garage and he wasn't there, and I became impatient thinking he may have gone back to bed again, and had night man call him, and he said he would be right down." (RN)

69. (a) Ruby tells the FBI they went out and took pictures of the Impeach Earl Warren billboard. (12/21)

(b) At 4:00, "We drove to E. Ross and Expressway and took photos of a billboard." (RN)

70. (a) Ruby tells the FBI they went to a post office to check on the identity of the billboard's backer. (12/21)

(b) "We had taken three snapshots of same, then stopped at post office asked man how does it happen that they give a box to person placing an ad of that sort in the newspaper. He said he didn't have a thing to do with it. He went and checked again and said there was a person and that is all he could answer me. I went to look at the amount of mail in Box 1792, and tried to make certain I would remember if the contents would be removed the next time I'd stop by. George was with me, and Larry was sitting in the car." (RN)

71. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that they went to the coffee shop at the Southland Hotel, and Ruby talked to the owner for a few minutes and Ruby couldn't eat but had some juice. (12/21)

(b) "From there we had gone to Habb's Coffee Shop in the Southland Hotel, they had some coffee and I had some juice. I spoke to the owner for about a minute. I don't recall what I had said to him, perhaps about hunting." (RN)

72. Ruby tells the FBI they left the coffee shop and he dropped Larry Crafard off at the Carousel at about 6 a.m. (12/21)

73. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that he and Senator returned to the apartment and went to bed. (12/21)

(b) "However, when I got back to the apartment I decided I would go to bed." (RN)

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74. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that at about 8:30 a.m. Larry Crafard called him and asked what kind of dog food he wanted. (12/21)

(b) "It wasn't long before I got a phone call and it was Larry, and I asked him what did he want very angrily, and he wanted to know what kind of dog food he should buy, then I asked him what time it was, and when he said 8:30 a.m. I bawled the heck out of him for getting me up at this early hour forgetting that I mentioned that I wasn't going to bed, and then hung up on him." (RN)

75. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he got up at 11 or 11:30 a.m. (12/21)

(b) George Senator stated that Ruby awoke shortly after 10 a.m. (14 H 224)

76. (a) At 11 a.m., "That same morning I phoned Andy or he may have called me and he said that Larry had left." (RN)

(b) Stanley Kaufman said Ruby called him Saturday morning. (CE 1816)

77. (a) "That same morning I think George also stayed in the apartment and watched television. Then I watched on television a memorial given by some synagogue and a Rabbi Seligman of New York for Sabbath services in honor of the late President Kennedy." (RN)

(b) "Saturday I watched Rabbi Seligman. He went ahead and eulogized that here is a man that fought in every battle, went to every country, and had to come back to his own country to be shot in the back." (5 H 198)

(c) Senator states he and Ruby fixed breakfast and watched TV during morning. (CE 1810)

(Note: Ruby tells the FBI that he got up, got dressed, and left the apartment.) (12/21)

Eva Grant stated that Ruby was at her apartment Saturday morning. (Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 167)

P. Labro (media) says he saw Ruby on the 3rd floor of the DPO at about 12. (CE 2276)

78. (a) "I really don't know what time I left the apartment, and Andy said that he phoned me or I phoned him." (RN)

(b) Armstrong said that this call took place at about 1 p.m. (— H —)

79. (a) "I really don't know what time I left the apartment." (RN)

(b) Witness states he saw Ruby outside his apartment driving out his driveway at approximately 1 or 1:30. (CE 2330)

80. (a) "I drove towards town and either had gone to the club first or had gone to look at the wreaths?" (RN)

(b) Ruby was seen between 1:30 and 2 at the parking garage near the club. (serial 634, p. 680, CE 2341)

81. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that on Saturday morning he drove to the spot where the President was killed and spent an hour there and talked to Officer Chaney for some time. (11/25)

(b) Ruby tells the FBI that after he left his apartment at 11 or 11:30 he stopped to look at the wreaths and spoke to Officer Chaney for a few minutes, and went up the street and met Wes Wise and talked to him for a few minutes. (12/21)

(c) "I pulled my car north on Hudson Street past Elm Street to park my car, there was a policeman on that intersection guiding the heavy

traffic, and I walked down Elm Street toward the underpass and saw Officer Chaney there, I've known him for many years, and had asked him which one of the windows was used and he pointed or described it to me. We talked for a few minutes and then I couldn't talk anymore and had to walk off because I was choking and holding my tears back . . . Saw the wreaths on the Plaza and started to cry again. Crossed over the other side of Houston Street and walked north to cross over Elm. As I reached the other side of Elm and about 50 feet from the corner I ran into Wes Wise parked in a KRLD news car, and stopped to talk and I mentioned that I get a scoop for KLIF and I said it was just a little something that happened, and didn't talk more about it." (RN)

(d) Wes Wise said he saw Ruby around the TSBD at about 3 p.m. (CE 2249, p. 35 CE 3039)

Officer Hachness said he saw Ruby at Elm and Houston about 2:30 or 3 p.m. (CE 2249, p. 7.)

(e) Officer Chaney says he saw Ruby between 3 and 4 p.m. (CE 2249, p. 9) ; or at about 3:30 p.m. (CE 2324)

(f) Garment Hallmark spoke to Ruby at the parking lot near Commerce at 3 p.m. (Alexander n.b. p. 275)

82. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he went home after visiting Dealey Plaza and watched TV and read the papers. (11/25)

(b) Ruby tells the FBI he went home and then went to Sol's Turf Bar later in the afternoon, where he talked to his accountant, Abe Kleinman, and to a "Bellochio" about the assassination and the billboard. Ruby says he called Stanley Kaufman from the bar, that he was there about 45 minutes, and he left sometime between 3:00 and 4:00. (12/21)

(c) At 3:00, "Got into my car and must have circled back either to the club first or had gone to Sol's Turf Lounge. I had gone there to look up my accountant, Abe Kleinman, went in and heard a lot of comment about the big ad in the news, and they were complaining why a newspaper would take such an ad. Mr. Kleinman was there and a jewelry designer by the name of Bellochio. It became quite a discussion, and they heard Bellochio say that he is leaving Dallas and was very emphatic about it, that his mind was made. I jumped all over him telling him that Dallas was good enough for him when he was making his living here, and now he wants to quit and run. I kept repeating don't say that because you will start something we won't be able to stop." (RN)

(d) Witnesses saw Ruby at the bar at about 1:30 p.m. (CR 105, p. 325)

83. Various persons stated that they saw Ruby at DPD headquarters sometime during the afternoon. (CR 105, p. 326)

84. "From there (Sol's Turf Bar) went to sister Val's (Eve's) apartment * * * Then I told Eve I was tired after watching television for awhile and took the phone with me to her bedroom and called Russ Knight * * * Then I must have called Stanley Kaufman and also told him about the photos. * * *" (RN)

(Note: Ruby tells the FBI that after he left the bar he may have gone to see his tailor, then to the Carousel, then to his apartment, with no mention of going to Eva Grant's apartment.) (12/21)

85. (a) "Then I think I had taken a nap." (RN)

(b) Eva Grant stated that Ruby left her apartment after the call to Kaufman, returned at 3:30 or 4:00, and left again at about 8:00 p.m. (14 H 434; Ruby FBI files serial 634, pp. 167-168)

(c) Ruby was seen at Miller's shoeshine shop (1322 Commerce) at 5:30 p.m. (Alex., n.b. p. 313)

86. Bob Larkin says that he saw Ruby at the corner of Browder and Commerce Streets at about 5:30 p.m. and spoke to him for 5 or 10 minutes. (CE 2329)

87. (a) "Then had gone down to the club, and Andy was cleaning, and he thought he was going to get off early, and I insisted that he thought he was going to get off earlier, and I insisted that he will have to stay until 9 p.m. and gave him an ultimatum that it would have to be that way. I may have called Ralph and told him we were closing." (RN)

(Note: Ruby tells the FBI he gave this ultimatum to Armstrong over the phone at about 6 p.m.) (12/21)

(b) Armstrong stated that Ruby was at the Carousel between 6 and 7 p.m. and only stayed a short time. (— H —)

88. (a) "I called the Adolphus Hotel and asked for Joe Peterson; they said he left town for 3 days, they gave me the phone number in Galveston and I called and talked to Joe or Brek and told them I had closed for 3 days and they said they also wanted to get away." (RN)

(Note: See items 25 and 26; Ruby may be confusing calls on Friday and Saturday.)

89. (a) At 8, "Had gone back to my apartment and showered and shaved." (RN)

90. (a) "Phoned Andy and told him about the new girl and to go over and catch the show over at the Colony Club, and to see about the audition show and I would give them their money back." (RN)

(b) Armstrong places a call at 9 p.m. (Alexander, n.b. p. 82)

91. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he called a friend, Thomas O'Grady, formerly with the DPD. (11/25)

(b) O'Grady states this call took place at about 8:30 p.m. (CE 2325)

92. Billy Don Williams says he called the Carousel and spoke to Ruby between 9 and 10. (sev. 1925) (cf. CE 1527)

93. Ruby was seen near the Hall Diner between 9 and 10. (CR 105, p. 326)

94. Ruby was sighted at DPD headquarters sometime during the evening. (Alexander, p. 173) (CR 105, p. 326)

95. (a) At 10:20, "Phoned Eve and asked her if she was watching television." (RN)

96. Senator said Ruby was at his apartment when he returned at about 10:30 p.m. (CE 1810)

97. (a) Ruby called Lawrence Meyers at his Dallas Cabana room between 10 and 10:30 and they spoke for 10 to 15 minutes. (— H — (Meyers))

(b) Ruby calls parking lot attendant H. Reeves at about 10:30 p.m. (CE 2287)

98. (a) A 9-minute phone call was made from Ruby's apartment to the Bull Pen at 10:44 p.m. (PR)

(Note: This is probably the controversial call wherein Paul states "Are you crazy?" to Ruby.)

(b) Ruby stops at Nichols Garage (Commerce Street) at 10:50 or 11 p.m. to reimburse the attendant \$5. (CE 2287)

99. A 1-minute call is made from the Carousel to the Bull Pen at 11:18 p.m.

100. A 2-minute call is made from the Carousel to the Bull Pen at 11:36 p.m. (PR)

101. A 2-minute call is made from the Carousel to Bill Ray Wilson at the Galveston number of Thomas McKenna at 11:44 p.m. (PR; Cr 360, p. 133)

102. A 1-minute call is made from the Carousel to Paul's home number at 11:47 p.m. (PR)

103. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he left his apartment at 11 p.m. and went to the Pago Club. (12/21)

(b) At 10:30, "Drove to town and drove out to Bob Norton at the Pago Club." (RN)

(c) Ruby was seen at the Pago Club at about midnight. (Ruby FBI files serial 658, p. 100; CE 2337)

104. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that at the club he had a Coke and spoke to the manager, Bob Norton.

(b) "A girl came over and asked me what I would like and I ordered a Coke but didn't feel like drinking it, I sat for about 15 or 20 minutes and didn't want anyone to recognize me, because I didn't want to explain to anyone why, if I didn't want to dance or to have a drink. I sort sat in a shell and didn't want to be recognized. Bob Norton came over and apologized saying he didn't know I was there or he would have been there sooner . . . He gave me \$25 and I asked him for what, and he explained and I refused to take it, but he insisted." (RN)

(c) "Then that Saturday night, I didn't do anything but visit a club over here and had a Coca-Cola, because I was sort of depressed. A fellow that owns the Pago Club, Bob Norton, and he knew something was wrong with me in the certain mood I was in." (5 H 198)

(Note: Norton says he gave Ruby \$50.) (CE 2836)

105. (a) "Said good-nite and drove downtown and pulled into the garage, asked the attendant something and then drove to my apartment." (RN)

(b) Ruby tells the FBI he drove home after leaving the club. (12/21)

106. At 12:40 a.m., "Phoned Eve and told her something. asked why she didn't go to bed." (RN)

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107. At about 8:30 a.m. Ruby received a call from Elnora Pitts, who wanted to find out when she could come over to clean the apartment.

108. (a) Ruby tells the FBI that Little Lynn called and needed money and Ruby told her he would send \$25 via Western Union. (12/21)

(b) At 10, "Received call from Lynn, said she had to have money, told her I don't have to let her draw money, that all I'm obligated to do is pay her salary, but she said she had to pay her

rent, and then it dawned on me that we were going to be closed tonight, and thought she may desperately need some money and I said how can I get the money to you, and I think she said she will come to my apartment but I certainly didn't want that because of her supposed-to-be husband, and that is all I would need for them to know where I live. I took time to ask her how to send it, because all I know her by was Little Lynn, I think I wrote her name out and spelled it Karren Bennett, and asked her if she knew where the Western Union was in Fort Worth . . . Anyway I told her it will be in care of Will Call Western (\$25); George Senator was there during all this." (RN)

(c) Phone records show this call occurring at 10:19 a.m. (PR) (CE 2019)

109. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he left his apartment at about 10 a.m. (11/25)

(b) Ruby tells the FBI he left his apartment, and as he drove out of the driveway stopped to talk to a neighbor. (12/21)

(c) "Then left the apartment and spoke to a neighbor for a minute (Curtiss?) about some fences I promised him then left to go to Western Union to send money to Lynn." (RN)

(d) Senator stated that Ruby left the apartment shortly after 10:30.

110. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he drove to a parking lot across the street north of Western Union, at the corner of Main and N. Central Expressway. (11/25)

(b) Ruby tells the FBI he drove so he could pass the wreaths and he passed by the county jail and noticed lots of people so he assumed that Oswald had already been transferred there and then he drove up Main and saw people around city hall and he made an illegal left turn and parked in a lot across from Western Union. (12/21)

(c) At 10:45, "Was always in the habit of taking the freeway straight down Commerce Street but since the tragedy have been going by to see the wreaths, and remember there would be more traffic on Main Street, because it is where there is more activity going on than Commerce Street, and if I was in a hurry to get anywhere I certainly would have stayed on Commerce, especially Sunday, the street is dead.

"Anyway I passed the intersection where I was to turn left and then right on Industrial, so that I could pass where the wreaths were and at the same time drive toward the Western Union. I backed up in reverse, so as to make the correct turn.

"Did pass where all of wreaths were and then passed the county jail on the left and saw the biggest crowd I had ever seen there, and thought to myself that they already have transferred the prisoner and continued to drive on the Western Union, and pulled in a parking lot on the left." (RN)

(d) "And I drove past Main Street past the county building and there was a crowd already gathered there. And I guess I thought I knew he was going to be transferred at 10, I don't know. I listened to the radio; and I passed a crowd and it looked—I am repeating myself—and I took it for granted he had already been moved.

"And I parked my car in the lot across from the Western Union. * * * So my purpose was to go to the Western Union—my double purpose—but the thought of doing, committing the act wasn't until I

left my apartment. Sending the wire was when I had the phone call—or the money order. I drove down Main Street—there was a little incident I left out, that I started to go down a driveway, but I wanted to go by the wreaths, and I saw then and started to cry again. Then I drove, parked the car across from the Western Union.” (5 H 199)

111. (a) Ruby tells the FBI he sent a \$25 money order to Karen Bennett. (11/25) (12/21)

(b) “Waited my turn because the clerk was waiting on someone else, and I filled out a form to send money.” (RN)

(c) “Went into Western Union, sent the money order, whatever it was.” (5 H 199)

(d) Ruby’s time stamp receipt from Western Union shows 11:17 a.m.

112. (a) Ruby enters the basement. The statements about this by Ruby and others are too voluminous to include here, but there are contradictions and inconsistencies.

113. (a) At 11:21 a.m. Ruby shoots Oswald.

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REFERENCES

- (1) See ref. 94, this section, and accompanying text.
- (2) FBI interview of Curry, Dec. 17, 1963. CE1660, Hearings before the President’s Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964), vol. 28, p. 134 (hereinafter 28 Warren Hearings, 134); Seth Kantor, “Who Was Jack Ruby” (Everest House, 1978), p. 9, and accompanying footnotes 15–16.
- (3) See ref. 18 and accompanying text; Nov. 26, 1963 FBI interview with Joe Bonds, CE1227, 22 Warren Hearings, 335.
- (4) Ruby FBI files serial 249; Ruby FBI files serial 700, cover page D.
- (5) Ruby testimony, June 7, 1964, 5 Warren Hearings, 187.
- (6) Dec. 17, 1963 FBI interview with T. Fleming, CE1632, 23 Warren Hearings, 106.
- (7) Nov. 20, 1963 FBI interview of Herbert Kelly, CE1515, 23 Warren Hearings, 3.
- (8) Nov. 28, 1963 FBI interview with James Dunne II, CE1500, 22 Warren Hearings, 917.
- (9) Report of the President’s Commission on the Assassination of President Kennedy (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1964), p. 801 and accompanying footnote 380 (hereinafter Warren Report). Robert Lee Shorman told the FBI that Ruby would run down to the police station to find out what was going on whenever there was a case of unusual interest in Dallas (Nov. 26, 1963 FBI interview of Shorman, CE1505, 22 Warren Hearings, 920).
- (10) See ref. 5, p. 187.
- (11) Dec. 21, 1963 FBI interview of Jack Ruby, 20 Warren Hearings, 56; Dec. 13, 1963 FBI interview of Hugh G. Smith, Ruby FBI files serial 890, p. 97; Dec. 10, 1963 interview of Bryce G. Brady II, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 287. It should be kept in mind that DPD regulations prohibited the acceptance of gifts and favors from someone such as Ruby. Therefore DPD members, the best source of such information, probably have been most reluctant to discuss these matters.
- (12) Nov. 25, 1963 FBI interview of Mrs. Paul Calgrove, CE1513, 23 Warren Hearings, 1.
- (13) Dec. 2, 1963 FBI interview of Pete Fisher, Ruby FBI files serial 343.
- (14) See ref. 5, p. 187.

(15) Croy Exhibit 5051, 19 Warren Hearings, 388. This practice may have occurred at other times. See CE1659, Dec. 24, 1963 FBI interview of Rhodes, 23 Warren Hearings, 132.

(16) Dec. 7, 1963 FBI interview of Leake, CE3006, 26 Warren Hearings, 530.

(17) Dec. 21, 1963 FBI interview of Jack Ruby, 20 Warren Hearings, 47 and 62; Dec. 6, 1963 letter from E. E. Carlson to Jesse Curry, p. 3 (JFK Document 002488); Nov. 27, 1963 FBI interview of Nancy Perrin Rich, Ruby FBI files serial 416; Nov. 26, 1963 FBI interview of Wallace Rash, Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 336.

(18) Dec. 31, 1963 FBI interview of L. Sherin, CE1747, 23 Warren Hearings, 355. Sherin also told the FBI that Ruby would advise policemen which strippers had boyfriends and which "will play."

(19) Dec. 20, 1963 FBI interview of Joey Gerard, CE1744, 23 Warren Hearings, 353.

(20) Dec. 24, 1963 FBI interview of Rhodes, CE1659, 23 Warren Hearings, 132.

(21) Random notes of Jack Ruby, CE1254, p. 19 (JFK Document 004076).

(22) Warren Report, p. 801, and accompanying footnote 387.

(23) Dec. 16, 1963 FBI interview of Pullman, CE1636, 23 Warren Hearings, 111.

(24) Nov. 26, 1963 FBI interview of Herbert Kelly, Ruby FBI files serial 634, pp. 550-551, CE1515, 23 Warren Hearings, 3.

(25) See, e.g., Feb. 20, 1978 House Select Committee on Assassinations staff interview of Rose Smreker (JFK Document 006116); Jun. 23, 1964 letter from Eva Grant to the Warren Commission (JFK Document 004174).

(26) Nov. 26, 1963 FBI interview of Herbert Kelly, Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 551. Eva Grant testified that on occasion Ruby would give an officer \$10, and although the officer may have written a check to him in return, Ruby would never cash it but would keep it in his possession. Grant testimony, May 28, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 485.

(27) July 24, 1964 letter from Eva Grant to the Warren Commission.

(28) Eberhardt testimony, Mar. 25, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 193.

(29) Dec. 17, 1963 FBI interview of T. Fleming, CE1632, 23 Warren Hearings, 108.

(30) Letter from Eva Grant to the Warren Commission CE1252, notes by FBI agents Hare and Clements, Dec. 21, 1963, p. 4 (JFK Document 004076).

(31) Warren Report, p. 801 and accompanying footnote 388; Nov. 26, 1963 FBI interview of Joe Bonds, CE1227, 22 Warren Hearings, 335; and CE1696, 23 Warren Hearings, 169.

(32) Deposition of Earl Ruby, July 20, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 42 (JFK Document 010450).

(33) FBI interviews of Carl Maynard (Nov. 21, 1963), Robert S. Hersch (Dec. 4, 1963), Richard W. Proeker (Dec. 24, 1963), Paul R. Jones (Dec. 19, 1963), Ruby FBI files serials 354, 423, 921 (p. 183), 890 (p. 50). In a similar vein Gerry Redin, a stripper, told the FBI that Ruby would provide officers with drinks and "perhaps as a result of this, the Dallas police never bothered Ruby when he held stag parties." Ruby FBI files serial 890, p. 179. Jerry Biesel, a Dallas attorney, told the Committee that Ruby, as well as other nightclub operators, would give small gifts to officers so they would be protected in the event they were caught serving drunks. Biesel never heard of any regular money payments. Interview of Biesel, May 4, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 2 (JFK Document 008956).

(34) Documentation may be impossible to obtain, as officers would be unlikely to admit taking payoffs.

(35) Interview of Jesse Curry, May 6, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 3 (JFK Document 013489).

(36) Jan. 31, 1964 FBI interview of Brauner, CE1282, 22 Warren Hearings, 413.

(37) Id. at p. 2.

(38) Jack Revill, who was assigned to the Intelligence Section of the DPD in the early 1960's, stated that each police section had its own informant files (unrecorded interview of Revill, Sept. 25, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations). Revill therefore could state that Ruby was not an informant for the intelligence division, but did not know about other sections. Testimony of Jack Revill, Sept. 26, 1978, Hearings before the Select Committee on Assassinations.

nations, U.S. House of Representatives, 95th Congress, 2d Session (Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1979), vol. IV, p. 571 (hereinafter IV HSCA—JFK Hearings, 571).

(39) Interview of Cody, July 11, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 3 (JFK Document 010168); see ref. 28, Eberhardt testimony, pp. 183–184.

(40) Interview of Sawyer, May 24, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 5 (JFK Document 009416). The distinction drawn seems to be between a source and informant. Sawyer noted that only the particular officer involved would know if Ruby was a source, as no official records of this would be kept by the department.

(41) See ref. 39, p. 3. Ruby's predisposition toward providing information to law enforcement officials extended elsewhere, as he was at one time a PCI (potential criminal informant) for the FBI, although this did not work out. (See JFK Document 003040). Ruby also offered, and gave information (albeit worthless), to the Kefauver Committee in the late 1950's. See interview of Luis Kutner, April 15, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 008232).

(42) FBI interview of Herbert Kelly (JFK Document 013931).

(43) Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 544. Further hearsay information includes Tony Zoppi's statement that a deceased, Italian member of Dallas' organized crime group had told him that Ruby was known to be an informant for the DPD. Interview of Zoppi, Mar. 13, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 3 (JFK Document 006912).

(44) Standifer Exhibit 1, Jan. 15, 1964, FBI interview of Standifer, 21 Warren Hearings, 549. One of Ruby's acquaintances told the FBI that Ruby had a reputation of knowing the first names of more policemen than the Mayor of Dallas. Nov. 29, 1963 FBI interview of Brooks, CE1534, 23 Warren Hearings, 25.

(45) See ref. 38, Revill testimony, pp. 125–126.

(46) Curry testimony, Apr. 22, 1964, 4 Warren Hearings, 192, Chief Curry stated that a departmental order was distributed whereby all men who knew Ruby were to inform Curry or his subordinates.

(47) See ref. 38, Revill testimony, p. 572.

(48) See ref. 28, Eberhardt testimony, Mar. 25, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 195. Theodore Fleming told the FBI that Ruby was a casual acquaintance of almost every Dallas policeman. Dec. 17, 1963 FBI interview of Fleming, CE 1632, 23 Warren Hearings, 107.

(49) Again, some officers may have been hesitant to admit a friendship or knowledge of Ruby in light of the Oswald shooting.

(50) Nov. 25, 1963 FBI interview of E. E. Carlson, CE 1180, 22 Warren Hearings, 294.

(51) See ref. 28, Eberhardt testimony, Mar. 25, 1964, 13 Warren Report, 194. Ruby told Forrest Sorrels of the Secret Service on Nov. 24, 1963 that "if ever there was an opportunity for participation in police battle" he would like to be a part of it. Interview of Ruby by Sorrels, Nov. 24, 1963, Sorrels Exhibit 1, 21 Warren Hearings, 538.

(52) Dec. 6, 1963 letter from Carlson to Curry, p. 6 (JFK Document 002488).

(53) Ibid.; Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 22 (Nov. 25, 1963, FBI interview with Carlson).

(54) Dec. 16, 1963 FBI interview of Arnett, CE 1615, 23 Warren Hearings, 94.

(55) Nov. 26, 1963 FBI interview of Delores Sylvia, Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 457; Olsen testimony, Aug. 6, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 626.

(56) Ibid., Olsen testimony.

(57) Id. at pp. 631 and 647.

(58) See ref. 28, Eberhardt testimony, Mar. 25, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 183.

(59) Ibid., p. 193.

(60) See ref. 39, Cody interview, p. 1.

(61) Nov. 25, 1963 FBI interview of Gilmore, Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 322; interview of Gilmore, May 26, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 1 (JFK Document 009446).

(62) Interview of Sam Ruby and Eva Grant, June 13, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 4 (JFK Document 010144).

(63) FBI interviews of J. Cavagnaro (Dec. 10, 1963) and R. Larkin (Dec. 23, 1963), CE 1592, 23 Warren Hearings, 79 and CE 2329, 25 Warren Hearings, 290. Yet it has also been stated that Ruby was afraid of Gilmore, since he was the

officer most likely to close down the club or reprimand Ruby. When asked in 1978 about Ruby's fear of him, Gilmore did not deny this. See ref. 61, HSCA/Gilmore interview, p. 3. See also, Nov. 26, 1963 FBI interview of Gilmore, Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 322.

(64) Fritz testimony, Apr. 22, 1964, 4 Warren Hearings, 235; interview of Fritz, Sept. 24, 1977, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 4 (JFK Document 002370).

(65) Fritz testimony, July 14, 1964, 15 Warren Hearings, 148.

(66) Ibid.

(67) Nov. 26, 1963 FBI interview of Shorman, CE 1505, 22 Warren Hearings, 923.

(68) Nov. 24, 1963 and Dec. 17, 1963 FBI interviews of Kirk, Ruby FBI files serials 658 (p. 88) and 847 (p. 102). It should be noted that Kirk admitted an animosity toward Fritz.

(69) See refs. 102 and 104 and accompanying text.

(70) Nov. 26, 1963 FBI interview of Davidson, Ruby FBI files serial 445.

(71) Nov. 26, 1963 FBI interview of R. Turman, CE 1467, 22 Warren Commission 886-887.

(72) See, e.g., Eberhardt testimony, 13 Warren Hearings, 195, ref. 28.

(73) Nov. 26, 1963 FBI interview of J. L. Campbell, CE 1466, 22 Warren Hearings, 886.

(74) Grant testimony, May 28, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 485. Hugh Gene Smith, a former DPD member, told the FBI that an officer named Denbow had used Ruby's apartment on several occasions. Dec. 23, 1963 FBI interview of Smith, CE1646, 23 Warren Hearings, 119.

(75) Dec. 21, 1963 FBI interview of Jack Ruby, 20 Warren Hearing, 57. The self-serving nature of this statement should be kept in mind.

(76) See, e.g., Olsen testimony, Aug. 3, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 632; interview of Alice Alexander, Feb. 23, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 006115); Nov. 29, 1963 FBI interview of S. Coffman, Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 343.

(77) See, e.g., Bernard Fensterwald, *Coincidence or Conspiracy* (New York: Kensington Publishing Co., 1977), p. 425.

(78) Jan. 23, 1964 FBI interview of Armstrong, p. 3 (JFK Document 004465); Aug. 21, 1964 FBI report, CE2430, 25 Warren Hearings, 530.

(79) Aug. 20, 1964 FBI interview of Armstrong, CE2984, 26 Warren Hearings, 482.

(80) Dec. 11, 1963 FBI interview of Owens, CE2987, 26 Warren Hearings, 494.

(81) See ref. 5, Ruby testimony, p. 203.

(82) Dec. 21, 1963 FBI interview of Jack Ruby, 20 Warren Hearings, 62.

(83) Dec. 17, 1963 FBI interview of T. Fleming, CE1632, 23 Warren Hearings, 107.

(84) See Warren Report, pp. 804-805. Ruby did have an arrest record consisting of minor charges. See CE1528, 23 Warren Hearings, 17.

(85) Nov. 25, 1963 FBI interview of Mrs. Paul Calgrove, CE1513, 23 Warren Hearings, 1.

(86) Warren Report, p. 805 and accompanying footnote 476; Senator testimony, Apr. 11, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 197-198.

(87) Dec. 9, 1963 FBI airtel to Dallas from Director, p. 2. Ruby FBI files serial 528.

(88) Warren Report, p. 805.

(89) Ruby's traffic record from 1950 to 1963 showed that he received 20 tickets and that he paid four \$10 fines and three \$3 fines and was placed on 6 months' probation as a traffic violator in 1956 and 1959. Warren report, p. 800 and accompanying footnote 375.

(90) Interview of Eva Grant and Sam Ruby, June 13, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 4 (JFK Document 010144).

(91) Nov. 25, 1963 FBI interview of Joe Campisi, Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 575.

(92) Deposition of Joe Campisi, May 22, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 22-23 (JFK Document 010807) (see para. 923 of this report).

(93) See Ruby FBI files serial 83. Mrs. Kaminsky told the FBI that Ruby seemed friendly with and was well known to Dallas police officers, but did not mention any specifics. Ruby FBI files serial 309. Nov. 24, 1963 FBI interview of Kaminsky, p. 9.

(94) See, e.g., FBI interviews of Alice Nichols (Nov. 25, 1963), Meyer Panitz (Nov. 25, 1963), Bryce G. Brady II (Dec. 10, 1963), Ruby FBI files serials 634 (p. 290), 330, 810 (p. 286).

(95) Lowery Exhibit 5083, 20 Warren Hearings, 542.

(96) Dec. 21, 1963 FBI interview of Jack Ruby, vol. 20, p. 61.

(97) Jan. 11, 1964 FBI interview of R. L. Davis, p. 128 (JFK Document 013930).

(98) Dec. 5, 1963 FBI interview of McMillon, McMillon Exhibit 5017, 20 Warren Hearings, 559. Interview of McMillon, May 31, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, (JFK Document 010063).

(99) Dec. 21, 1963 FBI interview of Jack Ruby, 20 Warren Hearings, 61.

(100) See, e.g., Eberhardt testimony, p. 187, ref. 28; Dec. 15, 1963 DPD interview of Rutledge, CE2249, 25 Warren Hearings, 154; Dec. 10, 1963 FBI interview of Jenkins, 25 Warren Hearings, 178.

(101) See, e.g., Dec. 1, 1963 FBI interview of Frank Johnston, Ruby FBI files serial 124; Dec. 1, 1963 FBI interview of F. Rheinstein, Ruby FBI files serial 457.

(102) Standifer Exhibit 1, 21 Warren Hearings, 549; Jan. 15, 1964 FBI interview of Standifer, Ruby FBI files serial 966, p. 57.

(103) Trial testimony (*Texas v. Ruby*) of Richard Sims, March, 1964, 1 Warren Hearings, 71.

(104) Nov. 24, 1963 FBI interview of Benny Bickers, Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 577. Wally Weston, an emcee at the Carousel, told the FBI that Ruby spent much time at headquarters. Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 782.

(105) Interview of Gilmore, May 26, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 1-2 (JFK Document 009446); see also ref. 38, Revill testimony, p. 571.

(106) Interview of O. A. Jones, May 5, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 2 (JFK Document 013492); interview of Jesse Curry, May 6, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 2 (JFK Document 013489).

(107) This was also the conclusion on the Warren Commission. Warren Report, p. 219.

(108) See Ruby FBI files, in particular serial 700.

(109) Organizational and procedural details on this unit can be found in interview of Jones, May 5, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 013492), and Revill testimony, Jan. 31, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 74. Sections of the unit's final report can be found in JFK Document 007036 and CE2002, 24 Warren Hearings, 48-194.

(110) Warren Report, p. 224.

(111) Id. at p. 219. But in its illustrative diagrams of the basement, the Commission used conclusive labels ("Ruby's route"). Id. at p. 17.

(112) Report of DPD unit, CE2002, 24 Warren Hearings, 49 (JFK Document 007036).

(113) Dec. 21, 1963 FBI interview of Jack Ruby, vol. 20, p. 56.

(114) This assistance was necessary because the car was exiting the wrong ramp, as an armored car was blocking the usual exit of the Commerce Street ramp. See interview of Pierce, May 29, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 1-2 (JFK Document 009415).

(115) Ruby's narrative of his entry was told a number of times with slight factual discrepancies here and there. Ruby allegedly mentioned this holler when questioned following the shooting (McMillon Exhibit 5017, 20 Warren Hearings, 558), but he neglected to mention it at other recitations. Dec. 21, 1963 FBI interview of Jack Ruby, vol. 20, p. 56.

(116) Vaughn Exhibit 5336, 21 Warren Hearings, 689; Vaughn testimony, Apr. 17, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 360-363.

(117) Interview of Vaughn, Nov. 22, 1977, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 003427).

(118) December 1963 FBI report, Ruby FBI files serial 921, p. 30; CE2002, 24 Warren Hearings, 180.

(119) Curry testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 39-40. Chief Curry also believed that the results of Patrolman Vaughn's polygraph test indicated inadvertence by Vaughn. Curry testimony, Apr. 22, 1964, 4 Warren Hearings, 190.

(120) Pierce Exhibit 5077, 21 Warren Hearings, 132.

(121) Maxey testimony, Mar. 25, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 287; Putnam testimony, Mar. 24, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 346; Maxey Exhibit 5094, 20 Warren Hearings, 606; Putnam Exhibit 5071, 21 Warren Hearings, 276.

- (122) Maxey Exhibit 5096, 20 Warren Hearings, 611; Putnam Exhibit 5073, 21 Warren Hearings, 280.
- (123) Putnam Exhibit 5073, 21 Warren Hearings, 280; Talbert testimony, July 13, 1964, 15 Warren Hearings, 189.
- (124) Interview of Flusche, June 7, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 1 (JFK Document 009689).
- (125) Id. at p. 2.
- (126) Revill, currently a captain in the DPD, was a lieutenant in 1963.
- (127) See ref. 38, Revill testimony, IV HSCA-JFK Hearings, 133.
- (128) CE2002, 24 Warren Hearings, 106.
- (129) Revill testimony, 12 Warren Hearings, 81; CE2002, Harrison polygraph results, 24 Warren Hearings, 107-108.
- (130) Interview of Pierce, May 29, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 2-3 (JFK Document 009415); Pierce testimony, 12 Warren Hearings, 340.
- (131) Maxey testimony, Mar. 25, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 287.
- (132) Harrison Exhibit 5029, 20 Warren Hearings, 83-86.
- (133) Interview of Flusche, June 7, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 2 (JFK Document 009689).
- (134) Vaughn testimony, Apr. 17, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 359-360.
- (135) Id. at p. 359.
- (136) Vaughn Exhibit 5336, 21 Warren Hearings, 688-691.
- (137) Vaughn interview, Nov. 22, 1977, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 5 (JFK Document 003427).
- (138) See e.g., Watson testimony, Mar. 20, 1966, 12 Warren Hearings, 377-378.
- (139) Dec. 4, 1963 FBI interview of McGarvy, CE2050, 24 Warren Hearings, 465.
- (140) CE2063, 24 Warren Hearings, 488; Tasker testimony, Aug. 24, 1964, 15 Warren Hearings, 682-683.
- (141) Daniels left the force in 1962 due to a conflict of interests involving his nonpolice employment. Deposition of Daniels, Aug. 18, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 3-5 (JFK Document 014016).
- (142) Id. at p. 19.
- (143) Daniels testimony, Apr. 16, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 228.
- (144) Deposition of Daniels, Aug. 18, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 19-21.
- (145) See ref. 143.
- (146) Daniels Exhibit 5326, 19 Warren Hearings, 421-424; see ref. 144, pp. 19-20.
- (147) Daniels Exhibits 5325-5327, 19 Warren Hearings, pp. 419-420, 422, 426-427.
- (148) See ref. 144, pp. 10-11.
- (149) See ref. 143, pp. 231-232.
- (150) Id. at pp. 233-234.
- (151) Daniels deposition, Aug. 18, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 12 and 18.
- (152) Daniels testimony, Apr. 16, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 231-232; and *ibid.*, p. 19.
- (153) *Ibid.*, Daniels deposition, p. 16.
- (154) Daniels testimony, Apr. 16, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 226.
- (155) Dec. 21, 1963, FBI report, Ruby FBI files serial 921, p. 33.
- (156) Warren Report, p. 221.
- (157) Id. at p. 219.
- (158) Id. at p. 221.
- (159) Turner testimony, March 25, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 135, 137.
- (160) Id. at pp. 135-136.
- (161) Id. at p. 136.
- (162) *Ibid.*
- (163) Sylvia Meagher, "Accessories After the Fact" (Vintage Press 1976), 416.
- (164) See ref. 159, p. 140.
- (165) Id. at p. 135.
- (166) Unrecorded interview of Newman, May 30, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 1 (JFK Document 009430). Newman could not relate the timing of his sighting to the departure of Lieutenant Pierce's car. Newman testi-

mony, Mar. 25, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 324 and Newman exhibits 5038-C and 5038-D, 20 Warren Hearings, 648-649.

(167) Although not recorded, Newman told this to an HSCA staff investigator during his May 30, 1978, interview.

(168) See ref. 166, Newman testimony.

(169) CE2179, basement diagram, 24 Warren Hearings, 851.

(170) Newman Exhibit 5038, 20 Warren Hearings, 645.

(171) See ref. 166, Newman testimony, p. 323.

(172) Warren Report, p. 221 and accompanying footnote.

(173) Outside contact report, Burt W. Griffin, Oct. 27, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations; see ref. 166, Newman testimony, pp. 329-330.

(174) Warren Report, p. 221.

(175) Dean testimony, Mar. 24, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 420; interview of Dean, Nov. 15, 1977, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 1 (JFK Document 004718). Dean's superior officers that morning were Capt. Cecil Talbert and Lt. Rio Pierce. Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 49, Nov. 25, 1953, FBI interview of Swain. Sgt. James Putnam also had supervisory duties in the basement. Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 136, Nov. 28, 1963 FBI interview of Huffaker.

(176) Ibid., Dean testimony, p. 429, and Dean interview, p. 12. Dean stated that he was situated on the Commerce Street ramp when the shooting occurred. Video-tapes indicate that Dean came from the Main Street ramp when he jumped into the pile. See CE 3072, 26 Warren Hearings, 666.

(177) McMillon Exhibit 5017, 20 Warren Hearings, 557; Archer Exhibit 5093, 19 Warren Hearings, 22-23. Clardy Exhibit 5061, 19 Warren Hearings, 331-333.

(178) Ibid., Clardy Exhibit; Harrison testimony, Mar. 21, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 254; Stevenson testimony, Mar. 13, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 105.

(179) See ref. 175, Dean testimony, pp. 430-432.

(180) See ref. 175, Dean interview, p. 27.

(181) Sorrels testimony, May 6, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 67.

(182) Clardy testimony, Mar. 24, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 413-414.

(183) McMillon Exhibit 5017, 20 Warren Hearings, 558; Archer Exhibit 5093, 19 Warren Hearings, 22.

(184) Dec. 16, 1963, DPD report, p. 5 (JFK Document 007036).

(185) See ref. 182, p. 2112; CE2002, 24 Warren Hearings, 73.

(186) McMillon Exhibit 5017, 20 Warren Hearings, 558; McMillon testimony, Mar. 25, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 53.

(187) See ref. 181, p. 80; see Warren Commission memorandum from Griffin to Rankin, Mar. 30, 1964, p. 3 (JFK Document 000882).

(188) See ref. 64, Fritz testimony, p. 244; C. Rav Hall Exhibit 2, 20 Warren Hearings, 43-44; Hall testimony, May 28, 1964, 15 Warren Hearings, 64 and 68.

(189) Ruby FBI files serial 244, Nov. 25, 1963 FBI interview of Ruby, p. 5.

(190) Revill testimony, Mar. 31, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 81; see ref. 38, Revill testimony, p. 589.

(191) Dec. 12, 1963 FBI interview of Jack Ruby, 20 Warren Hearings, 56-57.

(192) Warren Report, p. 219 and accompanying footnote 142.

(193) See ref. 175, Dean testimony, p. 430.

(194) Id. at pp. 432-433.

(195) See ref. 181, p. 80.

(196) Warren Commission memorandum from Griffin to Rankin, Mar. 30, 1964, p. 3 (JFK Document 000882).

(197) See ref. 181, p. 79.

(198) Id. at, p. 69.

(199) Sergeant Dean's credibility is suspect as a result of other statements. For example, he told the Warren Commission that he had known Jack Ruby since 1960 or 1961. See ref. 175, Dean testimony, p. 427. He told the Select Committee that he had known Ruby for 12 or 14 years. See ref. 175, Dean interview, p. 3. Dean's credibility is also examined in Elmer Gertz, *Moment of Madness* (Chicago: Follett Publishers), pp. 71 ff.

(200) See ref. 175, Dean testimony, p. 432.

(201) See ref. 175, Dean interview, pp. 8 and 29.

(202) See ref. 175, Dean testimony, p. 433.

(203) See ref. 181, Sorrels testimony, p. 81; and the BBC transcript of the interview with Dean (JFK Document 007270).

(204) CE2002, 24 Warren Hearings, 56.

(205) Id. at p. 136.

(206) See ref. 182, p. 412.

(207) Interview of Clardy, Aug. 25, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 2 (JFK Document 013490).

(208) Hall testimony, May 28, 1964, 15 Warren Hearings, 68.

(209) *Ibid.*, p. 64.

(210) See ref. 2, Kantor, "Who Was Jack Ruby", p. 76; see ref. 163, Meagher, "Accessories After the Fact", p. 412.

(211) Warren Report, p. 219 and accompanying footnote 140. This Commission footnote may be in error. The Commission states that three policemen failed to report this immediately and names them as Dean, Clardy and McMillon. In truth, the three are Archer, Clardy and McMillon, and Dean's actions vis-a-vis reporting the news are subject to interpretation. See refs. 212, 215, 216 and 217 below and accompanying text.

(212) CE2002, 24 Warren Hearings, 136. This report was actually written by McMillon on the day of the shooting (Nov. 24, 1963), but was not typed until Nov. 27, 1963. McMillon testimony, Mar. 25, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 48.

(213) McMillon Exhibit 5017, 20 Warren Hearings, 558.

(214) See ref. 212, McMillon testimony, p. 52. Similarly, McMillon failed to give a clear explanation when cross-examined at Ruby's criminal trial. See CE2409, 25 Warren Hearings, 408-474.

(215) CE2002, 24 Warren Hearings, 73.

(216) *Id.* at, p. 56. Archer told the Committee that this original report to Chief Curry (dated Nov. 27, 1963) was transcribed incorrectly and that Chief Curry ordered him to sign it anyway. On the third time, Archer agreed to initial the report, but was allowed to do so only in pencil. Interview of Archer, Aug. 24, 1978. House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 3-4. (JFK Document 013491).

(217) See ref. 175, Dean testimony, p. 436.

(218) *Ibid.*

(219) *Ibid.*

(220) *Id.* at pp. 437-438. In a Dec. 2, 1963 FBI interview, Dean declared that he spoke to Patrolman Vaughn, but does not mention Lieutenant Pierce or Captain Talbert, Dean Exhibit 5008, 19 Warren Hearings, 432-437.

(221) In particular, see ref. 2, Kantor, "Who Was Jack Ruby", pp. 73-75.

(222) See ref. 175, Dean interview, p. 9.

(223) *Id.* at p. 37.

(224) *Id.* at, pp. 9-10.

(225) See ref. 199, Gertz, "Moment of Madness", pp. 432 ff.

(226) See ref. 173, outside contact report, Burt Griffin, p. 2; and ref. 2, Kantor, "Who Was Jack Ruby", pp. 2-3 and 152-155.

(227) See ref. 175, Dean interview, p. 1.

(228) *Ibid.*

(229) See interviews of V. C. Campbell, P. L. Bentley, and Jesse Curry, Nov. 1, 1978 and Nov. 2, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Documents, 013109, 013112, and 013108).

(230) Outside contact report, Dean, Dec. 6, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, JFK Document 014535.

(231) Griffin was also intrigued by a news article in a Dallas paper which included details from an interview which Dean gave sometime shortly after 12:15 p.m. on Sunday, Nov. 24, 1963, to David Hughes of the Dallas Times Herald, in which Dean stated that Ruby came down the Main Street ramp. CE2002, 34 Warren Hearings, 113. Yet Dean may not have relayed this information to his superiors. Why, asks Griffin, did Dean find more urgency in disclosing this information to the press? See Warren Commission memorandum from Griffin to Rankin, Mar. 30, 1964, p. 4. (JFK Document 000882).

(232) Sorrels also encountered initial difficulties in gaining Ruby's favor; he brought up the name of a Jewish businessman to overcome this problem. See Secret Service Report, Feb. 3, 1964, interview of Ruby by Sorrels, Nov. 24, 1963, Exhibit 1, 21 Warren Hearings, 536, 537.

(233) See ref. 190, p. 81.

(234) See ref. 173, outside contact report with Griffin, p. 4.

(235) See ref. 38, Revill testimony, p. 147. See ref. 175, pp. 81, 83.

(236) Why didn't Ruby identify this patrolman as Roy Vaughn? He identified Pierce, and may have known Vaughn, as Vaughn had admitted knowing Ruby. See refs. 106-109 and accompanying text. While it seems implausible that Ruby would

not know an officer's name if the officer knew him, Ruby stated once that he didn't know Vaughn "by name." CD1252, notes by FBI agents Hall and Clements, Dec. 21, 1963, p. 5 (JFK Document 004076).

(237) The Warren Commission determined the distance between the Main Street ramp entrance and the Western Union building to be 350 feet. Warren Report, p. 219. Even from the Western Union building itself, it may have not been difficult to see the activities at the ramp entrance.

(238) Warren Commission memorandum from Griffin to Rankin, Mar. 30, 1964, p. 5 (JFK Document 000882).

(239) See ref. 175, Dean interview, p. 13.

(240) Warren Commission memorandum from Griffin to Rankin, March 30, 1964, p. 5 (JFK Document 000882). See also ref. 241 below.

(241) See ref. 175, Dean testimony. In fact, Dean's answer here was not totally responsive. When asked why he went to the third floor, Dean testified that he was going to see if Ruby was in Captain Fritz' office or in the jail. Then Griffin asked Dean why he wished to see Ruby. His response concerned media interviews. Similarly, Dean has not offered a plausible explanation for his visit to Parkland Hospital following the fifth floor visit. Dean testimony, 433-434.

(242) Warren Commission memorandum from Griffin to Rankin, Mar. 30, 1964, p. 6 (JFK Document 000882).

(243) See ref. 207, p. 2.

(244) See refs. 100 and 101 above and accompanying text.

(245) See refs. 102-104 above and accompanying text.

(246) Dec. 17, 1963 FBI interview of T. Fleming, CE 1632, 23 Warren Hearings, 106. Fleming also posited the theory that a rookie policeman may have allowed Ruby in, believing him to be a plainclothes detective.

(247) Assistant Chief Batchelor stated that this was the "prevailing rumor." Batchelor testimony, Mar. 23, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 21.

(248) CE2002, 24 Warren Hearings, 99. Alfred Davidson, Jr., told the FBI that Ruby had a press pass on his car. CE1735, 23 Warren Hearings, 343. Sam Pate, a Dallas radio station employee, told staff investigators that reporters were discarding their press passes throughout the weekend, and anybody could have picked one up off the floor. Interview of Pate, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Documents 003053, 003337, 014913, and 007489).

(249) Dec. 1, 1963 DPD report from Lieutenant T. B. Leonard to Chief Curry (JFK Document 007037).

(250) Interview of Cody, July 11, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 010168); Eberhardt testimony, Mar. 25, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 188.

(251) Holly Exhibit 5111, 20 Warren Hearings, 171. NBC cameraman Gene Barnes told the FBI (on Dec. 2, 1963) that he had heard rumors that Ruby was let into the basement by a man in a reservist's uniform. Ruby FBI files serial 458, Dec. 12, 1963 FBI interview of Barnes, p. 3.

(252) Holly Exhibit 5109, 20 Warren Hearings, 164-165.

(253) Holly Exhibit 5110, 20 Warren Hearings, 168; Holly testimony, March 26, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 262.

(254) Ibid.; see ref. 190, p. 79.

(255) See ref. 253, Holly Exhibit 5110, p. 168, and Holly testimony, 262.

(256) See refs. 166-171 above and accompanying text.

(257) Solomon testimony, Mar. 26, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 89.

(258) See ref. 166, Newman testimony, pp. 326-327 and 332-333.

(259) See ref. 190, Revill testimony, p. 80.

(260) Holly further said on Dec. 1, 1963 that he was not familiar with Ruby (Holly Exhibit 5109, 20 Warren Hearings, 164), but on Dec. 7, 1963 he admitted knowing Ruby for about 2 years, once having been involved in a plan to paint the front of the Carousel. (Holly Exhibit 5110, 20 Warren Hearings, 169), and he told the Warren Commission that he knew Ruby and did business with him. (Holly testimony, Mar. 26, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 262). Lieutenant Revill told the Commission that "both Solomon and Arnett were of the opinion that Holly might be fabricating this thing." See ref. 190, Revill testimony, p. 79.

(261) Curry testimony, Apr. 22, 1964, 4 Warren Hearings, 190; Stevenson testimony, Mar. 31, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 105.

(262) Dec. 21, 1963 FBI interview of Jack Ruby, vol. 20, pp. 56-57.

(263) Warren Report, p. 222 and accompanying footnote 162.

- (264) Harrison testimony, Mar. 25, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 257.
- (265) Lowery testimony, 12 Warren Hearings, 271; Lowery Exhibits 5081-5085, 20 Warren Hearings, 535-545; Cutchshaw testimony, Mar. 26, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 212-218.
- (266) Dec. 18, 1965 FBI teletype, Ruby FBI files serial 639, serial 792, copy of a Philadelphia Inquirer article.
- (267) Ruby FBI files serial 667, Dec. 9, 1963 FBI interview of Goulden.
- (268) Turner testimony, Mar. 25, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 134; see ref. 265, Cutchshaw testimony, 220; CE2002, 24 Warren Hearings, 174, 176-177.
- (269) CE2002, 24 Warren Hearings, 64, 135; Warren Report, p. 222 and accompanying footnote 158. But see ref. 302 below and accompanying text.
- (270) Ruby FBI files serial 685, Dec. 12, 1963 FBI interview of Renfro.
- (271) An even more secluded route exists. If Ruby had turned to his right after leaving Western Union, walked away from the Main Street ramp, and turned right at the corner onto Central Expressway, a second alley, perpendicular to the first, would lead right to the door of the municipal building. See ref. 38, Revill testimony, p. 135.
- (272) See ref. 173; and refs. 281-286 below.
- (273) Griffin explained that this omission may have been partially the result of the problems encountered by him and Leon Hubert, Jr., in their Ruby investigation. See ref. 173, p. 2.
- (274) See ref. 38, Revill testimony, pp. 134 and 146-147. The DPD did not consider any alternative routes. *Id.* at p. 156.
- (275) The two passenger elevators in this area were not in service, and the doors were shut and locked. The third elevator in the area, a service elevator, was ordered to the first floor well before the shooting occurred and was subsequently immobile. Warren Report, p. 212 and accompanying footnote 111.
- (276) *Ibid.*, p. 222 and accompanying footnote 161.
- (277) See ref. 164 above and accompanying text.
- (278) In June 1978, Sergeant Flusche and a staff investigator examined the alley and fire escape area and concluded that the timing and distance figures would be within several seconds and a few feet of the route which the Warren Commission concluded Ruby took. Interview of Flusche, June 7, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 009689). But see ref. 302 below.
- (279) CE2071, June 29, 1964 FBI report of Ivan Lee, 24 Warren Hearings, 503.
- (280) Warren Report, p. 222 and accompanying footnote 161.
- (281) Servance testimony, Apr. 1, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 180.
- (282) McKinzie testimony, Apr. 1, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 150; Pierce testimony, Apr. 1, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 159-160.
- (283) See ref. 175, Dean testimony, p. 423.
- (284) *Ibid.*
- (285) Talbert testimony, Mar. 24, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 114-115.
- (286) See ref. 282, Pierce testimony, 160. Another worker, Harold Fuqua, admitted that he went out this door on Sunday morning with Alfreadia Riggs (Fuqua testimony, Apr. 1, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 143), and that Riggs locked it from the outside (*id.* at pp. 144-145, and Riggs testimony, Apr. 1, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 171). Riggs used a key taken from inside one of the service elevators, where a key to the alleyway door was always kept hanging (*id.* at Riggs, 144, 170). Apparently Riggs then took the key and kept it until after the shooting (*id.* at p. 173-174). There is no evidence that the key on the elevator was the only key which opened the alley door. Riggs stated that he normally had his own key to this door (*id.* at p. 174).
- (287) Interview of Westbrook, June 8, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 3 (JFK Document 009735).
- (288) See ref. 281, Servance testimony, pp. 177-180; McKinzie testimony, 150.
- (289) Brock testimony, Mar. 26, 1964, 12 Warren Hearings, 175; Brock Exhibit 5114, 19 Warren Hearings, 178-179. Dean telephoned the committee in September 1978 to deny that he pulled any persons off their security basement assignments. Dean outside contact report, Sept. 26, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 012093). This has been contradicted by others. See ref. 291 below.
- (290) See ref. 289, Broock testimony, pp. 175-176; and Brock Exhibit 5114, pp. 178-179.

(291) See, e.g., CE2002, Farris statement, 24 Warren Hearings, 94; CE2002, Fox statement, 24 Warren Hearings, 95; CE2002, Raz statement, 24 Warren Hearings, 157; and CE2002, Putnam statement, 24 Warren Hearings, 156.

(292) Nov. 26, 1963, DPD report of Worley, CE2002, 24 Warren Hearings, 188.

(293) See ref. 247, Batchelor testimony, p. 16.

(294) See ref. 175, Dean testimony, p. 428.

(295) JFK Document 000656.

(296) See ref. 166, Newman testimony, 321.

(297) See ref. 289, Brock testimony, pp. 175-176.

(298) Brock testimony, July 18, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 540.

(299) Warren report, p. 816.

(300) See "Report of the Polygraphy Panel on the subject of the Analysis of Jack Ruby's Polygraph Examinations," VIII Appendix to the HSCA-JFK Hearings.

(301) Warren report, p. 222.

(302) The timing sequence referred to is the 4-minute lapse between the Western Union time-stamp of Ruby's money order and the shooting of Oswald, *ibid.*, pp. 219, 221. In his committee public hearing appearance, Revill raised the possibility of a longer time span in commenting on the DPD special unit investigation of this lapse:

"I personally conducted this investigation, Lieutenant McCaghren and I. We are basing the times on the statement of the Western Union employee who says that Ruby sent this wire at 11:16, and this is verified by a date-time stamp. In talking to this individual, McCaghren and I questioned him as to whether or not he actually date-time stamped it automatically or immediately. He said, yes, he did because that was procedure. But that doubt was always in my mind. It is possible that there was some time lapse in there that maybe he didn't do this at the time because this was part of the procedure, yes, he said he did it. So who knows?" See ref. 38, Revill, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 587. If more time had elapsed, more routes would be logistically possible.

(303) This is a Warren Commission label. See Warren Report, p. 208.

(304) Fritz testimony, July 14, 1964, 15 Warren Hearings, 149.

(305) Interview of Dhority, May 25, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 2 (JFK Document 009418).

(306) See ref. 304, pp. 150-151.

(307) See ref. 261, Curry testimony, p. 201.

(308) Warren report, p. 227.

(309) *Ibid.*

(310) See ref. 304, p. 152; see ref. 188, Fritz testimony, Apr. 22, 1964, pp. 234-235. Detective Archer described it as "brilliant illumination." Archer Exhibit 5093, 19 Warren hearings, 22-23.

(311) See ref. 264, Harrison testimony, p. 251.

(312) FBI agents determined that the walk down the ramp would take 22 seconds. CE2026, Dec. 5, 1963 FBI report, 24 Warren Hearings, 439.

(313) See ref. 190, Revill testimony, p. 81.

(314) See ref. 261, Curry testimony, p. 190. The Warren Commission reached the same conclusion. Warren report, pp. 219 and 224.

(315) Ruby testimony, June 7, 1964, 5 Warren Hearings, 198-199.

(316) See ref. 302 above.

(317) Interview of Curry, May 6, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 5 (JFK Document No. 013487). Curry has stated that Captain Fritz was in charge of the transfer plans. Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 33, Nov. 25, 1963 interview of Curry.

(318) Although no evidence has been found to support it, the committee has considered the possibility that Ruby's appearance may have triggered the transfer of Oswald, rather than the converse.

(319) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 3 (JFK Document 004522).

(320) Deposition of George Butler, July 13, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 13-14 (JFK Document 008651).

(321) See V. Jack Ruby Associates, Paul Roland Jones, in this staff report profile for his background.

(322) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 3 (JFK Document 004522).

(323) *Ibid.*

- (324) Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 2 (JFK Document 013365); FBI memorandum, Dec. 17, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-311, p. 6, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).
- (325) JFK Document 013365, p. 2.
- (326) Ibid.
- (327) FBI report, FBI file No. 15-16161-313 (Jones file review, p. 4) (JFK Document 013369).
- (328) Transcriptions of tapes supplied by Chicago Crime Commission, p. 12 (JFK Document 013367).
- (329) Ibid.
- (330) Ibid.
- (331) Id. at p. 13.
- (332) FBI letter to Director, Nov. 19, 1946, "James Weinberg, et al.", FBI file No. 15-16161-314; Butler's notes supplied by Chicago Crime Commission, pp. 6-7 (JFK Document 013365).
- (333) Ibid.; see also id. at p. 7.
- (334) Id. at p. 7.
- (335) Id. at p. 7.
- (336) Id. at p. 8.
- (337) Id. at p. 9; transcripts were not available for the meeting.
- (338) Ibid.; see also FBI letter to Director, Nov. 19, 1946, "James Weinberg, et al.", p. 2, FBI file No. 15-16161-314.
- (339) Transcriptions of tapes supplied by Chicago Crime Commission, p. 44 (JFK Document 013367).
- (340) FBI letter to Director, Nov. 19, 1946, "James Weinberg, et al.", p. 2, FBI file No. 15-16161-314; see also FBI telemeter, Dec. 15, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-310 (Manning lives one block from Anthony Accardo [alias Batters], and it is reported that Accardo supplied the money for Manne's residence); Jack Knapp was later identified as Romeo Jack Nitti. See ref. 369 below.
- (341) Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 9 (JFK Document 013365).
- (342) Transcriptions of tapes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 26 (JFK Document 013367).
- (343) Id. at p. 37.
- (344) Id. at pp. 29-31.
- (345) FBI letter to Director, Nov. 19, 1946, "James Weinberg, et al.", file No. 15-16161-314, p. 3; Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 11 (JFK Document 013365).
- (346) FBI letter to Director, Nov. 19, 1946, "James Weinberg, et al.", file No. 15-16161-314, p. 3; Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 12 (JFK Document 013365).
- (347) Ibid.; see also FBI report from Albany, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1947, by Vincent R. Kinney (toll records).
- (348) FBI report from Albany, Jan. 9, 1947, by Vincent R. Kinney; FBI teletype to Dallas, Jan. 8, 1947, FBI file No. 15-16161-328, p. 2.
- (349) Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 12 (JFK Document 013365).
- (350) Ibid.
- (351) Id. at p. 13.
- (352) Ibid.
- (353) Id. at p. 14.
- (354) Ibid.
- (355) Ibid.
- (356) Id. at p. 17.
- (357) Ibid.
- (358) Ibid.
- (359) Ibid.
- (360) Ibid.; see Ovid Demaris, "Captive City" (Lyle Stuart, Inc., 1969), p. 354 (Vogel is described as "a power in Cicero in days of Al Capone; one of the gangsters who engineered the syndicate take-over of Cicero in 1924; considered slot-machine czar of Cook County for the past 40 days.")
- (361) Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 19 (JFK Document 013365).
- (362) Id. at p. 23.
- (363) Id. at p. 28.

- (364) *Id.* at p. 24.
- (365) *Ibid.*
- (366) *Ibid.*
- (367) *Id.* at p. 27.
- (368) *Ibid.*
- (369) *Id.* at p. 28; see also FBI teletype, Dec. 19, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-321.
- (370) *Ibid.*
- (371) *Ibid.*
- (372) FBI teletype, Dec. 19, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-321.
- (373) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 6, in CE1184, 22 Warren Hearings, 297 (JFK Document 004522).
- (374) FBI report, July 9, 1964, Ruby file serial 1829, p. 16.
- (375) *Ibid.*
- (376) *Ibid.*
- (377) *Id.* at p. 17.
- (378) FBI interview of George Butler, Dec. 10, 1963, Ruby FBI file serial 810, p. 417 (JFK Document 013371).
- (379) FBI interview of Carl F. Hanson, Aug. 10, 1964 (JFK Document 004544).
- (380) FBI interview of Steve Guthrie, Dec. 7, 1963, Ruby FBI file serial 810, p. 21 (JFK Document 013364).
- (381) FBI report of investigation conducted in Chicago, Nov. 24, 1963 [Commission No. 4, p. 258] (JFK Document 004539).
- (382) *Ibid.*
- (383) FBI interview of Newman, Dec. 2, 1963, Ruby FBI file serial 700, pp. 460, 461.
- (384) *Id.* at p. 462.
- (385) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 5, CE1184, 22 Warren Hearings, 297 (JFK Document 004522); see also FBI report, July 9, 1964, Ruby FBI file serial 1829, pp. 16-17. ("The names of local men Bob Fletcher, Tom Cooley and Sherman Little were mentioned" as possibilities for the local person who would operate the club.); transcription of Nov. 7, 1946 meeting supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 26 (JFK Document 013367) (Knapp says they have a half dozen prospects in mind for the local man.); Chicago Crime Commission memorandum (JFK Document 013368), p. 16 ("at the time of the Jones-Guthrie talks that Chilton was to be 'the man' fronting the joint. Chilton currently is said to be running the table operations on the sneak for the Binion interests." Bennie Binion was a Dallas organized crime figure.)
- (386) Warren Report, p. 801.
- (387) Interview of Jack Ruby, Oct. 29, 1947, Memorandum Report, FBI, Chicago, CE1708, 23 Warren Hearings, 203.
- (388) *Ibid.*
- (389) Secret Service interview of Jack Ruby, Dec. 6, 1963 (JFK Document 004232).
- (390) See ref. 26, Grant testimony, p. 449, see also interview of Eva Grant, Jan. 12, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 2 (JFK Document 005889) (Eva Grant stated that in 1947 she was keeping company with Dr. Weldon Duncan who introduced her to Jones.).
- (391) See ref. 26, Grant testimony, p. 450.
- (392) *Ibid.*
- (393) Testimony of Hyman Rubenstein, June 5, 1964, 15 Warren Hearings, 24.
- (394) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 6, in CE1184, 22 Warren Hearings, 297 (JFK Document 004522).
- (395) *Id.* at p. 7.
- (396) *Ibid.*
- (397) *Ibid.*
- (398) *Ibid.*
- (399) *Ibid.*
- (400) *Id.* at p. 8.
- (401) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, Dec. 17, 1963, Ruby FBI file serial 890, pp. 49-51 (JFK Document 013370).
- (402) *Id.* at p. 49.
- (403) FBI interview of Ruby, Nov. 25, 1963, C. R. Hall, Exhibit 1, p. 2, 20 Warren Hearings, 37.
- (404) *Ibid.*

- (405) Warren Report, p. 791.
- (406) Ibid.; Earl and Sam Ruby subsequently purchased Jack's interest in the business.
- (407) FBI interview of Ruby, C. Ray Hall Exhibit 3, p. 14, 20 Warren Hearings, 14.
- (408) Warren Report, p. 793.
- (409) Ibid.
- (410) FBI report, Aug. 19, 1964, Jack Ruby FBI file, Serial 1995, pp. 8-10 (JFK Document 013372).
- (411) Chicago Crime Commission Memorandum, p. 1 (JFK Document 013368).
- (412) Ibid.
- (413) Id. at p. 12.
- (414) Chicago Crime Commission Memorandum (JFK Document 013368).
- (415) Ibid.
- (416) Butler's notes (supplied by Butler) (JFK Document 013366).
- (417) Ibid., pp. 29-30; Butler also obtained a list of long-distance calls made from the Singapore Club from July to October 1947 (pp. 27-55). Nothing of known relevance was discovered from a review of these phone calls.
- (418) Outside contact report, Eva Grant, June 13, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 1 (JFK Document 009598).
- (419) Ibid.
- (420) Ibid.
- (421) Id. at p. 2.
- (422) Id. at p. 3.
- (423) See ref. 390, interview of Eva Grant, p. 2.
- (424) Interview of Eva Grant, June 13, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 9 (JFK Document 010144).
- (425) Ibid.; according to the Warren Report, Eva Grant visited Dallas during World War II and arranged, near the end of 1945, to lease a building under construction in Dallas to operate as a nightclub. Warren Report, p. 792.
- (426) Id. at p. 6.
- (427) Ibid.
- (428) Id. at p. 1.
- (429) Id. at pp. 2, 5 and 6.
- (430) Id. at p. 2.
- (431) Id. at p. 3.
- (432) Interview of George Butler, Mar. 18, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 3-4 (JFK Document 006902).
- (433) Id. at p. 4.
- (434) See ref. 320, Butler deposition, p. 16.
- (435) Deposition of George Butler, May 11, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 16 (JFK Document 008651).
- (436) See ref. 320, Butler deposition, pp. 11-12.
- (437) Id. at p. 15.
- (438) Id. at p. 17.
- (439) Ibid.; Ruby was in San Francisco from 1933 until the late 1930's or early 1940's. He returned to Chicago in the early 1940's and moved to Dallas in 1947. Warren Report, pp. 786, 792.
- (440) Id. at p. 18.
- (441) Id. at p. 22.
- (442) Id. at p. 21.
- (443) Id. at p. 25.
- (444) Transcriptions of tapes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 12 (JFK Document 013367).
- (445) Id. at p. 13; Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 9 (JFK Document 013365).
- (446) See ref. 360, Demaris, *Captive City*, p. 27 (Labriola and Weinberg were murdered in 1954).
- (447) Warren Report, p. 370.
- (448) Id. at p. 802.
- (449) Id. at p. 369.
- (450) Ibid.
- (451) Warren Commission Memorandum, Hubert and Griffin, Mar. 19, 1964, p. 2 (JFK Document 002962); the INS records referred to in this memorandum are included in the Warren Commission Exhibit volumes, but no mention is made

of them in the Warren Report. (See Exhibits 1442 and 1443), 22 Warren Hearings, 859.

- (452) Ibid.
- (453) Id. at p. 4.
- (454) Ibid.
- (455) Ibid.
- (456) Executive session testimony of Burt Griffin, Nov. 17, 1977, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 49-51 (see "The Warren Commission," XI Appendix to the HSCA-JFK Hearings, para. 283 for a copy of the transcript).
- (457) Letter to Hoover from Rankin, Apr. 3, 1964 (JFK Document 005061).
- (458) See refs. 506-508 and 660-662, re: interviews of McWillie, Braun, Bishov, and Marcus.
- (459) "The Secret Life of Jack Ruby," William Scott Malone, "New Times", Jan. 23, 1978, p. 49.
- (460) Peter Dale Scott, "Crime and Cover-up" (Westworks Publishers, 1977), p. 42.
- (461) See ref. 2, Kantor, "Who Was Jack Ruby", p. 137.
- (462) See ref. 460, p. 43, and ref. 459, p. 46.
- (463) See ref. 459, p. 50.
- (464) Secret Service interview of Jack Ruby, Dec. 2, 1963, pp. 2-3 (JFK Document 013353).
- (465) C. R. Hall Exhibit 3, 20 Warren Hearings, 47.
- (466) Id. at p. 15.
- (467) Ibid.
- (468) Ibid.
- (469) Notes of conference between Jack Ruby and SA Hall and SA Clements, Dec. 21, 1963, Comm. No. 1252, p. 16 (JFK Document 004076).
- (470) See ref. 5, Ruby testimony, pp. 205, 207 and 208.
- (471) Id. at p. 201.
- (472) Ibid.
- (473) Id. at p. 207.
- (474) Ibid.
- (475) Id. at p. 208.
- (476) Ibid.
- (477) Id. at pp. 205 and 208; the name of the apartment building in which Ruby allegedly stayed is spelled differently in other interviews. This is probably a stenographic error, but it is possible that they are referring to different apartment buildings.
- (478) Id. at pp. 201, 208.
- (479) Id. at p. 208; Ruby also mentioned dates with two young ladies, 5 Warren Hearings, 205.
- (480) Id. at p. 201.
- (481) Testimony of Jack Ruby, July 18, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 548.
- (482) Ibid.
- (483) Id. at p. 560.
- (484) Id. at pp. 560-561.
- (485) See ref. 300.
- (486) FBI interview of Clarence Rector, Nov. 29, 1963, Ruby FBI file (JFK Document 013354).
- (487) FBI report of FBI interview of T. Otillar, Jan. 10, 1964 (JFK Document 013355).
- (488) Ibid.
- (489) Interview of Alice Nichols, May 3, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 4 (JFK Document 008579).
- (490) JFK Exhibit F-581, V HSCA-JFK Hearings, 195.
- (491) Ibid.
- (492) Interview of Samuel Ruby, Dec. 27, 1977, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 004438).
- (493) Id. at p. 2.
- (494) Ibid.
- (495) Interview of Wally Weston, July 10, 1976, p. 7 (JFK Document 001712) (Weston, an investigator, later joined the committee staff and made available his previous interview reports).
- (496) Interview of Robert Ray McKeown, Aug. 27, 1976, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 7 (JFK Document 013375).
- (497) Ibid.

- (498) FBI interview of Lewis McWillie, Nov. 25, 1963, CE1546, 23 Warren Hearings, 37 (JFK Document 005035).
- (499) Id. at p. 1.
- (500) Id. at p. 3.
- (501) FBI interview of Mynier, Nov. 24, 1963, Ruby FBI file, serial 658, p. 215 (JFK Document 013350).
- (502) FBI interview of Mynier, Nov. 26, 1963 (JFK Document 013351).
- (503) Ibid.
- (504) FBI interview of McWillie, Nov. 25, 1963, CE1546, p. 3, 23 Warren Hearings, 37 (JFK Document 005035).
- (505) Ibid.; Jack Ruby apparently was not questioned about Mynier's allegation.
- (506) FBI interview of Lewis McWillie, June 8, 1964, in CE1697, 23 Warren Hearings, 170 (JFK Document 005057).
- (507) Id. at p. 1.
- (508) Ibid.
- (509) FBI interview of Meyer R. Panitz, Jan. 10, 1964, JFK Exhibit F-587, V HSCA-JFK Hearings, 223 (JFK Document 005050).
- (510) Ibid.
- (511) Ibid.
- (512) Ibid.
- (513) Ibid.
- (514) Ibid.
- (515) FBI memorandum, Mar. 26, 1964, Warren Commission No. 686d (JFK Document 002553).
- (516) Id. at p. 2.
- (517) Interview of Lewis J. McWillie, May 21, 1977, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 004893).
- (518) Id. at p. 1.
- (519) Id. at pp. 1-2.
- (520) Id. at p. 2.
- (521) Deposition of McWillie, Apr. 4, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 111 (JFK Document 007237) (reprinted at V HSCA-JFK Hearings, p. 15).
- (522) See ref. 517, p. 2.
- (523) Cablegram to Director from Legat, London, No. 980, Nov. 26, 1963, FBI file No. 44-24016-255.
- (524) Ibid.
- (525) CIA release to White House, Attn. McGeorge Bundy; Dept. of State, Attn. Alexis Johnson; and FBI, CIA NBR 85657, Nov. 28, 1963, FBI No. 44-24016-262.
- (526) See ref. 517, p. 2.
- (527) Ibid.
- (528) See ref. 521, JFK Exhibit 572.
- (529) Id. at pp. 12-13.
- (530) Id. at p. 106.
- (531) Tony Zoppi, "Ruby in Retrospect," 1973, pp. 1, 6 (JFK Document 013584).
- (532) Letter to Tony Zoppi from Matty Brescia, Aug. 18, 1976 (JFK Document 007242).
- (533) See ref. 521, p. 112.
- (534) Id. at p. 103.
- (535) Id. at p. 119.
- (536) Id. at p. 109.
- (537) Id. at p. 103.
- (538) Ibid.
- (539) Id. at p. 91.
- (540) Id. at p. 92.
- (541) Ibid.; the person McWillie visited was later identified as Guiseppe de George.
- (542) Ibid.
- (543) Id. at p. 94.
- (544) Id. at p. 133.
- (545) Id. at pp. 100-103.
- (546) Id. at pp. 100, 102.

- (547) Id. at pp. 100, 102-103.
- (548) Id. at p. 99.
- (549) Outside contact report with Lewis J. McWillie, Aug. 16, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 1 (JFK Document 010843).
- (550) Testimony of Lewis J. McWillie, Sept. 27, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 30, 167 V HSCA-JFK Hearings, 167.
- (551) Ibid.
- (552) Ibid.
- (553) Ibid.
- (554) Id. at p. 168.
- (555) Id. at p. 195.
- (556) Id. at p. 198.
- (557) Id. at p. 221.
- (558) Id. at p. 222.
- (559) Id. at p. 224.
- (560) Id. at p. 221.
- (561) Id. at pp. 163-64.
- (562) Id. at p. 165.
- (563) Trafficante was detained from June 6, 1959, to Aug. 18, 1959, see ref. 636 below.
- (564) Id. at p. 165.
- (565) Ibid.
- (566) Ibid.
- (567) Ibid.
- (568) Ibid., p. 166; McWillie indicated in his deposition that he did know Trafficante well enough to say hello. See ref. 521 at pp. 94, 134.
- (569) Ibid., p. 167.
- (570) See ref. 43, Zoppi interview, pp. 4 and 5.
- (571) Interviews of Tony Zoppi, Mar. 31, 1978 and Apr. 5, 1978, HSCA-JFK Exhibit F-576, V HSCA-JFK Hearings, 169 (JFK Document 007360).
- (572) Id. at p. 3.
- (573) Id. at p. 4.
- (574) Ibid.
- (575) Id. at p. 5.
- (576) Ibid.
- (577) Ibid.
- (578) Ibid.
- (579) Ibid.
- (580) Ibid.
- (581) Outside contact report with Tony Zoppi, Sept. 15, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 011954).
- (582) Id. at p. 1.
- (583) Id. at p. 2.
- (584) Ibid.
- (585) Ibid.
- (586) Ibid.
- (587) See ref. 531, p. 19.
- (588) Testimony of Santos Trafficante, Sept. 28, 1978, V HSCA-JFK Hearings, 353.
- (589) Ibid.
- (590) Id. at p. 354.
- (591) Ibid.
- (592) Id. at 369.
- (593) Id. at 370.
- (594) Ibid.
- (595) Id. at p. 371.
- (596) Id. at 370.
- (597) Confidential source available to the House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 4-50.
- (598) Id. at pp. 4-51.
- (599) Ibid.
- (600) Aug. 11, 1978 memorandum from Fonzi to Blakey on Ruby visit to Cuba in December 1962, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 1 (JFK Document 010709) (hereinafter Fonzi report).
- (601) Ibid.

- (602) Warren Report, vol. 26.
- (603) CE3056, 26 Warren Hearings, 612.
- (604) Ibid.
- (605) Ibid.
- (606) Ibid.
- (607) See ref. 600, Fonzi report, p. 2.
- (608) Ibid.
- (609) Ibid.
- (610) Ibid.
- (611) Ibid.
- (612) Ibid.
- (613) Ibid.
- (614) Ibid.
- (615) Id. at pp. 2-3.
- (616) Id. at p. 3.
- (617) Ibid.
- (618) Ibid.
- (619) Ibid.
- (620) Ibid.
- (621) Ibid.
- (622) Ibid.
- (623) Ibid.
- (624) Ibid.
- (625) Id. at p. 4.
- (626) Meeting with Cuban Government officials, Mar. 31, 1978, morning session, House Select Committee on Assassinations, JFK exhibits F-583, F-584, V HSCA-JFK Hearings, 196 and 197 respectively.
- (627) Id. at JFK exhibit F-583.
- (628) Id. at JFK exhibits F-583, F-584.
- (629) Ibid.
- (630) Id. at JFK exhibit F-583.
- (631) Ibid.
- (632) See ref. 626, afternoon session, p. 11.
- (633) Ibid., p. 9.
- (634) See ref. 550, McWillie testimony, pp. 196-234.
- (635) Id. at p. 234.
- (636) Meeting with Cuban Government officials, Apr. 1, 1978, morning session, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 3.
- (637) Ibid.
- (638) Ibid.
- (639) Ibid.
- (640) Ibid.
- (641) Ibid.
- (642) Id. at p. 7.
- (643) Id. at p. 6.
- (644) See ref. 626, afternoon session, p. 16.
- (645) Interview of Verdacia, Aug. 26, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 2 (JFK Document 012224).
- (646) JFK exhibit F-436, V HSCA-JFK Hearings. 166.
- (647) See ref. 645, Verdacia interview, pp. 8-9.
- (648) Id. at p. 12.
- (649) Id. at p. 15.
- (650) Id. at pp. 4, 5 and 10; see also statement of Cuban Government (information regarding the detainees at Trescornia) (JFK Document 012204).
- (651) Id. at p. 14.
- (652) Id. at pp. 7-8; this generally corresponds with other information about Hudson.
- (653) Id. at pp. 9 and 10.
- (654) Report on document examination by Charles C. Scott, Sept. 22, 1978, p. 1 (JFK Document 013374); memorandum from Joseph P. McNally, Sept. 13, 1978 (JFK Document 011969).
- (655) JFK 101 (Security Office), provided by Earl Ruby, July 25, 1978.
- (656) See ref. 654, Scott examination, p. 2.
- (657) See ref. 654, McNally memorandum.
- (658) See ref. 654, Scott examination, p. 2, and McNally memorandum.

(659) *Ibid.*, Scott examination, p. 3.

(660) FBI interview of Sherwin Jack Braun, Nov. 25, 1963, CE1733, 23 Warren Hearings, 381 (JFK Exhibit F-578, V HSCA-JFK Hearings, 190, or JFK Document 005033); FBI interview of Jay Bishov, Nov. 25, 1963, CE1774, 23 Warren Hearings, 381 (JFK Exhibit F-579, V HSCA-JFK Hearings, 191, or JFK Document 105033); and FBI interview of Jack Marcus, Nov. 24, 1963, CE1772, 23 Warren Hearings, 379 (JFK Exhibit F-580, V HSCA-JFK Hearings, 192, or JFK Document 005047).

(661) FBI interview of Jack Marcus, Apr. 16, 1964, CE1766; FBI interview of Jay Bishov, Apr. 16, 1964, CE1767; FBI interview of Sherwin Braun, Apr. 16, 1964, CE1768, all in 23 Warren Hearings, 375-377.

(662) *Ibid.*, Braun and interviews.

(663) FBI interview of William Edward Howard, Dec. 8, 1963, CE1477, 22 Warren Hearings, 896.

(664) FBI interview of Robert Larkin, Dec. 20, 1963, p. 1, CE2329, 25 Warren Hearings, 289; the committee located Larkin, but he never returned the telephone calls.

(665) FBI report, Nov. 29, 1963, CE1519, 23 Warren Hearings, 10; JFK Exhibit F-585, p. 3, V HSCA-JFK Hearings, 202.

(666) FBI report, Flynn, JFK Exhibit F-586, p. 13, V HSCA-JFK Hearings, 206 (JFK Document 003040).

(667) Letter to Blakey from Leonel J. Castillo, Commissioner of INS, May 11, 1978, JFK Exhibit F-589, V HSCA-JFK Hearings 226 (JFK Document 008416). See also CE1442 and 1443, 22 Warren Hearings, 859.

(668) *Ibid.*

(669) *Ibid.*

(670) Memorandum from the CIA to the FBI, Dec. 12, 1963, FOIA release 385-736 (JFK Document 000193).

(671) *Id.* at p. 1.

(672) *Ibid.*

(673) *Ibid.*

(674) *Id.* at p. 3.

(675) *Id.* at p. 4.

(676) *Ibid.*

(677) *Washington Post and Times Herald*, "Cuba's Air Chief Quits; His Arrest Is Ordered," July 1, 1959, A6.

(678) *Ibid.*

(679) Outside contact report with C. Rogovin, Aug. 24, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 011079).

(680) Outside contact report with Malone, Nov. 25, 1977, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 004765).

(681) See ref. 531, p. 19.

(682) See ref. 571, Zoppi interview, Mar. 31, 1978, p. 3.

(683) See ref. 496, McKeown interview.

(684) FBI interview of Howard, Dec. 7, 1963, CE1477, 22 Warren Hearings, 896.

(685) FBI report, SA Alfred D. Neeley, p. 1, CE1688 (JFK Document 013348).

(686) *Ibid.*

(687) *Ibid.*

(688) Notes of conference between Ruby and SA Hall and SA Clements, Dec. 12, 1963, Comm. No. 1252, p. 17 (JFK Document 004076).

(689) See ref. 5, Ruby testimony, p. 202.

(690) *Ibid.*

(691) See refs. 748-765 below and accompanying text.

(692) FBI report, Jack Ruby file, DL 44-1639, p. 1, CE1688 (JFK Document 013348).

(693) *Ibid.*

(694) FBI interview, file No. HO 44-939, SA Daniel W. Fults, Jr., p. 1, CE1689, 23 Warren Hearings, 158 (JFK Document 004514).

(695) FBI report, Jack Ruby file, HO 44-939, CE1689; see also FBI interview of McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 1, CE1689.

(696) FBI report, DL 44-939, CE1689, 23 Warren Hearings, 158.

(697) See ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 7.

(698) FBI interview, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 2, Ruby file, Bureau No. HO 44-939, SA Daniel W. Fults, Jr., CE1689, 23 Warren Hearings, 158 (JFK Document 004514).

- (699) Ibid.
- (700) Id. at pp. 2 and 3.
- (701) Id. at p. 3.
- (702) Id. at p. 4.
- (703) Ibid.
- (704) FBI interview of Anthony "Boots" Ayo, Jan. 28 1964, p. 1, CE1689, 23 Warren Hearings, 161.
- (705) FBI report, Robert Ray McKeown, Apr. 17, 1964, p. 1, CE3066, 26 Warren Hearings, 650. See also CE1689, 23 Warren Hearings, 158.
- (706) Warren Commission memorandum from Griffin to Rankin, Sept. 23, 1964, CE3069, 23 Warren Hearings, 661.
- (707) Ibid.
- (708) See ref. 496, McKeown interview.
- (709) Id. at p. 7.
- (710) Ibid.
- (711) Ibid.
- (712) Ibid.
- (713) Ibid.; this is the first time the slot machines are mentioned.
- (714) Ibid., pp. 7 and 8.
- (715) Id. at p. 7.
- (716) Id. at p. 8.
- (717) Id. at p. 7.
- (718) Id. at p. 2.
- (719) Ibid.
- (720) FBI interview of McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, pp. 2-3, Ruby FBI file, Bureau No. HO 44-939, CE1689, 23 Warren Hearings, 158 (JFK Document 004514).
- (721) Id. at p. 2.
- (722) Immunized testimony of Robert Ray McKeown, Apr. 12, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 1.
- (723) Id. at pp. 1-11.
- (724) Id. at pp. 1-11, 1-17.
- (725) Id. at pp. 1-28.
- (726) Id. at pp. 1-12, 1-13; previously, McKeown stated he wanted \$5,000 up front; see ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 8.
- (727) Id. at pp. 1-13.
- (728) Id. at pp. 1-37; see also FBI interview of McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 3, CE1689, 23 Warren Hearings, 158.
- (729) Id. at pp. 1-20.
- (730) See ref. 722, pp. 1-23, 1-24.
- (731) Id. at pp. 1-86 and 1-87; see also ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 2.
- (732) Id. at pp. 1-43, 1-83, 1-84; see also ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 2.
- (733) CBS News Inquiry, "The American Assassins," pt. I, 1975, p. 19 (JFK Document 004440).
- (734) Ibid.
- (735) Id. at pp. 18-19.
- (736) Interview of Robert Ray McKeown, British Broadcasting Corporation (JFK Document 007270).
- (737) Ibid., pp. 2, 3, 4 and 12.
- (738) FBI interview of McWillie, June 8, 1964, JFK Exhibit F-574, V HSCA-JFK Hearings, p. 3, 155 (JFK Document 005057).
- (739) Ibid.
- (740) Id. at p. 4; see ref. 550, McWillie testimony, p. 506.
- (741) See ref. 470, Ruby testimony, p. 201.
- (742) See ref. 550, McWillie testimony, p. 234-235.
- (743) Outside contact report with Anthony J. Ayo, Apr. 20, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 008227).
- (744) Ibid.
- (745) Notes from conference between Ruby and SA Hall and SA Clements, Dec. 21, 1963, Comm. No. 1252, p. 17 (JFK Document 004076).
- (746) Interview of Wally Weston, July 10, 1976, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 5 (JFK Document 001712).
- (747) Warren Report, Appendix XVI, pp. 799-800.
- (748) FBI report, DL 44-1639, Alfred D. Neeley, p. 1, CE1688, 23 Warren Hearings, 157 (JFK Document 013348).
- (749) Ibid.

(750) Warren Commission memorandum, Hubert and Griffin, Mar. 19, 1964, pp. 1-2 (JFK Document 002962).

(751) See ref. 2, Kantor, "Who was Jack Ruby?", p. 15.

(752) Ibid.

(753) Id. at p. 16.

(754) Ibid.

(755) Ibid.

(756) FBI airtel and LHM, to Director from Detroit, June 28, 1963, FBI file No. 105-120907-11, Davis FBI file review (JFK Documents 009987 and 013346). Documents 009987 and 013346).

(757) Ibid.

(758) LHM, July 19, 1963, from Houston to Director and LA Division, FBI file No. 105-120907-12, Davis FBI file review (JFK Documents 009987 and 013346).

(759) Memo to LA from Director, June 25, 1963, FBI file No. 105-120907-9, pp. 1-2 Davis FBI file review (JFK Documents 009987 and 013346).

(760) Airtel to SAC LA from Director, May 22, 1963, FBI file No. 105-120907-1, Davis FBI file review (JFK Documents 009987 and 013346).

(761) FBI file review of Tom Davis (JFK Document 013346).

(762) FBI memorandum, Dec. 20, 1963, FBI file No. 1-105-120907- (JFK Document 013346). This memorandum also refers to the arrest by the Moroccan Surêté of Howard Loeb Schulman after he stated he was wanted by U.S. authorities in connection with the assassination.)

(763) Telegram, Dec. 10, 1963 (State Department/passport file review on T. Davis), p. 2 (JFK Document 013349).

(764) Ibid.

(765) Ibid.

(766) See ref. 5, Ruby testimony, p. 205.

(767) Ibid.

(768) Ibid.

(769) Ibid.

(770) Outside contact report with McCord, Sept. 28, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 012173).

(771) Id. at p. 1.

(772) Id. at pp. 1 and 2.

(773) Id. at p. 1.

(774) See ref. 2, Kantor, "Who Was Jack Ruby?", p. 11.

(775) Ibid., p. 12; see also ref. 5, Ruby testimony, p. 206, statement by Chief Justice Warren.

(776) C. R. Hall exhibit 3; interview of Jack Ruby, Dec. 21, 1963, p. 15, 20 Warren Hearings, 15.

(777) See ref. 5, Ruby testimony, p. 208.

(778) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, p. 80.

(779) IRS report, Jan. 9, 1964, CE2978, 26 Warren Hearings, 460.

(780) Id. at p. 5.

(781) Ibid.

(782) Testimony of Earl Ruby, June 3, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 384-385.

(783) See ref. 32, Earl Ruby deposition, p. 82.

(784) Ibid.

(785) Id. at p. 83.

(786) Id. at p. 84.

(787) Id. at p. 92.

(788) Letter from Earl Ruby to House Select Committee on Assassinations, Aug. 17, 1978, JFK Exhibit F-554, IV HSCA-JFK Hearings, 516 (JFK Document 010907).

(789) Testimony of Earl Ruby, Sept. 26, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, IV HSCA-JFK Hearings, p. 515.

(790) Testimony of Wade, June 8, 1964, 5 Warren Hearings, 221.

(791) Id. at p. 223.

(792) FBI interview of Nancy Elaine Perrin, Nov. 22, 1963, CE3061, 26 Warren Hearings, 627 (JFK Document 001745).

(793) Id. at p. 1.

(794) Ibid.

(795) Ibid.

(796) Statement of Nancy Elaine Perrin, Dec. 3, 1963, CE3061, 26 Warren Hearings, 630 (JFK Document 001745).

- (797) FBI interview of Nancy Elaine Perrin, Dec. 5, 1963, CE3061, 26 Warren Hearings, 628 (JFK Document 001745).
- (798) *Id.* at p. 2.
- (799) *Id.* at p. 3.
- (800) *Ibid.*
- (801) *Ibid.*
- (802) *Id.* at pp. 3 and 4.
- (803) *Id.* at p. 4.
- (804) *Ibid.*
- (805) *Ibid.*
- (806) FBI report, Apr. 8, 1964, CE3062, 26 Warren Report, 632.
- (807) *Id.* at p. 2.
- (808) *Ibid.*
- (809) *Ibid.*; the polygraph charts were unavailable for review by the committee's polygraph experts.
- (810) FBI interview of Cy Victorson, Dec. 4, 1963, CE3059, 26 Warren Hearings, 617 (JFK Document 001745).
- (811) *Ibid.*
- (812) FBI interview of Paul T. Rayburn, Dec. 4, 1963, CE3059, 26 Warren Hearings, 618 (JFK Document 001745).
- (813) FBI interview of Dave Cherry, Dec. 14, 1963, CE3059, 26 Warren Hearings, 618 (JFK Document 001745).
- (814) *Ibid.*
- (815) Testimony of Nancy Perrin Rich, June 2, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 330-364.
- (816) *Id.* at p. 346.
- (817) *Id.* at p. 351.
- (818) *Id.* at p. 349.
- (819) *Id.* at p. 350.
- (820) House Select Committee on Assassinations, Staff Review of the Warren Commission and FBI Records Relating to Telephone Calls of Jack L. Ruby; Warren Commission Memorandum From Burt Griffin and Leon Hubert to Howard Willens, Feb. 24, 1964, "Further Telephone Records To Be Obtained for the Commission"; Memorandum from Burt Griffin and Leon Hubert to Howard Willens on the Ruby Investigation, Apr. 4, 1964.
- (821) See ref. 820, Griffin and Hubert to Willens Memorandum, Feb. 24, 1964 JFK Exhibit F-448, III HSCA-JFK Hearings, 656.
- (822) *Ibid.*
- (823) See ref. 820, Griffin and Hubert to Willens Memorandum, Apr. 4, 1964 IV JFK Exhibit F-590, HSCA-JFK Hearings, 545.
- (824) See ref. 820, Griffin and Hubert to Willens Memorandum, Feb. 24, 1964 JFK Exhibit F-448 III HSCA-JFK Hearings, 656.
- (825) *Ibid.*
- (826) See "V. F. Profiles of Jack Ruby Associates," Ralph Paul, para. 1271 of this section.
- (827) *Ibid.*
- (828) Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 150.
- (829) CE2378, 25 Warren Hearings, 355.
- (830) See "V.E. Labor Difficulties with the American Guild of Variety Artists, Early 1960's" (hereinafter "Labor Difficulties").
- (831) See graph, JFK Exhibit F-545, IV HSCA-JFK Hearings, 561.
- (832) C.E. 2302, XXV Warren Hearings, 240.
- (833) See Warren Commission memorandum, May 14, 1964; JFK Exhibit F-591, IV HSCA-JFK Hearings, 548; and CE3018 and 3019, 26 Warren Hearings, 556-558; and CE2363, 25 Warren Hearings, 344.
- (834) FBI interview of Rector; CE1440; Ruby FBI files, p. 111.
- (835) *Ibid.*
- (836) FBI interview of R. D. Matthews, Dec. 15, 1963.
- (837) See "V. F. Profiles of Jack Ruby Associates", R. D. Matthews, para. 1054.
- (838) Deposition of R. D. Matthews, Apr. 3, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 15 (JFK Document 007236). (See para. 1104 for a copy of the deposition transcript.)
- (839) FBI interview of Senar, 658, Dec. 1, 1963, p. 93, CE2303.
- (840) See ref. 5, Jack Ruby testimony, p. 201.
- (841) *Ibid.*

- (842) See "V. F. Profiles of Jack Ruby Associates." Lewis J. McWillie, para. 1153.
- (843) See ref. 588, Trafficante testimony.
- (844) See ref. 550, McWillie testimony.
- (845) See ref. 830.
- (846) See "V. F. Profiles of Jack Ruby Associates," Irwin Signey Weiner.
- (847) Ibid.
- (848) Ibid.
- (849) Ibid.
- (850) Ibid.
- (851) See ref. 846, Weiner profile.
- (852) See ref. 830, "Labor Difficulties."
- (853) See ref. 846, Weiner profile.
- (854) Ibid.
- (855) 25 Warren Hearings, 246.
- (856) Statement of Aaron M. Kohn, *Congressional Record*, 1970, p. 27751; staff review of FBI files on Nofio J. Pecora, House Select Committee on Assassinations.
- (857) Ibid.
- (858) Ibid.
- (859) Ibid.
- (860) Ibid.
- (861) Interview of Nofio J. Pecora, Sept. 15, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 012741).
- (862) Ibid.
- (863) Ibid.
- (864) See ref. 861, Pecora interview.
- (865) Ibid.
- (866) Ibid.
- (867) See "V. F. Profiles of Jack Ruby Associates," Robert Bernard Baker, para. 887.
- (868) Ibid.
- (869) Ibid.
- (870) Ibid.
- (871) Ibid.
- (872) Ibid.
- (873) Ibid.
- (874) Ibid.
- (875) See ref. 830, "Labor Difficulties."
- (876) Staff review of FBI files on Murray W. Miller, House Select Committee on Assassinations.
- (877) Interview of Murray W. Miller, Sept. 25, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 012586).
- (878) Ibid.
- (879) Ibid.
- (880) Ibid.
- (881) Ibid.
- (882) Ibid.
- (883) See ref. 867, Baker profile.
- (884) Ibid.
- (885) See ref. 26, Grant testimony, pp. 445 and 446.
- (886) Ibid.
- (887) See "V. F. Profiles of Jack Ruby Associates," Leonard Patrick, para. 1145.
- (888) Ibid.
- (889) Ibid.
- (890) See, e.g., Ruby FBI files, serial 634, p. 21, interview of Carlson; see also serial 634, p. 228.
- (891) See, e.g., CE2302-2309, 25 Warren Hearings, 236-255.
- (892) See, e.g., Peter Dale Scott, "Crime and Cover-Up" (Westworks, 1977), p. 45, ref. 2, Kantor, "Who Was Jack Ruby?", pp. 28-32.
- (893) Warren Report, p. 797.
- (894) Interview with Bobby Faye, June 15, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 5-6 (JFK Document 010143).
- (895) FBI interview with Mark Small, Ruby FBI files serial 408; see Testimony of Penny Singleton before the June 1962 McClellan Committee, p. 19.

- (896) See ref. 824, p. 5. See attachment, para. 864, for a copy of the agreement signed by Ruby for the Sovereign Club (predecessor of the Carousel).
- (897) *Ibid.*, for a copy of an individual contract.
- (898) Palmer testimony, 15 Warren Hearings, 211; deposition of Abe Weinstein, May 24, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 67-68 (JFK Document 009042).
- (899) *Id.* at p. 7.
- (900) *Id.* at p. 5.
- (901) *Id.* at p. 25.
- (902) Deposition of Thomas Palmer, July 20, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 15 (JFK Document 010659).
- (903) See ref. 898, Weinstein deposition, p. 27.
- (904) *Id.* at p. 25.
- (905) Deposition of Andrew Armstrong, May 23, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 26-27 (JFK Document 009043), (see para. 886 for a copy of the transcript).
- (906) *Id.* at p. 27.
- (907) See ref. 898, Weinstein deposition, p. 28.
- (908) See ref. 898, Palmer testimony, p. 212. Interestingly, Abe Weinstein does not recall Ruby having any amateur nights; see ref. 898, Weinstein deposition, p. 27.
- (909) *Ibid.*, Weinstein deposition, p. 26. Ruby was less successful than the Weinsteins on non-amateur nights as well.
- (910) Wright testimony, 15 Warren Hearings, 248.
- (911) See ref. 5, Ruby testimony, p. 200.
- (912) See ref. 910, Wright testimony, p. 248.
- (913) FBI interview with Irving Mazzei, Nov. 29, 1963, Ruby FBI files serial 313, CE1543, Warren Hearings, 33. In the early 1960's AGVA had three regional offices—western, midwest and eastern—and 27 local branches. See ref. 894, Faye interview, pp. 2-3.
- (914) FBI interview with Irving Mazzei, Ruby FBI files serial 313.
- (915) *Ibid.*
- (916) See ref. 910, Wright testimony, p. 248.
- (917) See ref. 902, Palmer deposition, pp. 5-6. The Weinsteins were also contacting AGVA representatives concerning amateur nights, but Ruby's contacts and persistence were much greater. See ref. 898, Palmer testimony, p. 213.
- (918) *Ibid.*, Palmer testimony, p. 212.
- (919) *Ibid.*
- (920) See ref. 902, Palmer deposition, p. 14.
- (921) Abe Weinstein told the committee that AGVA permitted one amateur night per week. See ref. 898, Weinstein deposition, p. 28.
- (922) FBI interview with Irving Mazzei, Ruby FBI files serial 313.
- (923) See ref. 910, Wright testimony, p. 248.
- (924) See ref. 898, Palmer testimony, pp. 209 and 213. Norman Earl Wright, a member of AGVA's national board at the time, also received conflicting memoranda. See ref. 910, Wright testimony, p. 248.
- (925) FBI interview with Thomas Palmer, Dec. 16, 1963 (JFK Document 013937).
- (926) FBI interview with Joey Adams, Dec. 2, 1963, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 106.
- (927) See ref. 571, interview with Tony Zoppi.
- (928) See ref. 894, Faye interview, p. 2.
- (929) *Ibid.*; see also ref. 902, Palmer deposition, p. 26.
- (930) Ruby told the Warren Commission he was becoming insolvent. See ref. 5, Ruby testimony, p. 200. To emphasize his dwindling business, Ruby even sent Bobby Faye a cash register tape from the Carousel. FBI interview with Bobby Faye, Dec. 6, 1963, Ruby FBI files serial 810, pp. 307-08, CE1562, 23 Warren Hearings, 53.
- (931) See ref. 898, Palmer testimony, p. 212; Ruby interview, Dec. 21, 1963, FBI files serial 921.
- (932) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, May 4, 1978, pp. 17-18.
- (933) *Ibid.*
- (934) FBI interview with Joseph Glaser, Dec. 5, 1963, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 310, CE1765, 23 Warren Hearings, 374.
- (935) *Ibid.*

(936) Deposition of Mike Shore, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 5 and 14 (JFK Document 009965).

(937) Interview of Mike Shore, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 008578) ; see ref. 936, Shore deposition, p. 26.

(938) Ibid., Shore deposition, pp. 15-16.

(939) See JFK Document 013606.

(940) FBI interview with Barney Ross, Dec. 2, 1963, Ruby FBI files serial 810, pp. 97-98.

(941) See ref. 846, Weiner profile.

(942) Executive session hearing testimony of Weiner, May 16, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, (see para. 1365 for a copy of the transcript).

(943) See ref. 898, Weinstein deposition, p. 71. Ruby did say that he had spoken to a Dallas attorney (Stanley Kaufman) about suing AGVA for a restraint of trade. CD1254 ransom notes of Jack Ruby, (JFK Document 004076).

(944) Mike Shore also felt this way. He told the committee in 1978 that, "I don't think it would have occurred to me to invoke Weiner's good offices because Weiner has no connection at all with any aspect of show business, and Weiner was in Chicago." See ref. 936, Shore deposition, p. 20.

(945) See ref. 867, Baker profile; and JFK Document 013606 (phone records).

(946) FBI interview with Barney Baker, Jan. 6, 1964, Ruby FBI files serial 966, p. 172.

(947) Ibid.; see deposition of Robert Bernard Baker, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 17 (see para. 907 for a copy of the transcript of the deposition).

(948) See JFK Document 013606 (phone records).

(949) FBI interview with Murray Miller, Ruby FBI files serial 1113, p. 149.

(950) Interview of Murray Miller, Sept. 25, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 1 (JFK Document 012586).

(951) CE2328, FBI interview of Goldstein, 25 Warren Hearings, 288; JFK Document 013606.

(952) Deposition of Gruber, June 14, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 17-18.

(953) Interview of Peter Dale Scott, May 17, 1977, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 001413); CE2328.

(954) Ibid.

(955) See ref. 5, Ruby testimony, p. 200. Certainly, the self-serving nature of this comment should be considered.

(956) FBI interview with Bobby Faye (Dec. 6, 1963), Ruby FBI files serial 810, pp. 307-08. CE 1562, 23 Warren Report, 53.

(957) FBI interview with Irving Mazzei, Ruby FBI files serial 313.

(958) See FBI interview with Wilma Hughes (Nov. 25, 1963), Ruby FBI files, serial 634, p. 324.

(959) See ref. 894, Faye interview, p. 6; testimony of Penny Singleton before the 1962 McClellan Committee, p. 14.

(960) FBI interview with Bobby Faye (Dec. 6, 1963), Ruby FBI files serial 810, pp. 307-08.

(961) Ibid.; and see ref. 926 above and accompanying text.

(962) FBI interview with Bobby Faye (Dec. 6, 1963), Ruby FBI files serial 810, pp. 307-08.

(963) See ref. 898, Palmer testimony, p. 213. Abe Weinstein told the Committee that AGVA never said a word to him about amateur nights. See ref. 898, Weinstein deposition, pp. 26 and 69. This seems unlikely in light of the overall situation, and, further, Palmer told the Warren Commission that as a result of the November 13 letter, Abe Weinstein suspended his amateur nights and Barney Weinstein indicated that he was going to relinquish his AGVA affiliation.

(964) Ibid., Palmer testimony, p. 213. The letter read: "Dear Jack: I don't know why you have to prove to me that business is not too good in your place. I never doubted your word. However, Mr. Irving Mazzei and Tom Palmer are handling your situation and they will not do anything to hurt you. This is the story, that there are rules and regulations, and we have to adhere to the rules and regulations. Nobody is trying to hurt anyone and we, particularly don't want to hurt anyone who hires our people. I am sure you will come to an equitable understanding with Mr. Palmer and Mr. Mazzei." See Ruby FBI files, serial 634, pp. 745-46.

(965) FBI interview with Alton Sharpe, Nov. 26, 1963, Ruby FBI files serial 217, CE2323, 25 Warren Hearings, 284.

(966) See ref. 894, Faye interview, p. 1.

(967) Ibid.

(968) FBI interview with Alton Sharpe, Ruby FBI files serial 217.

(969) See ref. 894, Faye interview, p. 4.

(970) See ref. 902, Palmer deposition, p. 33. This was also James Henry Dolan's characterization of Ruby. See Ruby files serial 313. Dolan was at one time AGVA's Dallas branch manager.)

(971) One prime example of this concerns a 1953 incident wherein Ruby was in the office of AGVA branch manager, Vincent Lee. Ruby wanted the union to provide women for his club and believed that the union was not cooperating. He became incensed and began to threaten Lee, saying that he carried a gun. Other disagreements of this sort punctuated Ruby's relationship with Lee when the latter was Dallas branch manager in the 1950's. See FBI interview with Lee, Dec. 20, 1963, Ruby FBI files serial 890, p. 56. On another occasion, Ruby had an altercation with Norman E. Wright, an entertainer and member of AGVA's national board, which was precipitated by Ruby's feelings of discrimination against him by AGVA. See ref. 910, Wright testimony, pp. 248-251; and Powell testimony, 15 Warren Hearings, 412-413; Ruby FBI files, serial 634, p. 326.

(972) See ref. 571, Zoppi interview.

(973) See ref. 902, Palmer deposition, p. 26.

(974) See ref. 894, Faye interview, p. 4.

(975) Oct. 6, 1961 FBI report contained in FBI file 62-9-12-255, pp. 8-9.

(976) See ref. 902, Palmer deposition, p. 26.

(977) Oct. 6, 1961 FBI report, FBI file No. 62-9-12-255, pp. 8-9.

(978) See ref. 902, Palmer deposition, p. 27. James Henry Dolan may serve as an apt illustration of these sorts of allegations. Dolan was branch manager in Dallas from 1957-60. He also had an extensive criminal record, organized crime associations, and had been linked with robbery, gambling and bookmaking in Dallas and other areas. See "V. F. Profiles of Jack Ruby Associates," James Henry Dolan, para. 924. Dolan is the only Dallas branch manager who has said that Ruby always abided by union regulations. Ruby FBI files, serial 810, p. 141.

(979) Interview of Penny Singleton, June 15, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 009250).

(980) See ref. 902, Palmer deposition, p. 21.

(981) Id. at p. 25. Ruby was always jealous of the Weinstein's clubs and their success. He also felt that the Weinsteins controlled the theatrical bookings in Dallas and prevented him from obtaining acts in terms of quantity and quality. See FBI interview with John O'Leary, Ruby FBI files, serial 387.

(982) Id. at p. 22.

(983) Id. at p. 12; see ref. 898, Palmer testimony, p. 269.

(984) A normal payment would consist of several dollars per week per performer. See FBI interview with Ernest Fast (Dec. 2, 1963), Ruby FBI files, serial 520.

(985) See Ruby FBI files, serial 520; see ref. 902, Palmer deposition, p. 9.

(986) Ibid., Palmer deposition, p. 11.

(987) Id. at p. 10.

(988) See ref. 898, Palmer testimony, p. 208; see ref. 905, Armstrong deposition, p. 28; FBI interview of R. Shoreman, serial 634, p. 406, CE1505, 22 Warren Hearings, 923. Ruby wrote, "I would discourage our champagne girls from trying to sell champagne to servicemen, or persons whom I felt couldn't afford to spend that kind of money." CD1254, random notes of Jack Ruby, p. 12 (JFK Document 001254). But see also CE1542, 23 Warren Hearings, 32, for an opposite opinion.

(989) Ibid., Armstrong deposition, p. 28.

(990) FBI interview of Ballowe, Dec. 20, 1963, Ruby FBI files, serial 890, pp. 142-143, CE1648, 23 Warren Hearings, 120. Dolan has commented that Ruby attempted to set up a stripper with a customer (interview of James Henry Dolan, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 013382)), and Palmer has alluded to the possibility of prostitution at the Carousel (see ref. 902, Palmer deposition, p. 35).

(991) See ref. 898, Palmer testimony, p. 210.

(992) Id. at pp. 210-211.

(993) FBI interview with Lillian McCardell. Ruby FBI files, serial 634, p. 463, CE1513, 23 Warren Hearings, 16. A combination of an altercation and contract problems occurred in the early 1960s when Breck Wall and Joe Peterson, while under contract at the Sovereign Club (predecessor to the Carousel), received

an offer to do a one-night convention show for about \$2,200. Ruby refused to release the two entertainers from their contract, but arranged with the AGVA branch manager (Dolan) to have them perform under Ruby's sponsorship. Wall and Peterson never received any money for their show, and Wall believed that Ruby and Dolan split the \$2,200. When an argument ensued, Ruby punched Peterson and broke one of his teeth. See Wall testimony, 14 Warren Hearings, pp. 601-602, Ruby files, serial 810, p. 242.

(994) Testimony of Andrew Armstrong, Apr. 14, 1964, 13 Warren Hearings, 303, 304.

(995) Ibid.

(996) Id. at p. 304.

(997) Ibid.

(998) Ibid.

(999) Ibid.

(1000) Id. at p. 351.

(1001) Ibid.

(1002) Id. at p. 305.

(1003) Id. at p. 303.

(1004) Id. at p. 307.

(1005) Ibid.

(1006) Ibid.

(1007) Id. at p. 308.

(1008) See ref. 905, Armstrong deposition, p. 18.

(1009) FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).

(1010) Ibid.

(1011) Ibid.

(1012) Ibid.

(1013) See ref. 994, Armstrong testimony, p. 302.

(1014) Id. at p. 307.

(1015) Interview of Andrew Armstrong, Feb. 19, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 1 (JFK Document 008198).

(1016) Ibid.

(1017) See ref. 905, Armstrong deposition, pp. 10-11.

(1018) Id. at p. 11.

(1019) See ref. 994, Armstrong testimony, p. 308.

(1020) Id. at p. 309, see also ref. 905, Armstrong deposition, p. 18; and ref. 1015, Armstrong interview, p. 1.

(1021) Ibid., Armstrong deposition, p. 19.

(1022) See ref. 994, Armstrong testimony, pp. 309-310; see ref. 905, Armstrong deposition, p. 19.

(1023) Ibid., Armstrong testimony, p. 310.

(1024) Id. at p. 311.

(1025) Id. at p. 310.

(1026) Ibid.

(1027) Id. at p. 319.

(1028) Id. at p. 320.

(1029) See ref. 905, Armstrong deposition, p. 33.

(1030) See ref. 994, Armstrong testimony, pp. 320-321.

(1031) See ref. 905, Armstrong deposition, p. 60.

(1032) Interview of Andrew Armstrong, Oct. 30, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations.

(1033) Ibid.; Ralph Paul was never questioned about this incident; he is now deceased. See "V. F. Profiles of Jack Ruby Associates," Ralph Paul, para. 1271 ff.

(1034) See ref. 994, Armstrong testimony, p. 311.

(1035) Id. at pp. 311, 344.

(1036) Id. at p. 309.

(1037) Id. at p. 312.

(1038) Id. at p. 324.

(1039) Ibid.

(1040) Ibid.

(1041) Ibid.

(1042) See ref. 905, Armstrong deposition, p. 25.

(1043) Id. at p. 28; see also ref. 1015, Armstrong interview, p. 1.

(1044) See ref. 905, Armstrong deposition, p. 61.

(1045) Id. at p. 48.

(1046) See ref. 994, Armstrong testimony, p. 318.

(1047) Ibid.

- (1048) Id. at p. 319; see also ref. 905, Armstrong deposition, pp. 58-59.
- (1049) See ref. 994, Armstrong testimony, p. 312.
- (1050) Id. at pp. 313-314.
- (1051) Id. at p. 313.
- (1052) Id. at p. 315.
- (1053) See ref. 905, Armstrong deposition, p. 42; see ref. 1015, Armstrong interview, p. 2.
- (1054) Ibid., Armstrong interview, p. 2.
- (1055) Ibid.
- (1056) See ref. 905, Armstrong deposition, p. 42.
- (1057) Ibid.
- (1058) Id. at p. 48.
- (1059) Ibid.
- (1060) Ibid.
- (1061) See ref. 1015, Armstrong interview, p. 2.
- (1062) FBI interview of Andrew Armstrong, Jan. 23, 1964 (JFK Document 004465).
- (1063) Ibid.; see also ref. 994, Armstrong testimony, p. 326.
- (1064) Ibid.
- (1065) Ibid., and p. 327.
- (1066) Ibid.
- (1067) Ibid.
- (1068) Ibid.
- (1069) Ibid.
- (1070) Ibid.
- (1071) Id. at pp. 2 and 330.
- (1072) Ibid.
- (1073) Ibid.
- (1074) Ibid. and p. 331 (Ruby arrived 5 minutes later).
- (1075) Ibid.
- (1076) Ibid. and p. 333.
- (1077) Ibid.
- (1078) Id. at p. 3.
- (1079) Ibid.
- (1080) Id. at p. 336.
- (1081) FBI interview of Andrew Armstrong, Jan. 23, 1964, p. 3 (JFK Document 004465).
- (1082) Ibid.; see also ref. 994, Armstrong testimony, p. 331.
- (1083) Ibid.
- (1084) Ibid. (this was probably Alice Nichols, one of Ruby's former girlfriends).
- (1085) Ibid.
- (1086) Interview of Andrew Armstrong, Mar. 21, 1977, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 2 (JFK Document 000997).
- (1087) See ref. 994, Armstrong testimony, p. 335.
- (1088) Id. at p. 339.
- (1089) Ibid.
- (1090) Id. at p. 340.
- (1091) Id. at p. 341.
- (1092) FBI interview of Andrew Armstrong, Nov. 30, 1963 (JFK Document 004464).
- (1093) See ref. 994, Armstrong testimony, pp. 309-349.
- (1094) Id. at p. 350.
- (1095) Id. at p. 355.
- (1096) Id. at p. 356.
- (1097) FBI report No. 62-109090-236 refers to vol. XV, pp. 29 and 623 of the Warren Hearings).
- (1098) Ibid.
- (1099) Ibid.
- (1100) Testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Improper Activities in the Labor or Management Fields, 86th Congress 2d Session (Washington, D.C.; U.S. Government Printing Office 1960), pt. 36, p. 14060.
- (1101) Id. at p. 14061.
- (1102) Ibid.
- (1103) Ibid.
- (1104) Id. at p. 14060.

- (1105) Id. at p. 13986.
- (1106) Id. at p. 13993.
- (1107) Ibid.
- (1108) Id. at p. 13988.
- (1109) Id. at p. 13969.
- (1110) Ibid.
- (1111) Ibid.
- (1112) Ibid.
- (1113) Ibid.
- (1114) Id. at p. 13971.
- (1115) Id. at p. 14063.
- (1116) Ibid.
- (1117) Id. at p. 13972.
- (1118) Ibid.
- (1119) Ibid.
- (1120) Ibid.
- (1121) Id. at p. 13973.
- (1122) Ibid.
- (1123) Id. at p. 13987.
- (1124) Ibid.
- (1125) Id. at p. 14071.
- (1126) Ibid.
- (1127) Id. at p. 14073.
- (1128) FBI file No. 122-2424-3.
- (1129) Ibid.
- (1130) Ibid.
- (1131) Ibid.
- (1132) FBI report dated Jan. 6, 1964, an interview of Robert Baker by SAS John R. Bassett and William F. Hood.
- (1133) Ibid.
- (1134) Apr. 19, 1959 FBI report, file No. 100-42303-519.
- (1135) Mar. 17, 1967 FBI report, file No. 92-5704-9.
- (1136) Ibid.
- (1137) June 6, 1961 FBI memorandum, file No. 92-2824-24.
- (1138) Apr. 10, 1974 FBI memorandum, file No. 92-5704-63.
- (1139) Interview with Paul McCaghen, Mar. 16, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 007068).
- (1140) June 11, 1976 report in DEA file No. 6FM1-76-4014. Joe Campisi and an unidentified individual, first name Vince, had operated a bar in Dallas from 1943 to 1946.
- (1141) Ibid.
- (1142) Mar. 17, 1967 FBI report, file No. 92-5704-9.
- (1143) Aug. 17, 1967 FBI report, file No. 162-2443-3.
- (1144) Nov. 30, 1967 FBI report, file No. 92-5704-13.
- (1145) June 29, 1973 FBI report, file No. 92-5704-58.
- (1146) FBI file No. 92-5704-31.
- (1147) Sept. 20, 1970 FBI report, file No. 92-5704-34.
- (1148) See ref. 92, Campisi deposition, p. 69; Drug Enforcement Administration File No. GFM1-76-4014, and Apr. 7, 1961 memorandum on Immigration and Naturalization file No. A12-531-109.
- (1149) Nov. 8, 1961 FBI interview of Joe Campisi, file No. 92-2824-84.
- (1150) Ibid.
- (1151) Mar. 17, 1967 FBI report, file No. 92-5704-9.
- (1152) Drug Enforcement Administration files clearly classify Campisi as an organized crime member.
- (1153) Interview of Gannaway, May 30, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 009445); Aug. 31, 1967 FBI report, file No. 92-9792-4. One informant told the FBI that Campisi was going to replace Civello as head of this group. The intelligence section of the Dallas Police Department stated that they had no indication of such a replacement. July 20, 1970 FBI report, file No. 92-5704-31.
- (1154) See ref. 92, Campisi deposition, p. 6.
- (1155) Dec. 7, 1963 FBI report, CE2259, 25 Warren Hearings, 185-85.
- (1156) Ibid. In 1978, Campisi could not independently recall this event. See ref. 92, Campisi deposition, pp. 26, 27 and 37.

- (1157) Ibid., Campisi deposition, pp. 11, 15 and 18.
- (1158) Dec. 7, 1963 FBI report, CE2259.
- (1159) See ref. 92, Campisi deposition, p. 22.
- (1160) CE2259; see also JFK Document 006187, wherein Earl Golz, a Dallas journalist, related that he had information that Ruby and Campisi played cards together at Campisi's home. Campisi has forcefully denied this in his 1978 House Select Committee on Assassinations deposition, pp. 22 and 23.
- (1161) Nov. 25, 1963 FBI report (JFK Document 004521).
- (1162) See ref. 92, Campisi deposition, p. 21.
- (1163) Ibid.
- (1164) CE2259.
- (1165) Ibid.
- (1166) Ibid.
- (1167) See ref. 92. Campisi deposition, p. 74.
- (1168) Ibid.
- (1169) CE2259 and see ref. 92, Campisi deposition, p. 34.
- (1170) Ibid., Campisi deposition, p. 28.
- (1171) Id. at p. 41. Zoppi was a Dallas newspaper columnist.
- (1172) Id. at p. 40.
- (1173) Id. at p. 42.
- (1174) Id. at p. 61.
- (1175) Id. at p. 63.
- (1176) Apr. 6, 1967 FBI report, file No. 92-5693-14.
- (1177) Nov. 25, 1963 FBI interview (JFK Document 004521).
- (1178) Campisi may have meant to say that Paul was a partner of Ruby's, which would be factually correct.
- (1179) See ref. 92, Campisi deposition, p. 67.
- (1180) Id. at p. 25.
- (1181) Mar. 26, 1963 FBI memorandum, file No. 92-66062.
- (1182) CE2259.
- (1183) FBI report, Dallas, Oct. 6, 1961, file No. 62-9-12-255, p. 2; Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1184) Ibid.
- (1185) Ibid.
- (1186) Ibid.
- (1187) FBI memorandum from Dallas, June 23, 1960, file No. 159-255-1; Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1188) See ref. 1183.
- (1189) Ibid.
- (1190) JFK Document 007227.
- (1191) Ibid.
- (1192) FBI report, Dallas, Nov. 22, 1961, file No. 92-4930-15, p. 1, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1193) FBI report, Dallas, July 22, 1968, file No. 92-4930-45, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1194) FBI report, June 30, 1969, file No. 92-4930-50, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1195) FBI report, Dec. 22, 1969, file No. 92-4930-55, Dolan file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1196) FBI report, "Crime Conditions in the Dallas Division." Mar. 27, 1964, file No. 62-9-12-401, p. 4, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1197) Ibid.
- (1198) Ibid.
- (1199) Id. at p. 4; see also ref. 1183, p. 1.
- (1200) See ref. 1183, p. 8.
- (1201) FBI report, "Crime Conditions in the Dallas Division." Sept. 14, 1962, file No. 62-9-12-366, p. 5, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1202) Ibid. Also listed were George Fuqua, R. D. Matthews and Eddie Tom Green.
- (1203) See ref. 1192, p. 3.
- (1204) See ref. 1183, p. 7.
- (1205) FBI report, Denver, Aug. 13, 1951, file No. 47-40845-11, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1206) See Dolan's biographical summary, para. 924.
- (1207) See ref. 1183, p. 2.

- (1208) FBI memorandum to Director from Denver, July 18, 1951, file No. 47-40845-1, p. 1, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1209) See ref. 1205, p. 2.
- (1210) See ref. 1183, p. 7.
- (1211) Id. at pp. 8-9.
- (1212) Ibid.
- (1213) FBI report, Dallas, "George Fuqua," Nov. 1, 1961, file No. 92-3283-11, p. 16, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1214) FBI report, Dallas, Mar. 14, 1962, file No. 92-3282-13, p. 20, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1215) FBI teletype, Dallas, Feb. 2, 1961, file No. 47-40845-72, p. 1, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1216) See ref. 1183, p. 8. The case was no-billed on May 1, 1961.
- (1217) See ref. 1213, p. 14.
- (1218) Ibid.
- (1219) Id. at p. 15.
- (1220) See ref. 1213, p. 8.
- (1221) FBI Report, Dallas June 18, 1962, file No. 92-4930-20, p. 6, Dolan file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1222) Id. at p. 7.
- (1223) FBI report, Dallas, Nov. 16, 1962, file No. 92-4930-22, p. 4, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1224) FBI report, Dallas, May 17, 1963, file No. 92-4930-24, p. 15, Dolan file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1225) Ibid.
- (1226) Ibid.
- (1227) FBI report, Dallas, Oct. 23, 1963, file No. 92-4930-27, pp. 4-5, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1228) FBI report, Dallas, July 18, 1963, file No. 92-4930-26, p. 9, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1229) Id. at p. 9.
- (1230) Ibid.
- (1231) Id. at p. 11.
- (1232) Ibid.
- (1233) FBI report, by T. Howard Waldron, Newark, Aug. 30, 1963, file No. 26-319670-2, p. 9, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1234) Ibid.
- (1235) Ibid.
- (1236) Ibid.
- (1237) FBI airtel, from Dallas, Aug. 5, 1963, file No. 62-9-12-441, p. 3, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1238) FBI report, Dallas, Feb. 10, 1964, file No. 92-4930-30, p. 36, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1239) See ref. 1237, p. 3.
- (1240) Ibid.
- (1241) FBI report from Newark, Sept. 30, 1963, file No. 26-319670-3, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1242) Ibid.
- (1243) FBI memorandum from Dallas to Director, Dec. 19, 1963, file No. 92-4930-28, p. 1, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1244) Ibid.
- (1245) Ibid.
- (1246) Ibid.
- (1247) FBI report, Denver, Dec. 16, 1963, file No. 166-720-4, cover page P, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1248) FBI airtel from Dallas, Dec. 11, 1963, file No. 92-4930-28, p. 2, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1249) Ibid.
- (1250) FBI report, Dallas, Mar. 22, 1968, file No. 92-4930-42, p. 1, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1251) Organized Crime Bureau, Dade County, Florida, file review (JFK Document 006413).
- (1252) See ref. 1201, pp. 5-6.
- (1253) FBI report, Dallas, July 21, 1961, file No. 92-4930-11, p. 7, Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).

- (1254) See ref. 1224, p. 13.
- (1255) See ref. 1227, pp. 4-5.
- (1256) See ref. 1227, p. 9.
- (1257) Ibid.
- (1258) See ref. 1227, p. 4.
- (1259) Ibid.
- (1260) Ibid.
- (1261) FBI report, New Orleans, July 5, 1965, file No. 92-8100-21, p. 6, Dolan file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1262) See ref. 1205; see also para. 934ff of the Dolan profile.
- (1263) Ibid.
- (1264) FBI report, Denver, Aug. 27, 1953, file No. 47-40845-44; Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1265) Ibid.
- (1266) FBI interview of Dolan, Dec. 11, 1963, Ruby file serial 810, pp. 141-142.
- (1267) Ibid.
- (1268) Ibid.
- (1269) Ibid.
- (1270) See ref. 990, Dolan interview.
- (1271) Ibid.
- (1272) Testimony of Breck Wall, Aug. 5, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 601.
- (1273) Ibid.
- (1274) Id. at p. 602. See "V. F. Profiles of Jack Ruby Associates," R. D. Matthews, para. 1054ff.
- (1275) FBI report, Dallas, Dec. 8, 1960, file No. 92-4930-6, p. 10; Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1276) Ibid.
- (1277) See ref. 1228, p. 3.
- (1278) Ibid.
- (1279) See ref. 1238, pp. 2-3.
- (1280) See ref. 846, Weiner profile.
- (1281) See ref. 1266, pp. 141-142; see also para. 960ff, this profile.
- (1282) FBI interview of Jewel Brown, Dec. 9, 1963, Ruby file serial 810, p. 292.
- (1283) Ibid.
- (1284) Ibid.
- (1285) FBI interview of Lillian McCordell, Nov. 25, 1963, Ruby file serial 634, p. 463.
- (1286) Ibid.
- (1287) Ibid.
- (1288) See ref. 1272, Wall testimony, pp. 601 and 602, and para. 960ff, this profile.
- (1289) FBI report, Phoenix, Nov. 5, 1951, file No. 47-40845-16, p. 38; Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1290) Id. at p. 43A; see also deposition of James Braden, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 014023).
- (1291) Ibid.
- (1292) FBI report, El Paso, Dec. 7, 1951, file No. 47-40845-17, p. 1; Dolan FBI file review (JFK Document 008547).
- (1293) Report, Sheriff's Department, Dallas County, Nov. 22, 1963 (JFK Document 002319).
- (1294) Interview with Gruber, Jan. 13, 1978, House Select Committee on assassinations (JFK Document 004645).
- (1295) Nov. 26, 1963 FBI report (JFK Document 005037); CE2243, 25 Warren Hearings, 143. See also *ibid.*, Gruber interview.
- (1296) See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, p. 8.
- (1297) JFK Document 004645.
- (1298) See ref. 26, Grant testimony, 470.
- (1299) See ref. 1294, Gruber interview.
- (1300) Gruber rap sheet (JFK Document 008850).
- (1301) FBI interview of Gruber, Nov. 26, 1963 (JFK Document 005037). Gruber told the committee that he lived with Ruby for maybe three or four months. See ef. 952, Gruber deposition, p. 9.
- (1302) Ibid., Gruber deposition, p. 5.
- (1303) Id. at p. 6.
- (1304) See ref. 5, Ruby testimony, p. 185.

- (1305) See ref. 1294, Gruber interview.
- (1306) June 12, 1964 FBI interview of Gruber, Ruby FBI files serial 1644, p. 124; CE2284, 25 Warren Hearings, 208.
- (1307) See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, pp. 12 and 13.
- (1308) FBI interview of Gruber, Nov. 26, 1963 (JFK Document 005037). In 1978 Gruber chose 1953 rather than the 1940s. See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, p. 10.
- (1309) *Ibid.*, Gruber deposition, p. 19.
- (1310) FBI interview of Gruber, June 12, 1964, Ruby FBI files serial 1644, pp. 124, 125; CE2284, 25 Warren Hearings, 208.
- (1311) See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, p. 25.
- (1312) FBI interview of Gruber, June 12, 1964, Ruby FBI files serial 1644, p. 125. In reality, Joplin is 329 miles from Dallas.
- (1313) See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, p. 26.
- (1314) FBI interview of Gruber, June 12, 1964, Ruby FBI files serial 1644, p. 125.
- (1315) FBI interview of Gruber, Nov. 26, 1963, p. 2 (JFK Document 005037). Gruber told the committee that he was in Dallas for two days. See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, p. 25.
- (1316) FBI interview of Gruber, Nov. 26, 1963 (JFK Document 005037); see ref. 1294, Gruber interview; see ref. 952, Gruber deposition, pp. 23-24.
- (1317) See ref. 5, Ruby testimony, p. 185.
- (1318) See ref. 1294, Gruber interview; see ref. 952, Gruber deposition, p. 30.
- (1319) *Ibid.*, Gruber interview, p. 2.
- (1320) See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, p. 56.
- (1321) Ruby FBI files serial 1366, p. 143; phone project records (JFK Document 013606).
- (1322) See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, pp. 40-41 (JFK Document 013606).
- (1323) *Id.* at p. 45.
- (1324) CE2303, 25 Warren Hearings, 245 (JFK Document 013606).
- (1325) See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, p. 41.
- (1326) FBI interview of Gruber, Nov. 26, 1963 (JFK Document 005037).
- (1327) FBI interview of Gruber, June 12, 1964, Ruby FBI files serial 1644, p. 125.
- (1328) See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, pp. 45-46.
- (1329) CE2303, 25 Warren Hearings, 245.
- (1330) See ref. 1294, Gruber interview.
- (1331) See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, p. 47.
- (1332) FBI interview of Gruber, June 12, 1964, Ruby FBI files serial 1644, p. 125. Gruber told the committee that he also thanked Ruby for the dog that was sent. See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, p. 47.
- (1333) FBI interview of Gruber, June 12, 1964, Ruby FBI files serial 1644, pp. 125-126.
- (1334) FBI interview of Gruber, Nov. 26, 1963, p. 2 (JFK Document 005037).
- (1335) Ruby FBI files serial 1442, p. 26.
- (1336) *Id.* at p. 27.
- (1337) See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, pp. 71-73.
- (1338) See ref. 260, Gruber testimony, p. 461.
- (1339) See ref. 952, Gruber deposition, p. 57.
- (1340) FBI interview of Gruber, June 12, 1964, Ruby FBI files serial 1644, p. 126 (JFK Document 004645).
- (1341) FBI interview of Gruber, June 12, 1964, Ruby FBI files serial 1644, p. 124.
- (1342) See ref. 1294, Gruber interview, p. 2.
- (1343) Hubert-Griffin Warren Commission memorandum, May 14, 1964, pp. 4 and 8.
- (1344) Testimony of Nichols, Apr. 14, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 120.
- (1345) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, pp. 147-148; and Paul testimony, Aug. 24, 1964, 15 Warren Hearings, 669.
- (1346) See ref. 393, Hyman Rubenstein testimony, pp. 24, 25.
- (1347) See ref. 86, Senator testimony, pp. 278, 297.
- (1348) See ref. 782, Earl Ruby testimony, pp. 417, 419.
- (1349) Testimony of Kaminsky, July 23, 1964, 15 Warren Hearings, 289.
- (1350) See refs. 1298, 1304, 1317 and 1338 above.
- (1351) FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).
- (1352) *Ibid.*

(1353) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones by Tobias E. Matthews, Mexico City, Aug. 6, 1964, p. 1, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1354) Ibid.

(1355) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 2 (JFK Document 004522).

(1356) FBI report, Jan. 29, 1947, by Alton M. Bryant, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1357) Ibid.

(1358) FBI report by Alton M. Bryant, "James Weinberg, et al.", Jan. 29, 1947, p. 48, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1359) FBI interview of P. R. Jones by Tobias E. Matthews, Mexico City, Aug. 6, 1946, p. 8, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1360) Id. at p. 9; FBI report, Aug. 27, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-202, p. 3, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1361) FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).

(1362) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 9 (JFK Document 004522).

(1363) Ibid.

(1364) Ibid.

(1365) Ibid.

(1366) Id. at pp. 9 and 10.

(1367) Ibid.

(1368) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 11 (JFK Document 004522).

(1369) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, pp. 11-12 (JFK Document 004522).

(1370) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 9 (JFK Document 004522).

(1371) See ref. 26, Grant testimony, p. 449.

(1372) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones by Tobias Matthews, Mexico City, Aug. 6, 1964 (JFK Document 013369).

(1373) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 9 (JFK Document 004522).

(1374) Ibid.

(1375) Id. at p. 10.

(1376) Id. at p. 10.

(1377) See para. 1007 below.

(1378) FBI arrest record (JFK Documents 008850 and 008875).

(1379) FBI inspection report, Dallas, Jan. 14, 1947.

(1380) FBI report, "James Weinberg, et al.", Chicago FBI file No. 62-3375, no date, p. 41.

(1381) Ibid.

(1382) Ibid.

(1383) FBI report by Alton M. Bryant, "James Weinberg, et al.", Jan. 29, 1947, p. 3, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369); see D. Maclean, "Pictorial History of the Mafia" (Galahad Books, 1974), p. 379 (Nick de John is described as a "Chicago and San Francisco racketeer").

(1384) Ibid.

(1385) Ibid.

(1386) Ibid.

(1387) Ibid.

(1388) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 2 (JFK Document 004522).

(1389) FBI report by Alton M. Bryant, "James Weinberg, et al.", Jan. 29, 1964, p. 4, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1390) Ibid.

(1391) Ibid., see ref. 1383, Maclean, "Pictorial History" (Jake Guzik is described as "a Chicago bootlegger with interests in prostitution, one of Al Capone's lieutenants, and in charge of payoffs for Capone").

(1392) FBI report by Alton M. Bryant, "James Weinberg, et al.", Jan. 29, 1947, p. 4, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1393) Ibid.

(1394) Ibid.

(1395) Ibid.

(1396) Ibid.

(1397) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones by Tobias E. Matthews, Aug. 6, 1964, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369); Sam Yaras also held an interest in this company.

(1398) Ibid.

(1399) Ibid.

(1400) FBI report by Alton M. Bryant, "James Weinberg, et al.", Jan. 29, 1947, p. 6, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1401) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones by Tobias E. Matthews, Mexico City, Aug. 6, 1946 (JFK Document 013369); ref. 1383, Maclean, "Pictorial History," p. 402 ("In 1940 Humphries was head of the Chicago syndicate's labor rackets.").

(1402) Ibid.

(1403) Ibid.

(1404) Id. at p. 5.

(1405) Ibid.

(1406) Ibid.

(1407) Ibid.

(1408) Id. at p. 8; see also FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).

(1409) Ibid.

(1410) FBI report, Aug. 27, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-202, p. 3, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1411) FBI report, July 17, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-221, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1412) Ibid.; see also FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008875).

(1413) FBI report, "James Weinberg, et al.", Chicago file No. 62-3375, p. 48, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1414) FBI inspection report by Inspector Gurnea, Jan. 14, 1947.

(1415) FBI report by Alton Bryant, "James Weinberg, et al.", Jan. 29, 1947, p. 5; see also newspaper article, Mar. 23, 1974, FBI file No. 100-42203-674, p. 5 (James Weinberg and Paul Labriola were found in Chicago after they were murdered, gangland style).

(1416) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones by Tobias E. Matthews, Aug. 6, 1964, p. 1, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1417) FBI report by Alton M. Bryant, "James Weinberg, et al.", Jan. 29, 1947 (JFK Document 013369); Jones was indicted on the theft charge in December 1946. The indictment was dismissed by District Attorney Gauldin. Records of the D.A.'s office show no basis for dismissing the indictment. Gauldin was associated with T. K. Irwin, a firm of attorneys who had represented Jones and members of the Weinberg gang in the past. The committee was unable to locate T. K. Irwin.

(1418) Ibid.

(1419) Ibid.; see also, FBI report, Jones FBI file, FBI file No. 15-16161-313.

(1420) FBI interview of Jack Ruby, Jan. 29, 1964, p. 5 (JFK Document 004522).

(1421) See ref. 320, Butler deposition.

(1422) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 3 (JFK Document 004522).

(1423) Ibid.

(1424) Ibid.

(1425) FBI memorandum, Dec. 17, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-311, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369); George Butler's notes, supplied by Chicago Crime Commission, p. 2 (JFK Document 013365).

(1426) FBI interview of Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 3 (JFK Document 004522).

(1427) FBI report, Jones FBI file, FBI file No. 15-16161-313, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1428) Ibid. Record 7.

(1429) FBI memorandum from A. Rosen to E. A. Tamm, Dec. 17, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-311, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1430) Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 7 (JFK Document 013365).

(1431) Ibid.

(1432) Ibid.

(1433) FBI letter to Director, Nov. 19, 1946, p. 2, FBI file No. 15-16161-314, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1434) FBI memorandum, Dec. 17, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-311 (JFK Document 013369); see also Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 7 (JFK Document 013365).

(1435) FBI memorandum, Dec. 17, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-311 (JFK Document 013369); see also Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 9 (JFK Document 013365).

(1436) Ibid.

(1437) Ibid.; see also FBI telemeter, Dec. 15, 1946, Chicago, FBI file No. 15-16161-310 (Manning lives one block from Anthony Accardo [alias Joe Batters] and it is reported that Accardo supplied the money for Manno's residence).

(1438) Id. at p. 2.

(1439) FBI transcriptions, FBI file No. 15-16161-313, pp. 6, 8, 9, 12, 16, 19, and 20, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369).

(1440) FBI letter to Director, Nov. 19, 1946, "James Weinberg, et al.", FBI file No. 15-13131-314, p. 3, Jones FBI file review (JFK Document 013369); Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 11 (JFK Document 013365).

(1441) Ibid.; see also FBI report from Albany, N.Y., Jan. 9, 1947, by Vincent R. Kinney (toll records of Paul Roland Jones).

(1442) FBI report from Albany, Jan. 9, 1947, by Vincent R. Kinney, and FBI teletype to Dallas, Jan. 8, 1947, FBI file No. 15-16161-328, p. 2.

(1443) FBI memorandum, Dec. 17, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-311 (JFK Document 013369).

(1444) Ibid.

(1445) Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 17 (JFK Document 013365); see ref. 1313, Maclean, "Pictorial History," p. 441 (Eddie Vogel is described as a "Chicago racketeer").

(1446) FBI memorandum, Dec. 17, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-311.

(1447) Ibid.

(1448) FBI teletype from Dallas, Dec. 16, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-319.

(1449) FBI teletype, Dec. 19, 1946, FBI file No. 15-16161-321; see also Butler's notes supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, p. 28 (JFK Document 013365); see W. Brashler, "The Don" (N.Y.: Harper & Row, 1977) (Blasi was a confidante of Sam Giancana).

(1450) FBI teletype from Dallas, Jan. 9, 1947, FBI file No. 15-16161-331.

(1451) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 6 (JFK Document 004522).

(1452) FBI report, Dec. 6, 1963, p. 1, Ruby FBI files serial 804, p. 274.

(1453) Ibid.

(1454) Ibid.; see also FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).

(1455) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 9 (JFK Document 004522).

(1456) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 13 (JFK Document 004522).

(1457) Id. at p. 14.

(1458) Ibid.

(1459) Interview of Jack Ruby, Oct. 29, 1947, memorandum report, FBN, Chicago, CE1708, 23 Warren Hearings, 203.

(1460) Secret Service interview of Jack Ruby, Dec. 6, 1963 (JFK Document 004232).

(1461) Ibid.

(1462) See ref. 26, Grant testimony, p. 449.

(1463) See ref. 390, Grant interview, Jan. 12, 1978, p. 2.

(1464) Ibid.

(1465) Ibid.

(1466) See ref. 26, Grant testimony, p. 450.

(1467) Ibid.

(1468) See ref. 393, Rubenstein testimony, p. 24.

(1469) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 6 (JFK Document 004522).

(1470) Id. at p. 7.

(1471) Ibid.

(1472) Ibid.

(1473) Ibid.

(1474) Ibid.

- (1475) *Id.* at p. 8.
- (1476) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, Dec. 17, 1963 (JFK Document 013370).
- (1477) *Ibid.*
- (1478) FBI report, July 9, 1964, Ruby FBI file serial 1829, p. 16.
- (1479) *Ibid.*
- (1480) *Id.* at p. 17.
- (1481) FBI interview of George Butler, Dec. 10, 1963 (JFK Document 013371).
- (1482) FBI interview of Carl F. Hansson, Aug. 10, 1964 (JFK Document 004544).
- (1483) FBI interview of Steve Guthrie, Dec. 7, 1963 (JFK Document 013364).
- (1484) FBI report, Nov. 24, 1963, pp. 1-2 (JFK Document 004539).
- (1485) *Id.* at p. 2.
- (1486) FBI interview of Newman, Dec. 2, 1963, Ruby FBI file serial 700, p. 461.
- (1487) *Id.* at p. 462.
- (1488) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1964, p. 5 (JFK Document 004522); see also FBI report, July 9, 1964, Ruby FBI file serial 1829, pp. 16-17 ("The names of local men Bob Fletcher, Tom Cooley and Sherman Little were mentioned" as possibilities for the person who would run the club).
- (1489) See ref. 393, Rubenstein testimony, p. 23.
- (1490) *Ibid.*
- (1491) *Id.* at p. 24.
- (1492) Statement of Hyman Rubenstein, FBN, Oct. 30, 1947, CE1708, 23 Warren Hearings, 203.
- (1493) *Ibid.*
- (1494) *Id.* at p. 204.
- (1495) See ref. 393, Rubenstein testimony, p. 23.
- (1496) *Ibid.*
- (1497) See ref. 26, Grant testimony, p. 449.
- (1498) Secret Service report, Dec. 6, 1963 (JFK Document 004232).
- (1499) *Ibid.*
- (1500) *Ibid.*
- (1501) *Ibid.*
- (1502) FBI report, Dec. 6, 1963, Ruby FBI file serial 804, p. 274.
- (1503) Secret Service memorandum, Nov. 29, 1963, CE1710, 23 Warren Hearings, 206.
- (1504) *Ibid.*
- (1505) Memorandum report, FBN, Chicago, Oct. 31, 1947, CE1708, 23 Warren Hearings, 203.
- (1506) *Ibid.*
- (1507) *Ibid.*; see also FBI report, Dec. 6, 1963, Ruby file serial 804, p. 278 (Jones, Melton and Crossland were in Chicago on August 2, 1947).
- (1508) Secret Service interview of Jack Ruby, Dec. 6, 1963 (JFK Document 004232).
- (1509) *Ibid.*
- (1510) *Ibid.*
- (1511) FBI interview of Maurice Melton, Dec. 12, 1963, Ruby FBI files serial 804, p. 281.
- (1512) *Ibid.*
- (1513) FBI interview of Taylor Crossland, Dec. 14, 1963, Ruby FBI files serial 804, p. 280.
- (1514) *Ibid.*
- (1515) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, June 29, 1963, p. 10 (JFK Document 004522).
- (1516) *Ibid.*, p. 12.
- (1517) FBI interview of Paul Roland Jones, Dec. 17, 1963 (JFK Document 013370).
- (1518) Warren report, pp. 792, 793.
- (1519) *Ibid.*
- (1520) *Id.* at p. 801.
- (1521) *Ibid.*
- (1522) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 4.
- (1523) *Id.* at pp. 19-20; see also FBI report, Matthews FBI file, May 21, 1971.
- (1524) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 8; see also FBI interview of R. D. Matthews, Dec. 15, 1963, Ruby FBI files.

- (1525) FBI report, July 21, 1964, R. D. Matthews FBI file, FBI Document No. 92-4587-8.
- (1526) Ibid.
- (1527) FBI report, July 28, 1967, R. D. Matthews FBI file, p. 9; FBI report, May 2, 1968, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1528) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 2.
- (1529) Id. at p. 4.
- (1530) Ibid.
- (1531) Ibid.: see also FBI report, Oct. 31, 1962, R. D. Matthews FBI file (Matthews was employed by Joe Slatin at the New Orleans Room as a bouncer).
- (1532) Id. at p. 35.
- (1533) Id. at p. 9.
- (1534) Id. at p. 36.
- (1535) Id. at p. 37.
- (1536) Id. at p. 38.
- (1537) FBI interview of R. D. Matthews, June 13, 1959, R. D. Matthews FBI file, p. 3; FBI interview of R. D. Matthews, Dec. 15, 1963, Ruby FBI file. See also FBI memorandum from Legat, Havana, to Director, Nov. 21, 1958, Matthews FBI file.
- (1538) FBI report, Sept. 9, 1960, R. D. Matthews FBI file, FBI Document No. 92-2850-38.
- (1539) FBI report, Oct. 31, 1962, p. 6, R. D. Matthews FBI file (Clayton Fowler was at one time Ruby's chief attorney).
- (1540) Id. at p. 2.
- (1541) Ibid.
- (1542) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 23. Matthews was not questioned regarding employment at Slatin's club.
- (1543) FBI report, Nov. 27, 1963, R. D. Matthews FBI file; FBI report, Sept. 9, 1963, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1544) FBI report, July 21, 1964, R. D. Matthews FBI file, FBI Document No. 92-4587-8.
- (1545) FBI report, Sept. 9, 1963, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1546) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 20.
- (1547) Ibid.
- (1548) FBI report, Jan. 20, 1967, p. 14, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1549) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 49.
- (1550) FBI report, May 12, 1971, R. D. Matthews FBI file; *ibid.*, Matthews deposition, p. 32.
- (1551) Ibid., Matthews deposition, p. 32.
- (1552) Id. at p. 31.
- (1553) FBI interview of R. D. Matthews, Dec. 15, 1963, Jack Ruby FBI file; FBI interview of Elizabeth Ann Matthews, Dec. 1, 1963, Jack Ruby FBI file. Warren Commission Exhibit 2303, p. 19.
- (1554) FBI interview of R. D. Matthews, Sept. 15, 1963, Jack Ruby FBI file.
- (1555) Ibid.
- (1556) Ibid.
- (1557) Ibid.
- (1558) Ibid.
- (1559) Ibid.
- (1560) FBI interview of Elizabeth Ann Matthews, Dec. 1, 1963, Warren Commission Exhibit 2303, p. 19.
- (1561) Ibid.
- (1562) Ibid.
- (1563) FBI interview of Charles Duarte, Dec. 5, 1963, Jack Ruby FBI file.
- (1564) FBI interview of Robert Donald Lawrence, Dec. 13, 1963, Jack Ruby FBI file.
- (1565) Ibid.
- (1566) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 15.
- (1567) Id. at p. 5.
- (1568) Id. at p. 6.
- (1569) Id. at pp. 13, 14.
- (1570) Id. at p. 34; see also FBI report, Sept. 9, 1960, R. D. Matthews FBI file, FBI Document No. 92-2850-38; see also para. 1058 above.
- (1571) FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).
- (1572) FBI report, May 21, 1971, R. D. Matthews FBI file; FBI report, Mar. 29, 1960, p. 1, R. D. Matthews FBI file.

- (1573) FBI report, Dec. 10, 1962, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1574) FBI report, Oct. 10, 1958, p. 28, R. D. Matthews FBI file, FBI file No. 92-3724-5.
- (1575) FBI report, Aug. 7, 1964, p. 2, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1576) FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).
- (1577) FBI report, Sept. 15, 1964, p. 6, R. D. Matthews file; FBI report, July 28, 1967, p. 9, R. D. Matthews file.
- (1578) FBI report, Mar. 29, 1960, by Vincent E. Draine, Dallas FBI file No. 92-213.
- (1579) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 24.
- (1580) Ibid.
- (1581) FBI report, Dec. 26, 1957, p. 13, R. D. Matthews FBI file (in 1950 Casten and Matthews were arrested by the Dallas police and charged with possession of drugs. Matthews claimed ownership and was prosecuted.)
- (1582) FBI report, Sept. 13, 1963, p. 2, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1583) FBI report, Mar. 27, 1964, p. 4, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1584) Ibid.
- (1585) Id. at pp. 8, 9.
- (1586) Id. at p. 8.
- (1587) Ibid.; see also FBI report, May 20, 1964, p. 1, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1588) FBI report, Mar. 27, 1964, p. 9, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1589) FBI report, July 28, 1967, p. 9, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1590) FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).
- (1591) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, pp. 47-48.
- (1592) Id. at p. 48.
- (1593) Id. at p. 25.
- (1594) Id. at pp. 25-26.
- (1595) FBI airtel, Dec. 12, 1973, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1596) FBI report, Mar. 27, 1964, p. 4, R. D. Matthews file.
- (1597) Ibid.
- (1598) Ibid.
- (1599) FBI report, Jan. 31, 1962, R. D. Matthews FBI file. (This report also states that Dolan was branch manager for AGVA.)
- (1600) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 24.
- (1601) FBI report, Apr. 18, 1969, p. 315, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1602) See FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).
- (1603) FBI airtel from Dallas to Director, Dec. 12, 1973, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1604) FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).
- (1605) FBI report, Oct. 31, 1962, p. 2, R. D. Matthews file.
- (1606) Id. at p. 3.
- (1607) FBI report, Mar. 29, 1960, p. 5, R. D. Matthews file.
- (1608) Drug Enforcement Administration file review, Joseph Campisi file No. GFM1-76-4014, June 11, 1976 (JFK Document 007202).
- (1609) Ibid.
- (1610) FBI report, June 23, 1969, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1611) FBI report, Nov. 24, 1970, p. 8, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1612) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, pp. 29-30.
- (1613) Id. at p. 29.
- (1614) Id. at p. 30.
- (1615) Ibid.
- (1616) FBI report, Mar. 29, 1960, Dallas file No. 92-213, R. D. Matthews FBI file. (Cammata was allegedly being investigated by the District Attorney's office in New York City.)
- (1617) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 39.
- (1618) FBI report, May 22, 1959, p. 4, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1619) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 40, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1620) Ibid., p. 39; the Sans Souci was operated by Trafficante.
- (1621) FBI report Sept. 30, 1963, R. D. Matthews FBI file; FBI report, Sept. 30, 1963, R. D. Matthews FBI file; FBI report, Feb. 18, 1964, R. D. Matthews FBI file. (Paxton allegedly knew Trafficante while in Cuba and sponsored a wedding reception for his daughter on June 20 and 24, 1963).
- (1622) New Orleans Metropolitan Crime Commission, Trafficante file, investigative report, Feb. 1, 1963. Note: the committee did not receive this information until after the deposition was taken.

- (1623) Ibid.
- (1624) Ibid.
- (1625) Ibid.
- (1626) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 39.
- (1627) FBI file, Benny Binion.
- (1628) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, pp. 31-32.
- (1629) Id. at p. 50.
- (1630) Id. at p. 10.
- (1631) Id. at p. 33.
- (1632) Id. at p. 22.
- (1633) Id. at p. 28.
- (1634) Id. at p. 17.
- (1635) Id. at p. 8; FBI interview with Charles Duarte, Dec. 5, 1963; FBI interview with Robert Donald Lawrence, Dec. 3, 1963.
- (1636) FBI interview with R. D. Matthews, Dec. 15, 1963.
- (1637) Ibid.
- (1638) CE2303.
- (1639) FBI interview, Elizabeth Anne Matthews, Dec. 1, 1963.
- (1640) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, pp. 4-5.
- (1641) Id. at p. 3.
- (1642) Ibid.
- (1643) Ibid.
- (1644) Id. at p. 7.
- (1645) Id. at p. 8.
- (1646) Id. at pp. 12-13.
- (1647) Id. at p. 11.
- (1648) Id. at p. 24; see also paras. 1067 and 1068, this profile.
- (1649) FBI interview, James Robert Todd, Dec. 17, 1963.
- (1650) DEA file review, R. D. Matthews, file No. 0070, Nov. 26, 1958 (JFK Document 007202).
- (1651) FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).
- (1652) DEA report, Dallas, Nov. 26, 1958, R. D. Matthews file No. 0970 (JFK Document 007202).
- (1653) CE2303, p. 26; Phillips was paroled from Texas State Prison in April 1963.
- (1654) FBI interview, Vaughn Foster, Apr. 8, 1964.
- (1655) FBI interview, John N. Crawford, Jr., Dec. 13, 1963. Note: This information from the DEA was not available at the time of the deposition.
- (1656) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 30.
- (1657) FBI interview, Joe Campisi, Dec. 7, 1963, p. 1.
- (1658) Ibid.
- (1659) Ibid.
- (1660) FBI report, Nov. 24, 1970, p. B, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1661) FBI interview, Lewis J. McWillie, June 11, 1964 (JFK Document 005601); see also "V: C. Ruby's Activities Involving Cuba." para. 656ff.
- (1662) Ibid.
- (1663) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 23.
- (1664) FBI report, Oct. 31, 1962, p. 2, R. D. Matthews FBI file.
- (1665) FBI interview, Joe Slatin, Dec. 11, 1963, pp. 1-2 (JFK Document 004486).
- (1666) Id. at p. 2.
- (1667) FBI report from Newark, June 8, 1964, p. 1.
- (1668) "The CIA's Castro Plots: Hudkins, Hunt and the Dallas Underworld," *The Continuing Inquiry*, Jan. 22, 1978, vol. 2, No. 6.
- (1669) Id. at p. 2.
- (1670) Ibid.
- (1671) See ref. 838, Matthews deposition, p. 47.
- (1672) Ibid.
- (1673) Ibid.
- (1674) FBI interview of Robert Ray McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 1 (JFK Document 004514).
- (1675) See ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 1.
- (1676) Ibid.; see also ref. 722, immunized testimony of McKeown, pp. 34-35.
- (1677) See ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 1.
- (1678) FBI report, 1-10-44-939, by SA Daniel W. Fults, Jr.

(1679) See ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 6. (McKeown said James Gwinn was president and that the partners had no knowledge of his illegal activities.)

(1680) FBI interview of Robert Ray McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, pp. 1-2 (JFK Document 004514). McKeown obtained his money for his share of this business from Carlos Prio Socarras.

(1681) FBI interview of Robert Ray McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 1 (JFK Document 004514).

(1682) Ibid.

(1683) See ref. 722, immunized testimony of McKeown, p. 60.

(1684) Id. at p. 59.

(1685) See ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 2.

(1686) FBI report, Jack Ruby file, DL44-1639, SA Alfred D. Neeley, p. 1 (JFK Document 013348).

(1687) Id. at p. 1.

(1688) FBI interview, Robert Ray McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, pp. 2-3 (JFK Document 004514).

(1689) FBI report, Robert Ray McKeown, Apr. 17, 1964, p. 1, CE3066, 26 Warren Hearings, 650.

(1690) See also FBI report regarding Prio, Feb. 6, 1958, p. 14 (JFK Document 007602, p. 4). (McKeown showed a Robert C. Sawyer several thousand dollars on returning from Miami; he said he had acquired the money in oil deals in Oklahoma.)

(1691) See ref. 722, immunized testimony of McKeown, p. 198.

(1692) Id. at pp. 175-176. (McKeown also said that Lane approached him about writing the book.)

(1693) FBI interview of McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 2 (JFK Document 004514).

(1694) FBI report, Jan. 29, 1954, McKeown FBI file, Bureau No. 109-430, p. 2 (JFK Document 007602).

(1695) FBI report, Jack Ruby file, HO 44-939, CE1689, 23 Warren Hearings, 158. See also FBI interview of McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 1 (JFK Document 004514).

(1696) See ref. 722, immunized testimony of McKeown, pp. 86-87. See also ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 2.

(1697) Ibid., immunized testimony, pp. 83, 43, and 44; and McKeown interview, p. 2.

(1698) Ibid., immunized testimony, pp. 90-94. (A person wanted McKeown to visit Castro in regard to exchanging Batista money for Castro money.)

(1699) Id. at p. 91.

(1700) See ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 6; *ibid.*, immunized testimony, pp. 73-74.

(1701) FBI report, Apr. 17, 1964, p. 1, CE3066, 26 Warren Hearings, 650.

(1702) See ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 1.

(1703) Id. at p. 2.

(1704) FBI report, Mar. 13, 1958, Robert Ray McKeown file, p. 3 (JFK Document 007602).

(1705) FBI report, re Prio-Cuba, pp. 24-25, p. 3 (JFK Document 007602).

(1706) FBI report, Apr. 25, 1961, re Evelyn Eleanor Archer, Bureau No. 105-9550, p. 1 (JFK Document 007602).

(1707) FBI interview of McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 1 (JFK Document 004514).

(1708) FBI report, Apr. 17, 1964, p. 1, CE3066, 26 Warren Hearings. (The persons charged in this affair were Dr. Carlos Prio Socarras, Jorge Enrique Sotus, Orlando Garcia Vasquez, Angel Banos, Robert R. McKeown, Mario Silverio Villamia, Manuel Arques, Evelyn Eleanor Archer, Pedro Luis Chaviano Reyes, Avelardo Pujol Barrero, Francisco Gonzales Obregon, Mrs. Ethel Jane McKeown.) See generally FBI report, Apr. 25, 1961, regarding Evelyn Eleanor Archer, Bureau No. 105-9550, p. 1 (JFK Document 007602) (states that Archer assisted Arques in a plan to have Prio returned to power in Cuba in place of Batista; Archer participated in military expenditures to Cuba).

(1709) FBI interview, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 1 (JFK Document 004514).

(1710) See ref. 722, immunized testimony of McKeown, pp. 100-102.

(1711) Id. at pp. 95-96.

(1712) See ref. 496, McKeown interview, pp. 3 and 6.

(1713) See ref. 722, immunized testimony of McKeown, pp. 40, 41, 97 and 115.

(1714) Id. at p. 116; see also ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 1.

(1715) Ibid., McKeown interview, p. 2.

- (1716) See ref. 722, immunized testimony of McKeown, pp. 118-121.
- (1717) Id. at pp. 37, 38, 39, 71, 72, 108, 109, 110, 111 and 118; see also ref. 496, McKeown interview, p. 3.
- (1718) FBI report, p. 1, Jack Ruby file, DL 44-1639, CE1689, 23 Warren Hearings, 158.
- (1719) Id. at pp. 1 and 2.
- (1720) Id. at p. 1.
- (1721) FBI interview of Robert Ray McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, pp. 1-4 (JFK Document 004514).
- (1722) CBS News inquiry, "The American Assassins," Part I, pp. 18-19 (JFK Document 004440).
- (1723) See ref. 496, McKeown interview, pp. 2, 7 and 8.
- (1724) Interview of Robert Ray McKeown by the British Broadcasting Corporation, December 1977 or January 1978, pp. 2, 3, 4 and 12 (JFK Document 007270).
- (1725) See ref. 722, immunized testimony of McKeown, p. 11.
- (1726) Id. at pp. 12, 17 and 20.
- (1727) Id. at pp. 13 and 28.
- (1728) Id. at pp. 12-13.
- (1729) Id. at p. 13.
- (1730) Id. at p. 37.
- (1731) FBI interview of Robert Ray McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 3 (JFK Document 004514).
- (1732) See ref. 722, immunized testimony of McKeown, pp. 23-24.
- (1733) FBI interview of Anthony J. "Boots" Ayo, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 1, CE1689, 23 Warren Hearings, 161.
- (1734) CBS News inquiry, "The American Assassins," pp. 18-19 (JFK Document 004440).
- (1735) See ref. 496, McKeown interview, pp. 3, 4, 5 and 8.
- (1736) See ref. 1724, pp. 7-8.
- (1737) See ref. 722, immunized testimony of McKeown, pp. 45-49; see also p. 19 (McKeown knew of a Hernandez who came from Costa Rica who was imprisoned in a Cuban jail.)
- (1738) Id. at pp. 45 and 178-179 (Neill's current address is: General Delivery, St. Leon, Tex.).
- (1739) Id. at p. 48.
- (1740) Id. at p. 25.
- (1741) Id. at p. 135.
- (1742) Id. at p. 64; see also p. 160.
- (1743) FBI interview of Robert Ray McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 4 (JFK Document 004514).
- (1744) See ref. 722, immunized testimony of McKeown, p. 51.
- (1745) Id. at pp. 24, 25 and 159.
- (1746) Interview of Robert Ray McKeown, Jan. 28, 1964, p. 4 (JFK Document 004514).
- (1747) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, p. 4.
- (1748) See ref. 550, McWillie testimony, p. 3.
- (1749) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, p. 8.
- (1750) Id. at p. 7; see also FBI interview of McWillie, Nov. 27, 1963, CE1546, 23 Warren Hearings, 37.
- (1751) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, p. 6.
- (1752) FBI interview of McWillie, June 9, 1964, p. 1 (JFK Document 005057).
- (1753) Ibid.
- (1754) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, p. 5.
- (1755) Id. at p. 5.
- (1756) Id. at pp. 4-5.
- (1757) Id. at p. 4.
- (1758) FBI interview of McWillie, Nov. 27, 1963, CE1546, 23 Warren Hearings, 37; FBI interview of McWillie, June 9, 1964 (JFK Document 005057).
- (1759) Warren report, p. 370.
- (1760) Ibid.
- (1761) Ibid.
- (1762) Warren report, appendix XVI, "Biography of Jack Ruby," p. 802.
- (1763) FBI interview of Ruby, Dec. 21, 1963, C. R. Hall exhibit No. 3, 20 Warren Hearings, 47; see ref. 5, Ruby testimony, p. 201.
- (1764) Ibid., Ruby testimony, p. 201.

- (1765) *Id.* at p. 202.
- (1766) Warren report, appendix XVII, "Polygraph Examination of Jack Ruby," p. 812.
- (1767) See ref. 5, Ruby testimony, p. 201.
- (1768) FBI interview of Ray Brantley, Nov. 24, 1963, CE2993, 26 Warren Hearings, 499.
- (1769) *Ibid.*
- (1770) *Ibid.*
- (1771) *Ibid.*
- (1772) FBI interview of Lillian Brantley, Nov. 30, 1963, CE2994, vol. 26, p. 500. 26 Warren Hearings, 500.
- (1773) FBI interview of Lewis J. McWillie, Nov. 27, 1963, p. 2, CE1546, 23 Warren Hearings, 37.
- (1774) See ref. 550, McWillie testimony, p. 2.
- (1775) *Id.* at pp. 5-7.
- (1776) FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).
- (1777) *Ibid.*
- (1778) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, p. 40.
- (1779) *Id.* at p. 59.
- (1780) *Id.* at pp. 64-65.
- (1781) *Id.* at pp. 91, 94, and 96; see also ref. 550, McWillie testimony, pp. 164ff.
- (1782) *Id.* at pp. 91, 92, 94, and 96.
- (1783) DEA file review, Document No. 8958; FBI file review (JFK Document 008211).
- (1784) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, p. 99; see ref. 550, McWillie testimony, p. 162.
- (1785) FBI interview of McWillie, Nov. 27, 1963, p. 1, CE1546, vol. 23, p. 37. 23 Warren Hearings, 37.
- (1786) FBI interview of McWillie, June 9, 1964, p. 5 (JFK Document 005057).
- (1787) FBI interview of McWillie, Nov. 27, 1963, CE1546, p. 1, 23 Warren Hearings, 37; see also ref. 521, McWillie deposition, pp. 33 and 54.
- (1788) FBI interview of McWillie, Nov. 27, 1963, p. 1, CE1346, 23 Warren Hearings, 37.
- (1789) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, p. 10; see also ref. 520, McWillie testimony, p. 4.
- (1790) *Id.* at pp. 9 and 10.
- (1791) *Ibid.*
- (1792) *Id.* at p. 10.
- (1793) See ref. 550, McWillie testimony, p. 5.
- (1794) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, p. 5.
- (1795) *Id.* at pp. 12 and 13; see also "V. C. Ruby's Activities Involving Cuba."
- (1796) FBI interview of McWillie, June 9, 1964 (JFK Document 005057).
- (1797) *Ibid.*
- (1798) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, p. 80.
- (1799) *Id.* at p. 79; see also ref. 550, McWillie testimony, p. 236.
- (1800) FBI interview of McWillie, Nov. 27, 1963, p. 3, CE1546, 23 Warren Hearings, 37.
- (1801) FBI interview of McWillie, June 9, 1964, p. 4 (JFK Document 005057); see also ref. 521, McWillie deposition, pp. 19-20.
- (1802) *Ibid.*, McWillie deposition, pp. 21 and 69; see also ref. 550, McWillie testimony, p. 49.
- (1803) FBI interview of McWillie, Nov. 27, 1963, p. 2, CE1546, 23 Warren Hearings, 37.
- (1804) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, p. 17 and ref. 550, McWillie testimony, p. 53.
- (1805) *Ibid.*, McWillie deposition, p. 17.
- (1806) *Id.* at p. 18.
- (1807) *Ibid.*
- (1808) *Id.* at p. 18; see also ref. 550, McWillie testimony, p. 236.
- (1809) *Id.* at p. 71.
- (1810) *Id.* at p. 36.
- (1811) *Id.* at p. 72; see also FBI interview of McWillie, June 9, 1964, p. 2 (JFK Document 005057) (Ruby hired off-duty police to maintain order at club).
- (1812) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, pp. 30 and 129-130 (JFK Document 007237).

- (1813) See ref. 550, McWillie testimony, p. 6.
- (1814) See ref. 521, McWillie deposition, p. 59 (JFK Document 007237).
- (1815) Id. at p. 62.
- (1816) Id. at p. 73.
- (1817) FBI interview of McWillie, Nov. 27, 1963, p. 3, CE1546, 23 Warren Hearings, 37.
- (1818) Testimony of Lawrence V. Meyers, Aug. 24, 1964, 15 Warren Hearings, 621.
- (1819) Deposition of Lawrence V. Meyers, May 22, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, pp. 4-6 (see para. 1194 for a copy of the deposition transcript).
- (1820) State Department passport file on Meyers, Dec. 19, 1966 affidavit of Meyers' wife (JFK Document 008883). This may have been Meyers' given name at birth.
- (1821) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, pp. 3, 33.
- (1822) See ref. 1818.
- (1823) Dec. 12, 1963 FBI interview of Lawrence Meyers, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 533 (JFK Document 004531); CE2267, 25 Warren Hearings, 191.
- (1824) See ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, p. 621. Meyers' position before working with Eric was with Healthways, a Los Angeles company. See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, p. 4.
- (1825) Dec. 5, 1963 FBI interview of Joyce McDonald, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 527, CE1606, 23 Warren Hearings, 85.
- (1826) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, pp. 34, 35.
- (1827) See ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, pp. 620-639.
- (1828) House Select Committee on Assassinations, JFK Document 009966.
- (1829) See ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, p. 622.
- (1830) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, p. 24.
- (1831) Dec. 5, 1963 FBI interview of Joyce McDonald, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 527, CE1606, 23 Warren Hearings, 85.
- (1832) See ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, p. 623.
- (1833) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, p. 54.
- (1834) This is based on records obtained from the Dallas Cabana, where Meyers always stayed when in Dallas (JFK Document 013477).
- (1835) Dec. 5, 1963 FBI interview of Joyce McDonald, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 527.
- (1836) See ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, 625; Dec. 5, 1963 FBI interview of Joyce McDonald, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 527.
- (1837) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, p. 23.
- (1838) See ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, p. 625.
- (1839) Dec. 5, 1963 FBI interview of McDonald, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 527. Meyers has explained that his intentions were "strictly ulterior" and he was "just trying to make points" (with McDonald). See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, p. 23.
- (1840) Dec. 4, 1963 FBI interview of Aase, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 532; CE2266, 25 Warren Hearings, 190. The committee was unable to locate West.
- (1841) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, pp. 97-98. Meyers stated that West's identity was unknown to his family and business associates. Dec. 12, 1963 FBI interview of Meyers, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 533.
- (1842) Dec. 4, 1963 FBI interview of J. West, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 532.
- (1843) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, p. 72.
- (1844) See ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, p. 626; *ibid.*, Meyers deposition, pp. 69-70.
- (1845) *Ibid.*, Meyers deposition, pp. 76-79. Joyce McDonald recalls seeing Meyers at the Carousel that night, with a companion introduced as Ann, although this individual would seem to be Jean West. Dec. 5, 1963 FBI interview of McDonald, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 527.
- (1846) See ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, pp. 626-627.
- (1847) Id. at p. 627.
- (1848) See CE1561, 23 Warren Hearings, 49.
- (1849) Meyers could not pinpoint the exact time.
- (1850) Dec. 6, 1963 FBI interview of Edward Meyers, Ruby FBI files serial 810, pp. 537 and 538.
- (1851) Dec. 12, 1963 FBI interview of Meyers (JFK Document 004531).

(1852) Meyers told the FBI that the call was at 10:30 p.m., Dec. 12, 1963 FBI report, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 533 (JFK Document 004531). He told the Warren Commission that it was at 9:00 or 10:00 (see ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, p. 631). He told the committee that it was somewhere around 12:00 (see ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, p. 87).

(1853) See ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, p. 632.

(1854) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, p. 89.

(1855) See "V. G. Jack Ruby Weekend Chronology."

(1856) Dec. 12, 1963 FBI report, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 534 (JFK Document 004531).

(1857) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, pp. 107-108.

(1858) Dec. 12, 1963 FBI report, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 533 (JFK Document 004531).

(1859) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, p. 98.

(1860) See ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, p. 637.

(1861) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, pp. 65-66; *ibid.*, Meyers testimony, p. 637.

(1862) *Ibid.*, Meyers deposition, pp. 124-125.

(1863) *Id.* at p. 85.

(1864) See ref. 1853 above and accompanying text.

(1865) See ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, pp. 631-632.

(1866) CE2267, 2266 and 2268, 25 Warren Hearings, 190-193.

(1867) CE2350, 25 Warren Hearings, 327-336.

(1868) See ref. 1345, Paul testimony, Aug. 24, 1964, p. 667.

(1869) 15 Warren Hearings, pp. 339-340, July 25, 1964.

(1870) Testimony of Nichols, Apr. 14, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 120.

(1871) Testimony of Crafard, Apr. 9, 1964, 14 Warren Hearings, 62.

(1872) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, p. 21.

(1873) See ref. 86, Senator testimony, pp. 296-297.

(1874) Dec. 12, 1963 FBI interview of Meyers, Ruby FBI files serial 810, p. 536.

(1875) See ref. 1818, Meyers testimony, p. 624.

(1876) See ref. 1819, Meyers deposition, p. 19.

(1877) *Id.* at pp. 36-37.

(1878) *Id.* at pp. 50-51.

(1879) Deposition of Leonard Patrick, July 21, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 010506).

(1880) FBI report, Chicago, Oct. 7, 1962, file No. 92-3189-30, p. 3.

(1881) *Ibid.*

(1882) *Ibid.*

(1883) *Ibid.*

(1884) *Id.* at p. 11.

(1885) *Id.* at p. 4.

(1886) *Ibid.*

(1887) "Cop Trial Witness Refuses Immunity," *Chicago Tribune*, June 11, 1975, p. 16, Patrick file review at Illinois Legislative Investigative Commission (JFK Document 008735).

(1888) Outside contact report with Leonard Patrick, House Select Committee on Assassinations, Apr. 14, 1978 (JFK Document 007201).

(1889) See ref. 1879, Patrick deposition, p. 4.

(1890) FBI report, Chicago, Oct. 7, 1962, FBI file No. 92-3189-30, p. 37.

(1891) *Ibid.*

(1892) *Ibid.*

(1893) *Id.* at p. 99.

(1894) *Id.* at p. 95.

(1895) *Ibid.*

(1896) *Id.* at p. 45.

(1897) *Ibid.*

(1898) *Id.* at p. 71.

(1899) *Ibid.*

(1900) *Id.* at p. 80.

(1901) *Ibid.*

(1902) *Id.* at p. 76.

(1903) *Id.* at p. 78.

(1904) *Id.* at p. 83.

(1905) FBI report, Chicago, Jan. 17, 1963, file No. 92-3189-48, p. 2.

(1906) FBI report, July 8, 1971, file No. 92-3189-83, p. 58.

- (1907) FBI report, Chicago, Mar. 18, 1964, file No. 92-3189-54; see also letter from Miami Police Department to Charles Siragusa, Apr. 30, 1965. (In 1963 Dave Yaras was listed as secretary-treasurer of A-1 Uniform Rental Co.) Patrick file review at Illinois Legislative Investigative Commission (JFK Document 008735).
- (1908) FBI report, Chicago, June 22, 1964, file No. 92-3189-55, p. 2.
- (1909) Ibid., p. 4.
- (1910) See FBI interview of Leonard Patrick, Nov. 28, 1963, CE1202 (JFK Document 004549).
- (1911) Ibid.
- (1912) Warren Report, p. 790.
- (1913) FBI interview of Leonard Patrick, Nov. 28, 1963, CE1202 (JFK Document 004549).
- (1914) Warren Report, p. 790.
- (1915) Ibid.
- (1916) *Chicago Sun Times* clip, Apr. 4, 1958 (mentioned in a memorandum supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission, Nov. 24, 1961) (JFK Document 008385).
- (1917) Ibid.; a handbook is commonly kept by bookmakers for a daily record of their bets, or "action."
- (1918) *Chicago Tribune* clip, Feb. 3, 1960 (mentioned in a memorandum supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission (JFK Document 008385)).
- (1919) Ibid.
- (1920) FBN report, "Summary of Organized Crime and Racketeering in the State of Illinois." Sept. 27, 1962, p. 2 (file review at Illinois Legislative Investigative Commission (JFK Document 008735)).
- (1921) Id. at, p. 3.
- (1922) Ibid.
- (1923) FBI report, Chicago, Oct. 7, 1962, file No. 92-3189-30; see also memorandum supplied by the Chicago Crime Commission (JFK Document 008385).
- (1924) Ibid.
- (1925) Ibid.
- (1926) FBI report, Chicago, Oct. 7, 1962, file No. 92-3189-30, p. 32.
- (1927) Ibid.
- (1928) Ibid.
- (1929) Ibid.
- (1930) Ibid.
- (1931) Id. at p. 33. Rocco Fischetti was a cousin of Al Capone. He was a gunman and a gambler who fled to Brazil to avoid a subpoena from the Kefauver committee.
- (1932) Ibid.
- (1933) Ibid. Accardo was a Chicago organized crime leader.
- (1934) Id. at p. 33; see also summary of material on Lenny Patrick, Chicago Crime Commission (JFK Document 008385).
- (1935) Ibid.
- (1936) Ibid.
- (1937) Ibid.
- (1938) Ibid.
- (1939) Id. at p. 32.
- (1940) Id. at p. 35.
- (1941) FBI report, Chicago, July 8, 1971, file No. 92-3189-83, p. 6.
- (1942) FBI report, Chicago, Mar. 18, 1964, file No. 92-3189-54, p. 2; FBI report, Chicago, July 8, 1971, file No. 92-3189-83, p. 7.
- (1943) FBI report, Chicago, June 22, 1964, file No. 92-3189-55, p. 2.
- (1944) FBI report, Chicago, July 8, 1971, file No. 92-3189-83, p. 2.
- (1945) See ref. 1879, Patrick deposition, p. 14.
- (1946) FBI report, Chicago, Oct. 7, 1962, file No. 92-3189-30, p. 55.
- (1947) Ibid.
- (1948) Id. at p. 57.
- (1949) Ibid.
- (1950) Id. at p. 56.
- (1951) Ibid.
- (1952) Ibid.
- (1953) Id. at p. 58.
- (1954) Ibid.
- (1955) Ibid.
- (1956) Ibid.

- (1957) Id. at p. 59.
- (1958) Ibid.
- (1959) FBI report, July 8, 1971, Chicago, file No. 92-3189-83, p. 10.
- (1960) Ibid.
- (1961) FBI report, Chicago, Jan. 17, 1963, file No. 92-3189-48, p. 3; "juice" is slang for the loanshark business.
- (1962) FBI report, Chicago, Mar. 19, 1963, file No. 92-3189-49, p. 6.
- (1963) Ibid.
- (1964) FBI report, Chicago, May 28, 1963, file No. 92-3189-50, p. 2. Joseph Aiuppa is a leading Chicago gangster and was a gunman for Al Capone.
- (1965) Ibid.
- (1966) Id. at p. 12.
- (1967) Id. at p. 7.
- (1968) Ibid., p. 12.
- (1969) FBI report, Chicago, Sept. 24, 1963, file No. 92-3189-52, p. 2.
- (1970) FBI report, Chicago, Mar. 18, 1964, file No. 92-3189-54, p. 3.
- (1971) Ibid.
- (1972) Ibid.
- (1973) Ibid.
- (1974) FBI report, Chicago, July 8, 1971, file No. 92-3189-83, p. 48.
- (1975) Ibid., p. 39.
- (1976) FBI report, Chicago, Oct. 7, 1962, file No. 92-3189-30, p. 52.
- (1977) Id. at p. 53.
- (1978) Id. at p. 54.
- (1979) Ibid.
- (1980) Ibid.
- (1981) Ibid.
- (1982) Id. at p. 47.
- (1983) Ibid.
- (1984) Ibid.
- (1985) Id. at p. 46. Frabotta was a major midwest organized crime figure.
- (1986) Ibid.
- (1987) Id. at p. 49.
- (1988) Ibid.
- (1989) Id. at p. 37.
- (1990) Ibid.
- (1991) Ibid.
- (1992) Id. at p. 38.
- (1993) Id. at pp. 60-61.
- (1994) Id. at p. 55.
- (1995) Illinois Legislative Investigative Commission report, "Information Received From Narcotics File," Feb. 9, 1966 (JFK Document 008735).
- (1996) Ibid.
- (1997) FBI report, Chicago, Oct. 7, 1962, file No. 92-3189-30, p. 44.
- (1998) Id. at p. 30.
- (1999) Ibid.
- (2000) Ibid.
- (2001) Ibid.
- (2002) FBI report, Chicago, Mar. 7, 1962, file No. 92-3189-41, p. 9.
- (2003) FBI report, Chicago, Oct. 7, 1962, file No. 92-3189-30, pp. 16, 17 and 19.
- (2004) FBI interview of Patrick, Nov. 28, 1963, CE1202 (JFK Document 004549).
- (2005) Id. at p. 1.
- (2006) Ibid.; see also ref. 1879. Patrick deposition, pp. 12-13.
- (2007) Ibid.
- (2008) Ibid.
- (2009) Ibid.
- (2010) Ibid.
- (2011) Ibid.
- (2012) Ibid.
- (2013) Ibid.
- (2014) Ibid.
- (2015) Ibid.
- (2016) Ibid.
- (2017) FBI interview of Earl Ruby, Nov. 26, 1963, p. 2 (JFK Document 004557).

- (2018) Ibid. Patrick was not questioned about his brother's wife.
 (2019) FBI interview of Marian Carroll and Ann Volpert, Nov. 29, 1963, p. 3 (JFK Document 004524).
 (2020) See ref. 26, Grant testimony, p. 443.
 (2021) Id. at pp. 445 and 446.
 (2022) Id. at pp. 459–460.
 (2023) Id. at p. 460.
 (2024) See ref. 26, Grant testimony, p. 340.
 (2025) Ibid.
 (2026) See ref. 1879, Patrick deposition, p. 16.
 (2027) Ibid. Patrick identified his partner as Dave Yaras.
 (2028) Id. at p. 16.
 (2029) Ibid.
 (2030) See ref. 393, Rubenstein testimony, p. 29.
 (2031) Ibid.
 (2032) Ibid.
 (2033) Ibid.
 (2034) Ibid.
 (2035) FBI report, Chicago, July 8, 1971, file No. 92–3189–83, p. 48.
 (2036) Ibid.
 (2037) FBI interview of Patrick, Nov. 28, 1963, CE1202 (JFK Document 004549).
 (2038) See ref. 1879, Patrick deposition, p. 12.
 (2039) Id. at p. 15.
 (2040) Id. at p. 14.
 (2041) Ibid.
 (2042) FBI report, Chicago, Dec. 18, 1963, p. 5.
 (2043) See ref. 1888, Patrick outside contact report, p. 1.
 (2044) Ibid.
 (2045) See ref. 1879, Patrick deposition, p. 5.
 (2046) Id. at p. 6.
 (2047) Id. at p. 7.
 (2048) Id. at p. 9.
 (2049) Id. at p. 10.
 (2050) Id. at p. 12.
 (2051) Id. at p. 17.
 (2052) Id. at p. 8.
 (2053) Id. at p. 9.
 (2054) FBI interview of Dave Yaras, Dec. 6, 1963, Ruby FBI file.
 (2055) Ibid.
 (2056) Ibid.
 (2057) See ref. 1879, Patrick deposition, p. 9.
 (2058) Id. at p. 11.
 (2059) See ref. 846, Weiner profile.
 (2060) FBI report, Chicago, Oct. 7, 1962, file No. 92–3189–30, p. 100.
 (2061) FBI report, Chicago, July 8, 1971, file No. 92–3189–83, p. 49.
 (2062) Ibid.
 (2063) See ref. 1879, Patrick deposition, p. 15.
 (2064) Nov. 24, 1963 FBI interview of Ralph Paul, Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 471.
 (2065) CD1254, random notes of Jack Ruby, p. 35 (JFK Document 004076).
 (2066) Nov. 27, 1963 FBI teletype, Ruby FBI files serial 47.
 (2067) June 24, 1964 FBI report on Beatrice Hecht, Ruby FBI files serial 1666.
 (2068) See ref. 898, Palmer testimony, p. 217.
 (2069) Ruby FBI files serial 1666.
 (2070) Ruby FBI files serial 47.
 (2071) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 157; Nov. 25, 1963 FBI report on Mrs. Bert Bowman (JFK Document 004766).
 (2072) Ibid., Paul testimony, p. 134.
 (2073) Id. at p. 150.
 (2074) See refs. 2079–2082 and 2085 and accompanying text.
 (2075) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 138.
 (2076) Ibid.
 (2077) Id. at pp. 138–139.
 (2078) See ref. 1345, Paul testimony, Aug. 24, 1964, p. 677; Nov. 24, 1963 FBI interview of Ralph Paul, Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 471.

- (2079) FBI interview of Alice Nichols, Nov. 25, 1963, Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 286.
- (2080) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, pp. 141-142.
- (2081) FBI interview of Wallash R. Rush, Jan. 7, 1964, Ruby FBI files serial 966, p. 47.
- (2082) Jan. 15, 1964 FBI interview of Chris T. Semos, Ruby FBI files serial 966, p. 51.
- (2083) Ruby may not have been the only person indebted to Paul. The current owner of the Bull-Pen told the committee that Paul made a \$62,000 loan to Bert Bowman. Interview of M. Elliott, May 26, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations (JFK Document 001338).
- (2084) FBI interview of Ralph Paul, Nov. 24, 1963, Ruby FBI files serial 634, p. 471.
- (2085) See ref. 1032, Armstrong interview, Oct. 30, 1978.
- (2086) The incorporators of the S & R Corporation were Paul, Joseph Slatin and C. D. Merrill. The board of directors consisted of Paul, Slatin, Merrill and Earl Ruby. Ruby FBI files serial 456.
- (2087) Jan. 24, 1964 FBI interview of Ralph Paul, Ruby FBI files serial 1113, p. 10.
- (2088) Ruby FBI files serial 1113, p. 67; JFK Document 004476.
- (2089) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 158.
- (2090) Ruby FBI files serial 1113, p. 140, Paul interview.
- (2091) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 144.
- (2092) The Bull-Pen was incorporated under the name of the Bappo Corp. See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 134.
- (2093) Eva Grant described Paul as "well-to-do." (See ref. 26, Grant testimony, p. 457), and Ruby's FBI files indicate an opinion that Paul would be able to pay for Ruby's legal defense, regardless of cost. FBI interview of J. Rhodes, Dec. 24, 1963, Ruby FBI files serial 921, p. 190.
- (2094) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 140.
- (2095) Id. at pp. 135-136.
- (2096) Id. at p. 136.
- (2097) Id. at pp. 136-137.
- (2098) FBI interview of Semos, Jan. 15, 1964, Ruby FBI files serial 966, p. 52.
- (2099) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 137; Sam Ruby testimony, 14 Warren Hearings, 498.
- (2100) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 137.
- (2101) Ibid., p. 152; see ref. 1345, Paul testimony, Aug. 24, 1964, p. 660; Ruby FBI files serial 921, p. 3.
- (2102) Ruby FBI files serial 1113, p. 140.
- (2103) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 151.
- (2104) Ibid., p. 152.
- (2105) See ref. 1345, Paul testimony, Aug. 24, 1964, p. 669.
- (2106) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 152.
- (2107) See ref. 1345, Paul testimony, Aug. 24, 1964, p. 665.
- (2108) June 10, 1964, FBI report on Wanda Helmick, Ruby FBI files, serial 1644, p. 191.
- (2109) July 21, 1964, FBI report on Wanda Helmick, Ruby FBI files, serial 1862.
- (2110) Ruby FBI files, serial 1644, p. 191; testimony of Helmick, 15 Warren Hearings, pp. 398-399.
- (2111) Ibid., Helmick testimony, p. 400, Ruby FBI files, serial 1862; interview of Helmick, July 21, 1964.
- (2112) See Ruby FBI files, serial 2004 (reports on John Jackson, Sept. 1, 1964, serial 2004, p. 4; Rose Jackson, Sept. 1, 1964, serial 2004, p. 5; Joyce Angell and Geraldine Toyo, Sept. 2, 1964, serial 2004, p. 7).
- (2113) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, p. 153.
- (2114) FBI interview of Paul, Nov. 25, 1963, Ruby FBI files, serial 634, p. 472.
- (2115) See Ruby phone project records (JFK Document 003606).
- (2116) This explanation is hard to accept because Paul knew on Friday afternoon that Ruby was going to close his clubs. See ref. 2103.
- (2117) Sept. 1, 1964, FBI interview of Paul, Ruby files, serial 2004, p. 2.
- (2118) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, p. 153. Sept. 1, 1964, FBI report on Rose Jackson, Ruby FBI files, serial 2004, p. 5.
- (2119) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 153.

- (2120) Testimony of Powell, 15 Warren Hearings, 429.
- (2121) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 153.
- (2122) See ref. 2115.
- (2123) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 154.
- (2124) See Sept. 1, 1964, FBI reports on Geraldine Toyo (Sept. 2, 1964), Ruby FBI files, serial 2004, p. 7 and R. Jackson (Sept. 1, 1964), Ruby FBI files, serial 2005, p. 5.
- (2125) See ref. 1345, Paul testimony, Aug. 24, 1964, p. 674.
- (2126) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 154.
- (2127) Nov. 25, 1963, FBI report on John Jackson (JFK Document 004767).
- (2128) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 155.
- (2129) See ref. 1345, Paul testimony, Aug. 24, 1964, p. 675; see ref. 828, Paul testimony, p. 156.
- (2130) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 156.
- (2131) Id. at p. 163.
- (2132) FBI airtel to Director from Dallas, Dec. 19, 1963, Ruby FBI files, serial 805.
- (2133) See ref. 1345, Paul testimony, Aug. 24, 1964, p. 678.
- (2134) See ref. 828, Paul testimony, Apr. 15, 1964, p. 145.
- (2135) Secret Service report, Dec. 3, 1963, by SA Elmer W. Moore, p. 1.
- (2136) Ibid.
- (2137) See ref. 86, Senator testimony, p. 168.
- (2138) Secret Service report, dated Dec. 3, 1963, by SA Elmer W. Moore, p. 2.
- (2139) Id. at p. 1.
- (2140) See ref. 86, Senator testimony, p. 167.
- (2141) Id. at p. 168.
- (2142) Secret Service report, dated Dec. 3, 1963, by SA Elmer W. Moore, p. 2.
- (2143) Ibid.
- (2144) Testimony before the Warren Commission, p. 174.
- (2145) Id. at p. 175.
- (2146) Id. at p. 180.
- (2147) Id. at p. 181.
- (2148) FBI interview of George Senator, dated Dec. 20, 1963, by SA's Ralph E. Rawlings and James F. Golnek, p. 1.
- (2149) FBI interview of George Senator, dated Nov. 24, 1963, by SA Kenneth C. Howe, p. 1.
- (2150) FBI interview of George Senator, dated Dec. 20, 1963, by SA's Ralph E. Rawlings and James F. Golnek.
- (2151) Ibid., p. 2.
- (2152) Secret Service report, dated Dec. 3, 1963, by SA Elmer W. Moore, p. 2.
- (2153) 14 Warren Hearings, 207.
- (2154) Secret Service report, dated Dec. 3, 1963, by SA Elmer W. Moore, p. 2.
- (2155) 14 Warren Hearings, 196-198.
- (2156) Ibid.
- (2157) Ibid.
- (2158) Secret Service report, dated Dec. 3, 1963, by SA Elmer W. Moore, p. 2.
- (2159) FBI interview of George Senator by SA's Ralph E. Rawlings and James F. Golnek, p. 2.
- (2160) Ibid.
- (2161) 14 Warren Hearings, 211.
- (2162) FBI interview of George Senator by SA's Ralph E. Rawlings and James F. Golnek, pp. 1-2.
- (2163) Id. at p. 2.
- (2164) Id. at p. 3.
- (2165) Deposition of J. R. Todd, July 11, 1978, House Select Committee on Assassinations, p. 8 (JFK Document 010067).
- (2166) Id. at p. 28; Todd could not recall the dates of his employment at the car lot.
- (2167) Id. at p. 29.
- (2168) Id. at pp. 4 and 6.
- (2169) FBI arrest record (JFK Document 008850).
- (2170) Ibid.
- (2171) FBI report, CD4, p. 157 (JFK Document 002949).
- (2172) FBI report, Nov. 21, 1973, Campisi file, FBI file No. 182-475-9.

(2173) See ref. 2165, Todd deposition, p. 31. (Todd's attorney did not believe it was proper for Todd to characterize anybody as a bookmaker, so Todd did not answer questions regarding Stone's and Meadows' activities. It should also be noted that Todd was not very cooperative in explaining his associations and described his relationship with everyone either as "very casual" or "casual").

(2174) FBI report, Mar. 29, 1960, by SA Vincent Drain, Dallas file No. 92-213; see also *Dallas Morning News*, Dec. 28, 1949 (Todd and Matthews served as pallbearers at Green's funeral).

(2175) See ref. 2165, Todd deposition, p. 15.

(2176) Ibid.

(2177) Id. at p. 16.

(2178) Id. at p. 46.

(2179) Id. at pp. 17-19. (Todd's son is married to Ianni's daughter; Joseph Civerlo attended the notorious Apalachin meeting.)

(2180) Ibid., p. 46.

(2181) FBI interview of J. R. Todd, Dec. 17, 1963 (JFK Document 005690).

(2182) Ibid.

(2183) Ibid.

(2184) Ibid.

(2185) Ibid.

(2186) Ibid.

(2187) Ibid.

(2188) Ibid.

(2189) FBI report, CD4, p. 157 (JFK Document 002949).

(2190) Comm. No. 732j; JFK Document 003040.

(2191) See ref. 2165, Todd deposition, p. 11.

(2192) Id. at p. 12.

(2193) Id. at p. 11.

(2194) Id. at pp. 36-37 and 44.

(2195) Id. at p. 33.

(2196) Id. at p. 30 (Todd denied knowing all the individuals involved in the 1946 organized crime move to Dallas except for Paul Roland Jones. See "V. B. Organized Crime's Move to Dallas, 1947").

(2197) Id. at p. 28.

(2198) Id. at p. 45.

(2199) Id. at p. 30.

(2200) Id. at p. 36.

(2201) Id. at p. 45.

(2202) Ibid.

(2203) Id. at pp. 26 and 40. See also profiles of Matthews (para. 1057), Dolan (para. 924ff.) and McWillie (para. 1153ff.).

(2204) Wiener biographical data is contained in a June 7, 1974, FBI airtel in FBI file No. 172-1951.

(2205) See *The Washington Post*, Apr. 6, 1978, p. VA19.

(2206) See FBI files on Irwin Weiner.

(2207) CE2303, p. 20, 25 Warren Hearings, 242.

(2208) Chicago police department file 17.52, vol. 2, p. 27.

(2209) See, e.g., FBI file No. 63-7893-21.

(2210) Jan. 31, 1963, FBI report in file No. 63-7893-37.

(2211) See ref. 942, Weiner executive session testimony.

(2212) See Chicago Crime Commission file 60-55, vol. 30.

(2213) Jan. 31, 1972, FBI report in file No. 92-13011-1.

(2214) Jan. 1, 1974, FBI report in file No. 87-126535.

(2215) See ref. 942, Weiner executive session testimony.

(2216) June 7, 1974, FBI report in file No. 172-195-1.

(2217) Mar. 29, 1973, FBI report in file No. 92-13011-7.

(2218) See ref. 942, Weiner executive session testimony.

(2219) Chicago police department file 17.045-3, p. 46.

(2220) Chicago police department Caifano, Marshall, vol. VI, p. 241.

(2221) Dec. 6, 1963, FBI report in file No. 63-7893-129.

(2222) "The target of many Federal probes over the years, the Central States fund is characterized by a Federal investigation as nothing less than a lending agency for the Mob." *Time*, Aug. 25, 1975, p. 55.

(2223) E.g., American Pail, Inc., Auburn Rubber Corp., R&D Engineering, Inc.

- (2224) July 6, 1963, FBI teletype in file No. 92-13011-13X.
- (2225) See FBI files No. 62-82195-673 and No. 92-13011.
- (2226) Ibid.
- (2227) Ibid.
- (2228) See FBI file No. 86-126535.
- (2229) See ref. 942, Weiner executive session testimony.
- (2230) FBI file No. 63-7895 (sec. 1).
- (2231) Ibid.
- (2232) See May 19, 1975 FBI report in file No. 183-287-2; *The Washington Post*, Apr. 6, 1978, p. VA19.
- (2233) Dec. 30, 1963 newspaper clipping in Chicago police department file 17.61, vol. 6, p. 36.
- (2234) Dec. 4, 1962 FBI report in file No. 62-9-9-1136.
- (2235) Jan. 26, 1973 FBI report in file No. 63-7893-9.
- (2236) See ref. 942, Weiner executive session testimony.
- (2237) Ibid.
- (2238) Oct. 15, 1962 FBI report in file No. 63-7893-9.
- (2239) See ref. 942, Weiner executive session testimony.
- (2240) Id. at p. 29.
- (2241) Hopps and Bray are well-known insurance and bonding "swindlers." See FBI files for Irwin Weiner.
- (2242) Dec. 6, 1963 FBI report in file No. 63-7893-129.
- (2243) See ref. 942, Weiner executive session testimony.
- (2244) Ibid. The company in question is the Intercontinental Insurance and Surety Company.
- (2245) Of course, this is why Weiner's services are valuable. "The front men usually have no police records, or at least no convictions. They can get credit, business licenses, and other things that might be denied to known hoodlums." *Chicago Daily News*, Feb. 19, 1964, p. 6.
- (2246) Chicago Crime Commission file 60-55, vol. 30.
- (2247) Jan. 31, 1972 FBI report in file No. 92-13011-1.
- (2248) FBI file No. 62-75147-31-136X.
- (2249) See Irwin Weiner rap sheet.
- (2250) See ref. 2227, above, and accompanying text.
- (2251) CE2303, p. 20, 25 Warren Hearings, 242.
- (2252) Warren Report, p. 797, and accompanying footnote 319.
- (2253) Ruby FBI files serial 658, p. 229.
- (2254) See ref. 942, Weiner executive session testimony.
- (2255) See ref. 2253.
- (2256) Ruby FBI files serial 890, cover page B.
- (2257) JFK Document 004922, p. 51.
- (2258) Id. at p. 52.
- (2259) See ref. 942, Weiner executive session testimony.
- (2260) Id. at p. 76.
- (2261) Id. at p. 9.
- (2262) Id. at p. 11.
- (2263) Id. at p. 12.
- (2264) Jan. 26, 1963 FBI report (JFK Document 004557).
- (2265) See ref. 32, Earl Ruby deposition.
- (2266) See ref. 942, Weiner executive session testimony.
- (2267) See ref. 936, Shore deposition.
- (2268) Ibid.
- (2269) See ref. 942, Weiner executive session testimony.
- (2270) See para. 794-863.
- (2271) See ref. 942, Weiner executive session testimony, p. 80.
- (2272) Nov. 27, 1963 FBI interview of Mike Shore, Ruby FBI files serial 634 pp. 455-456.
- (2273) See ref. 32, Earl Ruby deposition.
- (2274) FBI interview with Paul Dorfman, Dec. 23, 1963; HSCA staff interview of Alen Dorfman, July 11, 1978.
- (2275) JFK Document 003872.
- (2276) CE1279, 22 Warren Hearings, 382. Dorfman told the FBI that he had known Ruby as a "neighborhood kid" who lived on Chicago's West Side.

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